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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

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

**(MINEPS VI)**

**Kazan, Russian Federation, 14 – 15 July 2017**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Secretariat of UNESCO wishes to express its sincerest appreciation to the Russian Ministry of Sport, the city of Kazan and the Republic of Tartastan for hosting MINEPS VI for their generous reception and excellent collaboration throughout the preparation period.

Furthermore, thanks are offered to all conference partners, individuals and volunteers who contributed to the success of MINEPS VI. A particular note of appreciation is expressed to the Directorate for Sports and Social Projects for flawless organisation of the event; to Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), and its Chair, Mr Gert C. Oosthuizen, to members of the MINEPS VI Programme Committee, as well as the experts participating in the Working Groups. All contributed greatly to the development of the Kazan Action Plan, and expressed their commitment to its implementation.

## OVERVIEW

1. The Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI) was held in Kazan (Russian Federation) from 14 to 15 July 2017. An Experts Forum was held on 13 July 2017 to inform the plenary discussions with the valued perspectives of governmental and civil society experts and practitioners.
2. MINEPS VI focused on the implementation of the Berlin Declaration, adopted at MINEPS V held in Berlin (Germany) in 2013, and the International Charter for Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport.

The conference had four main objectives:

- (i) to recognize the MINEPS sport policy follow-up framework as a useful, voluntary tool for fostering international convergence and cooperation in assessing the progress of sport policy development;
- (ii) to recognize the concrete information gathered by the Working Groups to inform the framework;
- (iii) to commit to strengthening the linkages between sport policy development and the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- (iv) to commit to international cooperation for specific actions.

These objectives underpinned the adoption of the Kazan Action Plan (KAP).

3. MINEPS VI focused on the three main themes, which correspond to the three main policy areas of the KAP:  
Theme I – Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity;  
Theme II – Maximising the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace;  
Theme III – Protecting the integrity of sport.
4. Corresponding to the three themes, three MINEPS VI Working Groups were established. Working Group I aimed at emphasising the need to provide all people with access to sport, physical activity and physical education, including women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities, and other disadvantaged groups. To include all relevant parties from physical education, sport and physical activity involved genuine cooperation through multi-stakeholder partnerships as a priority of different sectors, private, public and academia. Furthermore, the promotion of research-based evidence, and the strengthening higher education as a means to achieving this was stressed.

Working Group II tackled various aspects of sport, physical activity and physical education from the sustainable development perspective, and aimed at linking them with the Agenda 2030.

Working Group III addressed the integrity of sport, in addition to legislation, information sharing and investigation, prevention measures such as education, awareness raising, which are emphasized as necessary measures in protecting the integrity of sport.

5. At its Plenary Session in January 2015, the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) recommended to the UNESCO Director-General to make preparations for the organisation of MINEPS VI in 2017. It agreed that the conference should focus on the implementation of the Berlin Declaration and the International Charter for Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (resolution CIGEPS/2015/3). Followed by the tender call to all Member States and a feasibility study of the only tenderer, the Russian Federation was chosen as a host country.

6. The invitations were extended to UNESCO Member States, non-Member States, international organisations, as well as institutions and foundations. In total, 97 Member States and one non-Member State maintaining Permanent Observer Mission to UNESCO attended MINEPS VI. Seven intergovernmental and 53 international non-governmental organisations participated in the conference.
7. The conference was opened with messages from Mr Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation and Ms Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General as well as speeches by Mr Vitaly Mutko, Deputy Prime-Minister of the Russian Federation, and Mr Rustam Minnikhanov, President of the Republic of Tartastan, Russian Federation. Keynote speeches were delivered by the Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Secretary General of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, and a Champion for Peace.

In addition to the opening and closing sessions, the plenary debates were structured around the three themes, each consisting of a keynote speech, a presentation, and contributions from the delegates. Furthermore, a Panel “Sport as a Catalyst – Partnerships to Deliver against the Promise of the 2030 Agenda” was held. Presentations included several keynote speeches, contributions from the delegations, messages of commitment to the Kazan Action Plan and the oral report by the Rapporteur. The adoption of the KAP and closing remarks by the President of the Conference and the representative of UNESCO adjourned the conference.

8. According to the MINEPS VI Rules of Procedure, the following arrangements were approved by consensus amongst of chief participants:
  - **Adoption of the Rules of Procedure** (Item 1.3 of the provisional agenda)
  - **Election of the President of the Conference** (Item 1.4 of the provisional agenda)  
*President of the Conference: **Mr Pavel Kolobkov**, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation*
  - **Election of five Vice-Presidents** (Item 1.5 of the provisional agenda):  
Group I, Europe and North America: *France*  
Group III, Latin America and the Caribbean: *Chile*  
Group IV, Asia and the Pacific: *Thailand*  
Group Va, Africa: *Zimbabwe*  
Group Vb, Arab States: *Iraq*
  - **Election of the Conference Rapporteur** (Item 1.5 of the provisional agenda)  
*Rapporteur: **Mr Marc Edward Velasco**, Philippines*
  - **Constitution of the Drafting Group** (Item 1.5 of the provisional agenda)  
*Cuba, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Iraq, Malawi, Mali, Oman, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa*

## KEY POINTS OF DISCUSSION

9. Main Conference sessions were held each addressing one of the conference themes. Each of them was opened with a keynote presentation followed by a presentation by the working group and points raised by Member States. The key points were as follows:

### Theme I: “**Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity**”

10. One of the keynote speakers suggested the use of the term “physical culture” to encompass physical education, physical activity and sport in order to capture the variety of practices around the world. This notion included the inclusive practice and offered a comprehensive vision of physical education, physical activity and sport that better falls in line with the Agenda 2030. It was suggested that there should be a gradual movement to “inclusive access for all”, involving open and accessible provision for all, free from discrimination, rather than continuing to provide remedial support for specific populations such as women, persons with disabilities, and other groups traditionally marginalized in sport settings. This would allow inclusive practices to be seen as a positive right and to mainstream them into different sport settings.
11. During the debates, it was highlighted by the representatives of Member States that access to sport is underpinned by human rights framework and already existing international conventions that should be referred to more often. Some Members States’ representatives highlighted that there is a need to address the lack of provision for people with disabilities. People with disabilities should be given an opportunity to plan, implement and monitor these policies themselves.
12. Although advances in gender equality have been praised, it was stressed that female athletes are still not as recognized and compensated as their male counterparts. Gender-based violence was identified as an obstacle to engage in physical activity, physical education and sport. In addition, gender identity was regarded as an issue that still needs attention and action. Some speakers welcomed increased inclusion of youth in sport and particularly in decision-making processes. Other stressed that the elderly should not be over-looked, too.
13. Concerted, coordinated efforts by all stakeholders with interests in physical activity, physical education and sport are needed to achieve a fully inclusive society where everybody has access to sport programmes. Partnerships at all levels should be established and nurtured. Support was given to guaranteeing active schools and quality physical education provision but it was pointed out that out-of-school sport programmes also have a potential to contribute to more active children. In order to achieve this, stronger and clearer connections between schools and sport organisations and community-run sport programmes should be established.

### Theme II: “**Maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace**”

14. Agenda 2030 recognises sport as an enabler of sustainable development but it is not explicitly featured in the SDGs, their targets or indicators. This presents both a challenge and an opportunity. To avoid often-over-claimed impact statements by the physical education, physical activity and sports communities, such articulations should be made strategically. The keynote speaker emphasised four principles that should guide policy articulation. First, a policy that aims at maximizing the contribution of sport should reflect evidence and research, based on a theory of change. Secondly, to maximize its impact, sport must be integrated in policies and programmes across a range of policy domains. Thirdly, contributions can be made through and in sport. Fourthly, it is important to identify carefully SDGs in which to position the contribution of sport, rather than consider it as a general catalyst.

15. Several representatives of Member States referred to the fact that sport's potential to contribute to peace building does not lead to a cease of conflicts and the use of firearms during sport competitions. Instead, war and conflicts hinder sport, physical education and physical activity programmes. The formation of an international working group that will discuss how sport can genuinely contribute to peace was proposed. The KAP was recognised as an overarching instrument to measure how SDGs as well as national and international sport agendas can intertwine.

**Theme III: "Protecting the integrity of sport"**

16. Various issues were raised during the presentations and discussions pertaining to the topic of 'Protecting the integrity of sport'. Several representatives of Members States called attention to the multiple ways in which the rights of athletes are linked with human rights, and are infringed. These include various athlete abuse, bad employment conditions, international illegal transfer of under-aged athletes, age-cheating, and so on. Regarding the fight against doping, some Member States expressed concern that smaller countries cannot meet the demands considering the cost involved in the development and implementation of effective measures.

The issue of irregular betting markets was also raised. Due to these, among other reasons, there is a crisis of confidence in sport that affects negatively populations in various cities who do not support bids for hosting major sport events any longer.

17. Several speakers proposed possible measures to deal with these issues. Regulation of good governance was recognised as an underpinning approach that all stakeholders should implement. Furthermore, concerted efforts that engage all actors in multi-stakeholder consultations and information exchange to identify solutions to burning sport integrity issues, should be put in place. Coordinated cooperation between public authorities and the sport movement should be fostered. Efforts should be made to gather truthful documentation and evidence including independent voices and whistle-blowers whose rights should be protected. A preventative solution to sport integrity problems could be the provision of value education programmes, provided to athletes and their entourage. Several delegates requested the recommendations and actions in the KAP to be implemented on a legislative level by the Members States.
18. A Panel entitled "Sport as a Catalyst – Partnerships to deliver against the Promise of the 2030 Agenda" offered informative contributions from the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan and the Deputy Head of Interpol Italy, Ministry of Interior in Italy. The former emphasized the efforts in organising legacy projects for the upcoming Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo 2020. The latter put in front the protection of the integrity of sport through fight against sport manipulation.

## CLOSURE OF MINEPS VI

19. Leaders of the International University Sports Federation and the Olympic Committee of Russia outlined the different ways their organisations contribute to achieving goals set in the Agenda 2030. The President of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education emphasised the importance of cooperation between different stakeholders for global initiatives and ways of their implementation considering local needs. The commitments to the KAP as an opportunity to move from analysis to policy development and the implementation of programmes and activities were expressed by the sport movement.
20. China, France, Japan and the Russian Federation expressed their commitment to support the international implementation of the KAP. More generally, the KAP was recognised as a common basis for all Member States, which has to be further adjusted to regional and cultural contexts. It was pointed out that a clear plan of activities should be outlined and a mutual collaboration with a coherent mechanism for networking, information exchange and support should be put in place.
21. In accordance with the MINEPS VI Rules of procedure, the conference Rapporteur summarised the debates, opinions and recommendations. He highlighted the role of the Drafting group that met on 14 July to finalise the draft of the KAP and acknowledged the good preparatory work put into the KAP. It was acknowledged that the KAP is a common endeavour of many stakeholders, i.e. international governmental and non-governmental organisations, the sport movement and academia.
22. After the summary by the Rapporteur, delegates were called upon to adopt the KAP which was unanimously adopted by acclamation. Following the adoption, closing addresses were made by the President of the Conference, Mr Pavel Kolobkov, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation who stressed the strong commitment of the Russian Federation to support the follow-up to MINEPS VI; and Ms Nada Al-Nashif, Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO, who expressed her wish that the adoption of the KAP would lead to a breakthrough in the further development of international sport policies. She expressed her hope that the developments over the last two days of the conference would send a clear, encouraging message to decision makers in governments world-wide that would spur actions.



## ANNEX I

## KAZAN ACTION PLAN

***The Ministers meeting at the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI), held in Kazan (13-15 July 2017),***

1. *Noting* that, for present purposes and unless specified otherwise, the term “sport” is used as a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms;
2. *Highlighting* that sport for all, including traditional sport and games, is a fundamental field of intervention for governments to achieve the full potential of physical activity for personal and social development;
3. *Recognizing* that the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals form the overarching policy consensus on development priorities, goals and targets that guide international and national policy design, implementation and monitoring;
4. *Stressing* that the preamble of the 2030 Agenda acknowledges sport as an important enabler of sustainable development and peace;
5. *Expressing* our concern that, except for the general acknowledgement of sport as an enabler, physical education, physical activity or sport are not mentioned in any of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;
6. *Recalling* that the Declaration of Berlin, adopted by MINEPS V, and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38<sup>th</sup> session, form together a comprehensive set of principles, recommendations and commitments for sport policy development;
7. *Appreciating* that the follow-up to MINEPS V and the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport have created a dynamic of enhanced international consultation and cooperation amongst government and non-government stakeholders in physical education, physical activity and sport in their diverse forms;
8. *Underlining* that there is a broad consensus amongst these stakeholders that the 2030 Agenda, the Declaration of Berlin, as well as the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport constitute an interconnected, solid foundation for sport policy development and that, based on this foundation, sport policy development should henceforth focus on translating policy intent into measurable implementation;
9. *Highlighting* that sport policy at the national and international levels must be inclusive, in order to contribute to the reduction of inequalities and, therefore, inclusive access by all to physical education, physical activity and sport must be a basic component of any national or international sport policy;
10. *Recognizing* that inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to pro-active action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice;

11. *Stressing* that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls *in and through* sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace;
12. *Recognizing* that the full potential of physical education, physical activity and sport to contribute significantly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized if a broad range of public authorities, sports and educational organizations and other stakeholders are mobilized;
13. *Recognizing* that the mobilization of a broad range of stakeholders through new partnerships and platforms requires the integration of sport policy within the sustainable development framework as defined by the 2030 Agenda, as well as the means for measuring the specific contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace;
14. *Affirming* our continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity;
15. *Recognizing* that the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions;
16. *Acknowledging* the critical role of youth in maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace, as well as the positive force sport can play in getting children to school, supporting youth employability, and facilitating the transition from school to work;
17. *Underlining* that, in order for national sport authorities, government and non-governmental authorities effectively to address the full spectrum of sport integrity policy areas, synergies amongst these areas must be developed in terms of prevention education and awareness-raising, legislation, protection of whistle-blowers and media freedom, information exchange and investigation, as well as related human, technical and financial capacities;
18. *Affirming* our continued commitment to supporting the ratification and implementation of international sport integrity conventions and, especially, of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, and the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events;
19. *Continuing* active cooperation between governments, intergovernmental organizations and the sports organizations, in particular through UNESCO and with the World Anti-Doping Agency, in establishing a strong, harmonious anti-doping system;
20. *Recognizing* that sport value education and skills development in and through sport are crucial means to prevent threats to sport integrity and to ensure the sustained credibility of sport as a role model for society at large;
21. *Acknowledging* that international cooperation is critical to ensuring that inequalities between different countries' sport policy deployment capacities be reduced and to protecting the integrity of sport from transnational threats;
22. *Recognizing* that it is essential to protect, respect and fulfill the human rights of all involved in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport;

23. *Expressing* our gratitude to all involved experts for their commitment and contributions to the programmatic preparations of the conference, and *inviting* these experts to sustain their support for the follow-up to MINEPS VI;

***Affirm the following, based on a worldwide consultation with experts, the Sport Movement and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport:***

24. We acknowledge the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI and presented in Annex 1 as a voluntary, overarching reference for fostering international convergence amongst policy-makers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
25. We further acknowledge the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI as a tool for stimulating and assessing progress in the implementation of national and international policy in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
26. We support the promotion of this framework as well as its updating and adaptation at national and regional levels;
27. We express our satisfaction with the contributions gathered to inform the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI and support the promotion and utilization of this information;
28. We support the following five actions, presented in Annex 2, as catalysts for multi-stakeholder cooperation at the international and national levels:
1. elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport;
  2. develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets;
  3. unify and further develop international standards supporting sport ministers' interventions in the field of sport integrity (in correlation with the International Convention against Doping in Sport);
  4. conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity;
  5. develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI;
29. We recognize that the Kazan Action Plan can be implemented successfully only if Member States identify and resource specific activities of the Action Plan which are of national importance and advocate the implementation of the Action Plan at regional and continental levels;
30. We invite the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, CIGEPS, to monitor the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan;
31. We invite the Director-General of UNESCO to ensure a leadership role for UNESCO in coordinating the follow-up to the Kazan Action Plan.

**Annex 1****MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework****A. Background**

1. At the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (*CIGEPS*) Extraordinary Session in Lausanne, Switzerland, 29-30 January, 2015 UNESCO outlined the process of preparation and key objectives of the sixth edition of the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS). One of the objectives was to establish the indicators, benchmarks and self-assessment tools used for monitoring the implementation of the [Declaration of Berlin](#) and the [International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport](#) (scientific/empirical evidence) (CIGEPS/2015/INF.REV.).
2. The Declaration of Berlin (2013) expresses an activity-oriented policy consensus of policy-makers, whereas the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (2015) formulates a common vision amongst different stakeholders on the fundamental principles and values that should guide physical education, physical activity and sport programmes. Together they form a road map for policies and promote the shift from intent to implementation.
3. CIGEPS decided that MINEPS VI will focus on the development of a call for action to implement the commitments of ministers expressed in the Declaration of Berlin and the expectations and norms embodied in the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport in the context of the [Sustainable Development Goals / the 2030 Agenda](#). Therefore, it seemed helpful to establish a new framework to link all three documents.
4. The MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework, developed by UNESCO, intends to facilitate international and multi-stakeholder policy convergence, ease international cooperation and foster capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sport organisations. Moreover, it was designed to identify gaps with respect to previously agreed principles, commitments and recommendations, to promote tools, and good practices.
5. Contributing and using the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework is at the discretion of Member States, however, all contributions to the document are valuable and welcome.
6. The design of the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework should allow all stakeholders to make use of it in terms of their priorities and methodologies.

## **B. Structure and definition of main and specific policy areas**

7. The MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework contains three main and 20 specific policy areas. These are:

### **I. Developing a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity**

- I.1 Align with Sustainable Development Priorities
- I.2 Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships
- I.3 Foster quality physical education and active schools
- I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education
- I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women
- I.6 Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes
- I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation

### **II. Maximizing the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace**

- II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages
- II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- II.3 Provide quality education, and promote lifelong learning for all and skills development through sport
- II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies
- II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all
- II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls
- II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts
- II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

### **III. Protecting the Integrity of Sport**

- III.1 Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved
- III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups
- III.3 Foster good governance of sports organizations
- III.4 Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions
- III.5 Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures

## **C. Narratives of main and specific policy areas**

8. In order to ensure easy, effective and time-saving access to relevant information, its collection and display need to be systemized against the demands of governmental and non-governmental policy-makers. The narratives of the main and specific policy areas are subject to current and upcoming developments.

### **Main policy area I**

#### **DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE VISION OF INCLUSIVE ACCESS FOR ALL**

This refines the right for participation in physical education, physical activity and sport to a set of actions envisaging links to the Sustainable Development Goals, the establishment of new partnerships, reiterating the role of physical education and the importance of gender equality and youth participation in decision-making, as well as the inclusive character of all future programmes. All the related seven specific policy areas are indispensable components of international and national policies and plans.

#### **I.1 Align with Sustainable Development Priorities**

The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals provide the global policy reference for policy-makers to promote sustainable change in various areas of society. Global leaders have underscored that this agenda is applicable to all countries and to all policy areas. As sport, physical activity and physical education are also recognised as a means for sustainable development, policy coordination between various stakeholders have started to identify to which of the 17 sustainable development goals their international and national programmes can be linked. It is, therefore, essential that the national vision for inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity and associated national policy priorities are coordinated and coherent with sustainable development priorities, as reflected in national development plans, regional sustainable development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

#### **I.2 Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships**

The considerable diversity of the forms and contexts of physical education, physical activity and sport suggests that a great deal of their relevance for civil society lies in their variety and adaptability. To fully realize their potential, cooperation is needed across public policy sectors, such as health, education, city development, infrastructure, and transport, as well as with private stakeholders, to develop and implement legislations, regulations and national plans of action. These actions, conducted in synergy, promote continuity of practice and access to physical activities at all ages. They aim to foster autonomy, both in an individual and a collective context, and prevent withdrawal from practice (because, for example, of age, life events, social and health conditions, discrimination). Toolkits and other support mechanisms to support such cross-sector collaboration need to be further identified, developed and shared.

#### **I.3 Foster quality physical education and active schools**

Active schools, in which physical activity is placed at the heart of the school, support the establishment of healthy lifestyles, behaviour and learning. In addition, quality physical education is a necessary component of primary and secondary education. It supports the building of physical skills and fitness, life skills, cognitive, social and emotional skills, and values and attitudes that frame socially responsible citizens. This is most attainable when it is fully resourced, respected and valued for its holistic merits. Fostering quality physical education and active schools needs provision that is varied, frequent, challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective when they are positive, challenging and developmentally appropriate, to help children and young people acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to lead a physically active life, now and in the future.

#### **I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education**

Higher education and research play a fundamental role in fostering quality physical education, physical activity and sport. Specialized institutions must assure initial and continued training of teachers, educators and coaches. Multi-disciplinary research and development must be prioritized to provide for evidence-based policies that are relevant for different sectors of society. Higher education institutions play an important role in promoting and providing opportunities for physical activity and sport on all performance levels, including dedicated programmes for competitive athletes (dual career).

#### **I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education stipulate in various articles equal rights for all members of society to participate in all activities, including education, and to become engaged in policy development including taking over leadership positions. Physical education, physical activity and sport offer compelling levers for promoting gender equality and empowerment, and for challenging structural injustices that limit not only the life chances of girls and women but also other gender groups. The variety of levels at which girls and women can engage in these activities include participation, coaching, teaching, management, and leadership.

#### **I.6 Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes**

The United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth recognizes the critical role of youth in fostering creative and innovative solutions to development challenges and driving positive social change. Meaningful youth participation and leadership within sport require that young people, particularly athletes and those in youth-led organizations, benefit from an enabling environment and evidence-based programmes and policies at all levels. Realizing young people's right to participate in decision-making processes within sport and sport policy is also vital to ensuring that their basic human rights are recognized and enforced.

#### **I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation**

Inclusive participation means opportunities at all participatory levels, regardless of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. This approach necessarily includes migrants and other special groups. Accordingly, participation in respective programmes and activities has a cross-cutting impact on many development goals and targets impacting upon learning, health and well-being of individuals. Inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but, moreover, a call to action to purposefully pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice.

## **Main policy area II:**

### **MAXIMIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPORT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE**

This policy area links recent developments in physical education, physical activity and sport since the adoption of the Declaration of Berlin (2013) with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Eight specific policy areas outline how physical education, physical activity and sport can contribute to distinct SDGs.

#### **II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages**

Inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality. The importance of healthy lifestyles is prioritized in the Sustainable Development Agenda. Participating in physical education and sport can motivate people to be more active, contributing to the reduction of “premature mortality from non-communicable diseases” and associated healthcare costs (SDG 3.4). Evidence shows that participating in physical education, physical activity and sport, including traditional sport and games, is associated with improved psychological and social health, as well as the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (SDG 3.5). Regular participation supports the healthy development of children and adolescents, including their cognitive and psychosocial development. Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can also provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached through conventional health delivery. This supports efforts to address communicable diseases and improve access to health-care services (SDG 3.3 and 3.7).

#### **II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in urban and rural planning can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens and build inclusive and sustainable communities. UN Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 percent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and public facilities. Integrating opportunities for sport, physical education and physical activity throughout such spaces and across urban environments can have widespread and long-term impacts (SDG 11.3 and 11.7). They are most effective when these spaces are neutral and public and their design, implementation and management take into account the needs and safety of all citizens, including those with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

#### **II.3 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all**

Physical education, physical activity and sport are “fundamental rights for all” and, as such, constitute important components of equitable and quality education (SDG 4.1). Physical literacy provides the basis for lifelong participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for young people’s development and an important learning outcome across educational settings. High quality physical education, sport values education, skills development, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to broader education outcomes (SDG 8.7): they promote transferable soft-skills such as team-building, leadership and increased discipline, empathy and respect that assist with the transitioning from youth to adulthood and help to improve school attendance. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those less suited to formal education settings (SDG 4.5 and 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery of physical education, sport values education, physical activity and sport at all levels of education will contribute to eliminating gender disparities (SDG 4.5). It can also promote holistic development and lifelong learning, providing a platform well-suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).



#### **II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies**

Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, challenge social divides and can make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empowerment (SDG 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in physical education, physical activity and sport can facilitate intercultural and inter-religious understanding and contribute to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. Initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction, and foster respect between groups affected by conflict or marginalisation (16.1), perhaps involving dedicated support structures and programmes (SDG 10.7). All approaches are likely to be most sustainable when they are integrated within wider peacebuilding, reduction in criminal activities, violence, and social inclusion processes.

#### **II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all**

The contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to economic growth, increased productivity and employment can be observed in different contexts. The sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to one percent of the global gross domestic product, and stimulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Maximizing the potential of sport-related, event-based and active leisure tourism, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.2). The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including entrepreneurial training (SDG 8.5 and 8.6). In addition, volunteers make a substantial contribution. The further economic benefit can be derived from deliberate policies aimed at scaling the voluntary contributions of officers, coaches, parents and other groups who deliver health and social benefit through supporting cost-effective physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).

#### **II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls**

Physical education, physical activity and sport reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across sport. Proactive investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5 and 5.c). Evidence suggests that the strong and active participation of women in decision-making processes has a potent impact on social development. In many communities, targeted sport-based programmes, especially at grassroots levels, as well as sport values education have made important contributions to the empowerment of women, girls and other vulnerable gender groups. Well-designed and effectively delivered initiatives can provide safe spaces to engage and support women and girls, promote female leadership and encourage respectful attitudes towards women and girls (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls in sport will also contribute to wider sustainable development goals (SDG 5.2 and 5.3).

#### **II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts**

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organizing committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b), behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening environmental and other sustainability aspects. Host countries can be encouraged to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness-raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting

consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sports organizations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport in building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

## **II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Problems of corruption, doping and the manipulation of sporting competition emphasize the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organizations should be considered when measuring the effectiveness, accountability, gender balance and participatory decision-making of public institutions (contributing to SDG 16.6 and 16.7). Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or tenders, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).

## **Main policy area III:**

### **PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF SPORT**

Building on developments since the Declaration of Berlin, MINEPS VI links this policy area to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, especially to SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, with a focus on activities undertaken by governments, the sport movement, academia and other non-governmental organizations. In addition to relevant legislation, information exchange and investigation, prevention education, engagement and awareness-raising are effective means to address all the different threats to sport integrity. These means must be an integral part of the practice of physical activity and sport from its initial stages and at all levels. Furthermore, the fundamental human rights of everyone affected by or involved in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport must be protected, respected and fulfilled in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

#### **III.1 Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved**

Safeguarding is a proactive concept that refers to the processes and mechanisms of ensuring that physical education, physical activity and sport are safe settings for all, in which human rights are fully respected. Different groups require different sorts of safeguarding: athletes need safe spaces to train and compete free of abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, exploitation in employment situations, trafficking and violence (SDG 16.2); spectators need safe means of transport to events and secure areas to watch events; and workers have a right to be safeguarded from risk or harm whilst building or serving stadia. Each group shares, however, an expectation that their health, safety, and well-being are safeguarded so that sport remains a positive experience for all.

#### **III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups**

Children, youth and women are particularly vulnerable to maltreatment, abuse or neglect, impairment to their health and development, and circumstances that run counter to the provision of safe and effective care (SDG 5.2). This can include child labour, abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, trafficking, and violence (SDG 8.7 and 16.2). These phenomena, which can also affect all athletes, undermine fundamental human rights, and run counter to the spirit of sport. Strategies and practices grounded on positive relationships and mutual respect, honest communication, just and proportionate response, mitigation and contingency, are necessary conditions for healthy and sustainable sport for all.

#### **III.3 Foster good governance of sports organizations**

Governance relates to the constitution and administration of organizations, the process of making and implementing decisions by stakeholders, and the ways in which people are treated. Well-designed structures of governance can have a powerful impact on the performance and credibility of sports organizations. Important features are effective accountability, transparent institutions, responsiveness, and inclusive procedures at all levels (SDG 16.6), including internal operations, athlete oversight, and events governance. Good governance is increasingly recognized as a critical feature of effective, equitable and ethical sports organizations. Women, in particular, are often under-represented in leadership positions within sports organizations, while it is recognized that they contribute to significant improvements of these organizations' governance. An important feature of good governance, therefore, is to challenge these inequalities (SDG 5.5).

#### **III.4 Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitions**

Competition manipulation remains a global concern, with threats to the rule of law presented by organized criminal syndicates (SDG 16.4). The trans-border nature of this phenomenon requires close international cooperation. Its scope reaches a range of participants, including athletes and their support personnel, referees and other officials (SDG 16.5). It is necessary to protect these stakeholders through specific legislative and law enforcement measures, and by building partnerships between public authorities, sports organizations and betting operators.

### **III.5 Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures**

Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at grassroots, competitive and elite levels. In most countries it is illegal (SDG 16.3). Due to its diversity and illicit nature, a range of measures is necessary to combat doping, including education, prevention, detection, deterrence and research. For the continuous fight against doping in sport to succeed, countries need to comply with their obligations to the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport which include abiding by the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code.

#### **D. Follow-up Parameters**

9. In order to facilitate the gathering and presentation of relevant information, UNESCO has developed Follow-up Parameters. The parameters are organised into five sections:

- Norms
- Resources
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Promotion /Advocacy
- Research

10. These parameters present a range of outcomes and developments that have arisen in recent years, and which could support subsequent initiatives. They are cross-tabulated with content across three main and 20 specific policy areas.

11. The 'Norms' columns feature normative, value-based statements that are relevant to the concerns of MINEPS VI and its policy areas. This section features the Declaration of Berlin, the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, UN Resolutions on Sport for Development and Peace and other international norms and standards. When examining this section of the Framework it becomes obvious that policy development has been uneven across MINEPS VI's policy areas, and there are evident gaps, especially related to Main Policy Area I, Specific Policy Areas I.1 and I.2.

12. The 'Resources' columns relate to material and human resources that can support the realisation of the policy areas. They consist of International and Regional Champions, Guidelines/Training Tools, and examples of Good Practice. Presenting Champions could be influential in various ways or levels, in research, policy-making, governance, advocacy, and practice of physical education, sport and physical activity. A systematic description of Champions will help ministers identify the organizations or institutions that may be the most promising partner when looking for information or support.

13. "A good practice is not only a practice that is good, but a practice that has been proven to work well and produce good results, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience, which has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, which has been repeated and deserves to be shared so that a greater number of people can adopt it"<sup>1</sup>. Gathering examples of good practices from around the globe could prove to be an important legacy from MINEPS VI, taking into consideration the needs of policy-makers worldwide. The challenge is to agree on a set of criteria and definitions of what constitutes a good practice example in the context of MINEPS VI.

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<sup>1</sup> Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (2014):  
[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/goodpractices/docs/GoodPractices\\_Template-EN-March2014.docx](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/goodpractices/docs/GoodPractices_Template-EN-March2014.docx).  
 MINEPS VI - Final Report

14. 'Monitoring and Evaluation' are widely acknowledged to be of vital importance in the development of quality, sustainable programmes and initiatives. This section collects indicators, self-assessment tools, and benchmarks. They will create a valuable resource of knowledge, skills, and values applied in different settings. They will also serve to emphasize the role of evidence in different programmes. In light of the importance of these issues for sustainable development in sport, the presence of gaps in a number of areas should be noted.

15. Two other sets of parameters are also included in the Framework. Research refers to the latest research studies and findings that relate directly to specific priority areas of MINEPS VI. Grouped according to work areas, and running alongside the literature reviews that have already been completed, this section of the Framework can become a valuable, multi-lingual resource for a number of areas. Finally, 'Promotion / Advocacy' fulfil the important role of sharing and disseminating MINEPS VI findings to the widest possible audience.

## E. Virtual Working Space

16. All information submitted by the members of the Working Groups supported the three Main Policy Area are made available at the MINEPS VI Virtual Working Space - <https://www.icsspe.org/user/login>, username: mineps, password: unesco. Menus of this website have been translated into French, and French versions of the submitted content have been posted whenever possible.

17. The design of the virtual working space follows the form of the MINEPS Sport Follow-up Framework, as presented below:

MINEPS VI	
Programme Committee General Documents	
Main Policy Area I – Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.1 Align with Sustainable Development Priorities</li> <li>I.2 Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships</li> <li>I.3 Foster quality physical education and active schools</li> <li>I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education</li> <li>I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women</li> <li>I.6 Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making</li> <li>I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation</li> </ul>
Main Policy Area II - Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages</li> <li>II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>II.3 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all</li> <li>II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies</li> <li>II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all</li> <li>II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> </ul>
Main Policy Area III - Protecting the integrity of Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>III.1 Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved</li> <li>III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>III.3 Foster good governance of sports organizations</li> <li>III.4 Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitions</li> <li>III.5 Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures</li> </ul>
Manual for the Working Groups	
MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework	
Poster Exhibition	
Glossary	

### Outlines of Actions of the Kazan Action Plan

- Action 1: Elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport
- Action 2: Develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets
- Action 3: Unify and further develop international standards supporting sport ministers' interventions in the field of sport integrity (in correlation with the International Convention against Doping in Sport)
- Action 4: Conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity
- Action 5: Develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI

The responsibility for the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan cannot rest with UNESCO or the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) alone. The Kazan Action Plan can be implemented successfully only if:

- (i) other intergovernmental, government and non-government stakeholders share this responsibility;
- (ii) Member States identify and resource specific activities of the Action Plan which are of national importance;
- (iii) Member States advocate the implementation of the Action Plan at regional and continental levels.

**Action 1:****Elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport****1. Context and Rationale**

The enormous potential of sport, its global reach, its universal language, its impact on communities in general, and young people in particular, are increasingly recognized worldwide. The increasing evidence of the manifold individual and socio-economic benefits that sport can generate implies that sport authorities need to initiate, implement and monitor relevant policies in a holistic manner. A range of diverse stakeholders within and beyond national governments needs to be mobilized to reap the full potential of sport as an enabler of sustainable development and peace<sup>2</sup>. However, the preconditions for elevating the place of sport within national policy agendas are that: (i) key decision-makers within national governments are aware of the competitive advantage of investments in sport; and that (ii) a partnership can be built between sport ministries and relevant other ministries for which sport represents a sound investment.

Especially within governments, there is a widely held acceptance of the need for evidence-based information on the positive impact that physical education, physical activity and sport can have on the social development of a country, as well as the justification for public funding for sport. Among the most persuasive of such justifications is the “return on investment” (ROI), which is the benefit of an intervention in relation to its costs. Implicit in ROI analysis is that both costs and benefits need to be considered in matters of public expenditure. The advocacy tool or case for physical education, physical activity and sport should be convincing, in order to compete successfully with many other worthy causes for limited public resources.

Investment in physical education, physical activity and sport is increasingly framed in terms of ROI and the limited evidence strongly suggests that physical activity generates a competitive ROI and that it can do so within one to two years. Accordingly, the World Health Organization judges sport as a “best buy” intervention for public health. Currently, however, only a small proportion of national health and other budgets are invested in physical education, physical activity and sport.

In recent years, a number of national and international initiatives have advocated for increased investments in sport<sup>3</sup>. These initiatives have had at least one of the following shortcomings:

- insufficient or insufficiently robust evidence on the ROI in sport;
- insufficient other relevant evidence for investments in sport;
- limited thematic or regional scope of evidence;
- inappropriate presentation of the evidence;
- ineffective communication and promotion of the evidence and related arguments.

An internationally accessible advocacy tool for creating an evidence-based business case for investment in sport would, thus, represent a significant advance in international and national advocacy. It would also offer a mechanism for framing public investment as a cross-department, cross-ministerial concern, ultimately placing the resourcing of sport under the responsibility of finance ministers.

<sup>2</sup> Article 3.2 of the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport provides a list of key stakeholders.

<sup>3</sup> See the [Final Report of the 2014 Session of CIGEPS](#), paras. 85-90.



## 2. Objectives

- (i) Support sport ministers and other stakeholders in developing a compelling business case for investment in sport;
- (ii) Establish and strengthen partnerships within and beyond governments to scale-up investment in sport;
- (iii) Lay the foundation for robust, evidence-based statements of ROI, at national and international levels.

## 3. Main Activities

- (i) Undertake gap analysis of previous studies and launch complementary research;
- (ii) Undertake SWAT analysis of existing advocacy initiatives;
- (iii) Design a communication plan;
- (iv) Develop an international ROI-based advocacy tool.

## 4. Potential Key Partners

- World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
- Regional and/or continental inter-governmental organizations (African Union, European Union, Regional Development Banks, etc.)
- Relevant international and national expert institutions Sports organizations
- Sporting goods industry and the wider business community Health insurance agencies
- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women

**Action 2:****Develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets****1. Context and Rationale**

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda sets out 17 sustainable development goals ("SDGs") and 169 specific targets that form a medium-term road map for national development plans and international development cooperation. Policy-making by national governments, intergovernmental institutions, multi- and bilateral development aid institutions and donors will be integrated into this overall framework, its goals, targets and related indicators. UNESCO is strongly committed to aligning its programmes and activities with this framework.

While the preamble of 2030 Agenda recognizes sport as an "important enabler of sustainable development and peace", none of its goals or targets refer *directly* to sport, physical education or physical activity. Thus, at national and international levels, there is a high risk that SDG-orientated policy interventions *in and through* sport will be neglected, ineffective and/or insufficiently recognized. Furthermore, target 17.18 of the 2030 Agenda pertains explicitly to the significant increase in the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, and to enhanced capacity-building support in this respect. Accordingly, there is a need to develop, in addition to the official United Nations' list of SDG indicators<sup>4</sup>, sport-specific indicators.

It is widely acknowledged that it is extremely challenging to provide proof of the direct impact of physical education, physical activity and sport on broader development goals. The current scale and quality of data and, especially, of national data sets on physical education, physical activity and sport and sustainable development are limited; they vary significantly across contexts and policy domains. To ensure that sport-related policy-making by sport ministers and other public authorities are based on more robust data, a two-tier approach is recommended. Firstly, national data collection should provide valid and reliable information on basic, general indicators (e.g. budget allocations, physical infrastructure, workforce numbers and participation) and include their disaggregation in accordance with key variables of the SDG framework (e.g. sex, age and persons with disabilities). Secondly, more specific indicators should allow governments to measure the contribution of sport to identified SDGs, targets and/or indicators that are prioritized according to their specific context. Such indicators should distinguish direct from indirect contributions of sport policy interventions to specific SDG targets.

**2. Objectives**

- (i) Measure the role of physical education, physical activity and sport in the achievement of prioritized SDGs and targets;
- (ii) Provide public sport authorities with key elements for planning, implementation and reporting in the SDG context.

**3. Main Activities**

- (i) Assess the contributions of physical education, physical activity and sport to the SDGs through relevant and robust evidence;
- (ii) Facilitate the collection, comparison, analysis and dissemination of data concerning the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to the SDGs, at national and international levels;

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<sup>4</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

- (iii) Support the collection of key sport-related data at the national level by the relevant public authorities;
- (iv) Ensure the consistent disaggregation of sport-related data according to key variables, in order to reflect the equality rationale of the SDGs;
- (v) Conduct survey on / map existing, relevant indicators;
- (vi) Harmonize the selection and definitions of basic, general indicators and specific indicators for identified SDGs;
- (vii) Determine disaggregation variables and the scope of their application for relevant indicators;
- (viii) Determine key indicators, collect good practice and elaborate practical guidelines concerning their use by sport ministers and other public authorities;
- (ix) Provide information on skills developed in sporting value chains for potential training courses and applied methodologies in line with relevant SDGs.

#### **4. Potential Key Partners**

- Commonwealth Secretariat
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, Statistics Division)
- Government/inter-government stakeholders from sport and other concerned policy domains (especially finance, health and education)
- Swiss Academy for Development
- Academia
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, and/or Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women

**Action 3:**

**Unify and further develop international standards supporting sport ministers' interventions in the field of sport integrity** (in correlation with the International Convention against Doping in Sport)

**1. Context and Rationale**

The largest part of the Declaration of Berlin and the longest article of the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport are devoted to the protection of the integrity of sport. Although, since MINEPS V, many initiatives have been taken by intergovernmental institutions, governments, sports and other civil society organizations, serious threats continue to endanger the credibility and integrity of sport, and undermine its educational, developmental and health-promoting functions. Although many initiatives address important aspects of sport integrity, they typically do not cover the full range of specific sport integrity policy areas as identified in the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI.

Furthermore, the repeated occurrence of sport integrity scandals calls for improved efforts at national level and the further strengthening of international standards on sports integrity and their implementation. This necessity is further underlined by the persistent difficulty faced by many Member States in signing, ratifying, enforcing and/or monitoring the implementation of international legal instruments concerning sport integrity - such as the International Convention against Doping in Sport, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and the UNODC Conventions against Corruption and Organized Crime.

The specific measures required in the field of sport integrity are complex. In light of the strengthened evidence of the manifold policy benefits of sport, and the widening scope of responsibilities of sport authorities', the capacity of these authorities depends more and more on the ability to create synergies between interventions in different sport integrity areas. The recent adoption of integrated national sport integrity legislation and the establishment of related structures in some Member States support this assumption.

While it is by no means sufficient, the unification and further development of guiding standards for sport integrity policy is a critical measure for increasing awareness amongst governmental decision-makers and enhancing Member States' capacities in this field. It is notably a prerequisite for strengthening synergies in cross-cutting areas of policy interventions at the national levels, including: fundamental rights of athletes; partnership-building; protection of whistle-blowers and media freedom; prevention education and awareness-raising; legislation with measurable targets against existing international norms; information exchange and investigation; law enforcement; and monitoring. On the international level, it will enable the integration of pending or emerging sport integrity issues, such as the good governance of sports organizations, into a coherent portfolio of commonly agreed standards. The very process of developing such standards will also strengthen cooperation amongst intergovernmental organizations, governments, the sport movement and other stakeholders.

**2. Objective**

Enhance sport ministries' capacities through more consistent and comprehensive international standards that facilitate synergies to address sport integrity issues and support the implementation of the existing rules.

### 3. Main Activities

- (i) Seek common ground for effective implementation of sport integrity standards developed in disconnected policy processes and initiatives;
- (ii) Determine cross-cutting areas of policy intervention pertaining to specific sport integrity issues wherever possible;
- (iii) Map existing international standards and norms;
- (iv) Map relevant national legislations that address sport integrity comprehensively and ensure exchange of best practices;
- (v) Assess needs of Member States;
- (vi) Determine nature of outcome document and the procedure for its adoption;
- (vii) Draft outcome document and explanatory note

### 4. Potential Key Partners

- Council of Europe, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Commonwealth, International Labour Organization (ILO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- Bureau of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, World Anti-Doping Agency
- International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Paralympic Committee (IPC), Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), other international sports organizations
- World Players Association
- Transparency International, Play the Game, International Centre for Sport Security
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

**Action 4:****Conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity****1. Context and Rationale**

By 34 C/Resolution 36, the General Conference approved, in 2007, the establishment of an Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education in accordance with the regulations regarding the establishment and operation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO. For different reasons, the operational launch of this Observatory was significantly delayed and has, to date, not been accomplished. While the strategic priority that UNESCO grants to gender equality, as well as many of the objectives, functions and proposed activities that were underpinning the decision to establish this Observatory remain valid, a number of significant contextual factors have tangibly evolved over the past ten years. These pertain, notably, to the increased, relevant evidence, the increased substantive scope of issues to be addressed, the increased number of institutions and initiatives addressing these issues internationally, as well as the emergence of novel communication and knowledge-sharing technologies and practices that are radically changing the modalities of international cooperation. This new context has critical implications for the design of such an observatory, in particular with respect to the minimal competencies that it has to provide, as well as its organizational structure and internal governance. However, it also has great potential to mobilize a critical number of partners, the required competencies and resources, as well as broad political support.

The fostering of gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women *in* and *through* sport, as well as through physical education and physical activity, has been a central outcome of the work of the Working Groups for MINEPS VI. However, the relevance of these subjects across all main and specific policy areas also indicates that the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI may not be sufficient - or even appropriate - to fulfil the clearinghouse and advocacy functions that need to be carried out, in order effectively to address this issue as an indispensable dimension and component of sport policy development.

Gender equality in physical education, physical activity and sport is part of a wider call to empower women. SDG 5 expresses the need to 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' and, despite some progress, there remain many areas where much more progress needs to be made. The call to achieve greater gender equality and empowerment in physical education, physical activity and sport is so urgent that it would be inappropriate to restrict the topic to a sub-section of another activity, such as a clearinghouse for sport policy development. Rather, gender equality warrants a strong endorsement by a mechanism that enforces certain outcomes, lobbies, and assertively pushes an agreed agenda for change in and through sport.

## 2. Objectives

- (i) Support capacity-building for gender-mainstreamed sport policy and action plans;
- (ii) Build awareness and encourage dialogue on physical education, physical activity and sport for girls and women;
- (iii) Monitor and evaluate the progress on SDG 5 as it relates to sport;
- (iv) Foster women's access to decision-making positions within public sport authorities and sports organizations;
- (v) Foster girls and women's participation in sports, physical activity and physical education in all capacities and at all levels;
- (vi) Build awareness, encourage dialogue, and establish protective and treatment measures regarding all forms of gender-based violence that impact girls' and women's participation in physical education, physical activity and sport;
- (vii) Raise awareness about the media portrayal of women in sport;
- (viii) Promote investment in women's and girls' participation in sport, including access to infrastructures and funding;
- (ix) Initiate and promote relevant research

## 3. Main Activities

- (i) Map relevant international institutions and initiatives, as well as related regional and national networks;
- (ii) Determine main audiences and purposes;
- (iii) Determine critical central and potentially decentralized functions;
- (iv) Determine critical competencies and capacities;
- (v) Determine internal governance;
- (vi) Determine resource and legal requirements;
- (vii) Draw up a schedule for implementation

## 4. Potential Key Partners

- UN Women
- International Working Group on Women and Sport, International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women, Women Sport International
- Regional and/or continental intergovernmental organizations
- International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, other international sports organizations
- Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire (FISU)
- Sporting goods industry and the wider business community
- Specialized media
- Academia

**Action 5:****Develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI****1. Context and Rationale**

In 2015, by 38 C/Resolution 43, the General Conference of UNESCO supported the development of a common framework for the follow-up to both the Declaration of Berlin adopted by MINEPS V in 2013, and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by the above resolution. The implications of, and preliminary proposals concerning this framework were briefly presented and discussed at the 2016 Ordinary Joint Session of CIGEPS and its Permanent Consultative Council (PCC)<sup>5</sup>. Following this session, comments from members of CIGEPS and the PCC led to the determination of the three main themes for MINEPS VI, as well as the finalization of a two-dimensional “matrix” that forms the methodological basis for the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI.

The consultations with the three expert Working Groups established for MINEPS VI, as well as the establishment of a virtual working space for the working groups, made possible the further development of this framework and the testing of its potential to serve as a basis for a future clearinghouse. These consultations had the following main outcomes:

- the three main policy areas – which correspond to the three conference themes – are largely consensual; discussions and proposals concerning the specific policy areas indicate a recognition of the importance of this thematic breakdown as a common international reference and a commitment to converge towards such a common reference;
- the continued quantity and quality of information provided to populate the framework, as well as frequent specifications of the precise category within the framework to which contributions pertained, indicate that the thematic breakdown and the different categories of follow-up “parameters” have facilitated and/or further motivated the submission of information;
- methodological issues made it impossible to integrate information provided on “champions” and “good practice”; while there is a strong interest in promoting “good practice” internationally, the modalities of identifying, submitting, selecting, presenting and retrieving the related information will require a thorough analysis before being operationalized; more generally, in the absence of a selection policy, quality control of submitted content was impossible;
- due to limited human, technical and financial resources, it was not possible to create an interactive interface, nor to translate contributions received; several members of working groups complained about input and consultation modalities not being user-friendly.

According to the feedback from the working groups and the conclusions of the MINEPS VI Programme Committee, there is evidence of a strong demand for an effective, easily accessible “one-stop” online hub in the field of sport policy development that can support the sharing of knowledge, experiences and competencies by an international community of practice.

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<sup>5</sup> See [Final Report of the 2016 CIGEPS](#) Session, paras. 49 – 54.



## 2. Objectives

- (i) Provide a legitimate international forum for sharing information on sport policy development;
- (ii) Strengthen international cooperation for, and follow-up of sport policy development by a common definition of main and specific policy areas;
- (iii) Support capacity-building of public sport authorities and other stakeholders by promoting relevant norms, tools and good practice.

## 3. Main Activities

- (i) Map and analyse other relevant clearinghouses in the field of policy development;
- (ii) Determine main purposes and target audiences of the clearinghouse;
- (iii) Determine user requirements;
- (iv) Determine methodological, technical and political implications;
- (v) Determine critical central and potentially decentralized functions;
- (vi) Determine internal governance;
- (vii) Determine resource and legal requirements;
- (viii) Draw-up a schedule for implementation.

## 4. Potential Key Partners

- World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), other UN bodies
- Regional and/or continental inter-governmental organizations (African Union, European Union, Regional Development Banks, etc.)
- Other intergovernmental organizations (Commonwealth)
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
- The Association For International Sport for All (TAFISA)
- Swiss Academy for Development
- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, and/or Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women
- International Olympic Committee, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), other international sports organizations
- Directorate for Sports and Social Projects (Kazan, Russian Federation)

SHS/2017/PI/H/14

**ANNEX II****ANNOTATED AGENDA**

**1. Opening of the Conference**  
(Item 1 of the provisional agenda)

**1.1 Opening Speeches:**  
(Item 1.1 of the provisional agenda)

Message from Mr Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation

Speeches by Ms Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO

Mr Vitaly Mutko, Deputy Prime-Minister of the Russian Federation

Mr Rustam Minnikhanov, President of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation

**1.2 Keynote Speeches**  
(Item 1.2 of the provisional agenda)

Speeches by Ms Gabriela Battaini-Dragoni, Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe

Ms Fatma Samba Diouf Samoura, Secretary General of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association

Ms Aya Medany, Champion of Peace of *Peace and Sport*

### 1.3 **Adoption of the Rules of Procedure**

(Item 1.3 of the provisional agenda)

The Director-General of UNESCO has drawn up the provisional Rules of Procedure ([SHS/2017/1](#)). The Conference, in accordance with Rule 17 of the provisional Rules of Procedure, adopts its final Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a simple majority of the chief participants present and voting.

### 1.4. **Election of the President**

(Item 1.4 of the provisional agenda)

The Conference elects its President. The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) has suggested that the host country be invited to preside over MINEPS VI.

Address by the President of the Conference.

### 1.5 **Election of the five Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur; Constitution of Drafting Group**

(Item 1.5 of the provisional agenda)

To assist the President in his or her duties, the Conference elects Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur who, together with the President, constitute the Bureau of the Conference, pursuant to Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure.

The Conference may wish, out of concern for equitable geographical distribution, to consider designating one representative per electoral group, that is, one President, five Vice-Presidents and one Rapporteur.

The term of office of the Bureau of the Conference shall end upon closure of the proceedings of MINEPS VI.

A drafting group may be set up on the first day to facilitate the work of the Rapporteur and the finalization of the draft declaration submitted to the Conference for approval.

### 1.6 **Adoption of the Agenda**

(Item 1.6 of the provisional agenda)

The Conference adopts its agenda which, in provisional form, is contained in document SHS/2017/2.

### 1.7 **General Introduction**

(Item 1.7 of the provisional agenda)

Presentation by Mr Gert Oosthuizen, Chair of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, CIGEPS; Deputy Minister for Sport and Recreation, South Africa

This agenda item will present the thematic focus areas and main expected outcomes of the conference, as identified by CIGEPS at its 2017 extra-ordinary session and joint meeting with its Permanent Consultative Council.

The conference will be structured around three themes:

Theme I: Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity

Theme II: Maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace

Theme III: Protecting the integrity of sport

The following main outcomes of the conference are expected:

- a. recognition of the MINEPS sport policy follow-up framework as a useful, voluntary tool for fostering international convergence and cooperation in assessing the progress of sport policy development;
- b. recognition of the concrete information gathered by the working groups to inform the framework;
- c. commitment to strengthening the linkages between sport policy development and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- d. commitment to international cooperation for specific actions.

2. **Theme I: Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity**  
(Item 2 of the provisional agenda)

This theme corresponds to the main policy area I of the MINEPS sport policy follow-up framework. It comprises indispensable components of national and international policies and plans, including the alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), new partnerships within and beyond governments, as well as related advocacy, quality physical education, research and higher education, gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women, youth participation in decision-making, as well as non-discrimination and inclusivity.

2.1 **Keynote Speech**

Mr Cesar Torres, Professor, State University of New York

2.2 **Presentation by the Working Group**

Mr Richard Bailey, Senior Researcher, International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

2.3 **Contributions from Delegations**

3. **Theme II: Maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace**  
(Item 3 of the provisional agenda)

This theme corresponds to the main policy area II of the MINEPS sport policy follow-up framework. It addresses the contributions of sport, physical education and physical activity to the 2030 Agenda and a set of prioritized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related targets. These pertain to health, urban settlements, education, social inclusion, peace-building, economic development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, sustainability and climate change, as well as accountable and inclusive institutions. According to their diverse contexts, regional or national strategies and plans prioritize a specific set of these goals and targets.

3.1 **Keynote Speech**

Mr Ju-Ho Chang, President, The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA)

3.2 **Presentation by the Working Group**

Ms Katherine Ellis, Director, Youth and Sport Division, Commonwealth

3.3 **Contributions from Delegations**

#### 4. **Theme III: Protecting the integrity of sport** (Item 4 of the provisional agenda)

This theme corresponds to the main policy area III of the MINEPS sport policy follow-up framework. It comprises the safeguarding of participants, the respect of fundamental rights of everyone involved in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport, the protection of children, youth and vulnerable groups, good governance of sports organizations, measures against the manipulation of sports competitions by organized crime, as well as the assurance of an adequate anti-doping framework and effective compliance measures.

##### 4.1 **Keynote Speeches**

Mr Jens Andersen, International Director, Play the Game/Danish Institute for Sport Studies

##### 4.2 **Presentation by the Working Group**

Mr Michal Buchel, CEO, International Sambo Federation (FIAS)

##### 4.3 **Contributions from Delegations**

#### 5. **Panel: Sport as Catalyst - Partnerships to deliver the promise of the 2030 Agenda** (Item 5 of the provisional agenda)

There is increased evidence of the significant contributions that physical education, physical activity and sport can make to the Sustainable Development Goals. To activate effectively these potential contributions, a broad range of stakeholders need to be mobilized. The panel will present how relevant partnerships can be fostered.

##### 5.1 **Keynote Speeches**

Mr Hirokazu Matsuno, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Ms Baklai Temengil, Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs, Palau  
(Vice-President of the Oceania National Olympic Committees - ONOC)

Mr Massimiliano Razzano, Deputy Head of Interpol Italy, Ministry of the Interior, Italy

Video Projection: "Pacific Voices for Sport"

##### 5.2 **Contributions from Delegations**

#### 6. **Closing of the Conference**

##### 6.1 **Keynote Speeches**

Mr Oleg Matytsin, President of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU)

Mr Uri Schaefer, President of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

Mr Alexander Zhukov, President of the Olympic Committee of Russia

**6.2 Contributions from Delegations**

**6.3 Messages of Commitment to the Kazan Action Plan**

Member States were invited to express their support to the international follow-up to the Kazan Action Plan.

**6.4 Oral Report by the Rapporteur**

**6.5 Adoption of the Kazan Action Plan**

**6.6 Closing Remarks**

Address by the President of the Conference

Address by Representative of UNESCO

**6.7 Group Picture**

**6.8 Press Conference**

**ANNEX III****LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
(only in English)****Member States of UNESCO**

	First Name	Last Name	Title	Institution
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Mr Rahil Mohammad	Formuly	Deputy Minister for Technical Vocational Education and Training	Ministry of Education
	Mr Humayun	Khayri	General Director	General Directorate of Physical Education and Sports
	Mr Mirwais	Bahawi	Deputy	General Directorate of Physical Education and Sports
	Mr Houmayoon	Amiry	Secretary, Public Information Office	General Directorate of Physical Education and Sports
	Mr Zaheeruddeen	Asefi	Translator	General Directorate of Physical Education and Sports
<b>ALBANIA</b>	Mr Rauf	Dimraj	Deputy Minister of Education and Sport	Ministry of Education and Sport
	Mr Vladimir	Gjonaj	Director of Sport	Ministry of Education and Sport
	Ms Elvira	Baze	Head of Sport of Educational Institutions	Ministry of Education and Sport
<b>ANGOLA</b>	Ms Ana Paula Da SilvaNeto Do Sacramento		Secretary of State for Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Pedro Ndilu	Mario	Head of Department of Sports Recreation	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Ms Alcina	Kindanda	Social Adviser	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Israel	Fernando	Technician	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>ANTIGUA and BARBUDA</b>	Mr Sean	Samuel	Education Officer Physical Education and Sport	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	Mr Orlando Oscar	Moccagatta	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Education and Sports
<b>ARMENIA</b>	Mr Gabriel	Kazaryan	Deputy Minister of Sport and Youth Affairs	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	Mr Jaye	Smith	First Assistant Secretary	Department of Health
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	Mr Claus	Farnberger	Deputy Director of International Affairs Department	Ministry of Defense and Sports

<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	Mr Azad	Rahimov	Minister of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sport
	Mr Ilham	Madatov	Head of the International Relations Department	Ministry of Youth and Sport
<b>BAHRAIN</b>	Mr Hesham	Al Jowder	Minister of Youth and Sport Affairs	Ministry of Youth and Sport Affairs
	Mr Mohammad	Buali	Director of Human and Financial Resources	Ministry of Youth and Sport Affairs
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	Mr Nazmul Haque	Khan	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Education
	Mr Kazi	Shahjahan	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Education
	Ms Farhana	Haque	Deputy Director Physical Education	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education
<b>BELGIUM</b>	Mr Francois	Tricarico	Attache	Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles (French-speaking community of Belgium)
<b>BENIN</b>	Mr Oswald Selbourne	Homeky	Minister of Sport	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Rene	Koto Sounon	Ambassador	Embassy of Benin in Moscow
	Mr Donald Alexis	Acakpo	Director of the Benin Office for School and University Sport	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Smith Hermann	Ahouandjinou	Director of Youth Recreation and Community Life	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Pierre	Colly	First Secretary	Embassy of Benin in Moscow
	Mr Wilfried Olivier S	Adjanohoun	Assistant to the Minister	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Ingrid Morelle	Kouassi	Minister's Special Secretary	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Smaila Raoufou	Mousse	Interpreter	Embassy of Benin in Moscow
<b>BHUTAN</b>	Mr Rinzin	Wangdi	Chief Programme Officer	Ministry of Education
<b>BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA</b>	Mr Adil	Osmanovic	Minister	Ministry of Civil Affairs
	Mr Suvad	Dzafic	Assistant Minister	Ministry of Civil Affairs
	Mr Adis	Osmanovic	Senior Specialist for Sport	Ministry of Civil Affairs
<b>BOTSWANA</b>	Mr Ndondo	Koolese	Director	Ministry of Basic Education
	Mr Buthu	Tema	Senior Officer for Physical Education	Ministry of Basic Education
<b>BURUNDI</b>	Mr Ildephonse	Ndayambaje	General Director of Sports	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>	Ms Georgette Florence	Koyt Deballe	Secretary-General	Ministry of Youth and Sport



<b>CHILE</b>	Ms Nicole	Saez	Undersecretary of Sports	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Pedro	Lira	Head of the Sports Management and Policy Division in Charge of International Relations	Ministry of Sport
<b>CHINA</b>	Mr Shuan	Yang	Vice Minister of Sport	General Administration of Sport of China
	Mr Yang	Shen	Ambassador	Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO
	Mr Wu	Yingqin	Consul General	Consulate General of China in Kazan
	Ms Keqin	Song	Director General	General Administration of Sport of China
	Mr Li	Fei	First Secretary	Consulate General of China in Kazan
	Mr Lei	Yuan	Staff Member	General Administration of Sport of China
	Mr Wenbo	Huang	Staff Member	General Administration of Sport of China
	Ms Xiaoyin	Wang	Staff Member	General Administration of Sport of China
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	Ms Clara Luz	Roldan Gonzalez	Minister of Sport - Coldeportes	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Ana Milena	Orozco Canas	Adviser	Ministry of Sport
<b>CUBA</b>	Ms Gladys	Bequer Diaz	Vice President	National institute of Sport, Physical Education and Recreation
	Ms Libia Odalys	Reyes Ricardo	Interpreter	Embassy of Cuba in the Russian Federation
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Mr Anastasios	Procopiou	Sport Organisation Board Member	Cyprus Sport Organisation
	Mr Charalambos	Demetriades	Sport Organisation Officer	Cyprus Sport Organisation
<b>DENMARK</b>	Mr Martin Holmlund	Lauesen	Special Adviser	Ministry of Culture
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	Mr Moussa	Ali Mohamed	Inspector General	State Secretariat of Youth and Sport
	Mr Deka	Ali Idle	Technical Advisor	State Secretariat of Youth and Sport
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>	Mr Danilo	Diaz	Minister of Sport and Recreation	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
<b>EGYPT</b>	Mr Osama	Elserwy	Counselor for Culture and Education	The Ministry of Youth and Sports

<b>ERITREA</b>	Mr Zemedede	Tekle	Commissioner of Eritrean Commission of Culture and Sport	Eritrean Sports and Culture Commission
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	Mr Tesfaye	Yigezu	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Youth and Sport
<b>FIJI</b>	Ms Alison	Burchell	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>FINLAND</b>	Ms Tiina	Kivisaari	Director	Ministry of Education and Culture
<b>FRANCE</b>	Ms Laura	Flessel	Minister of Sport	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Dimitri	Grygowski	Deputy Chief of Cabinet	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Frederic	Sanaur	Head of International Relations and Major Sporting Events	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Arnaud	Ngatcha	Communication Consultant	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Francois	Courant	Diplomat	Embassy of France in the Russian Federation
	Ms Svetlana	Terzi	Press-attaché	Embassy of France in the Russian Federation
	Mr Stephane	Pirlot	Security Agent	Ministère des Sports
<b>GAMBIA</b>	Mr Henry	Gomez	Minister of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Abdoulie Momodou Kah		Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>GERMANY</b>	Mr Karl	Quade	Head of Division	Federal Ministry of the Interior
	Mr Eckhard	Neubauer	Deputy Head of Division	Federal Ministry of the Interior
<b>GHANA</b>	Mr Emmanuel	Owusu Ansah	Director	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>GREECE</b>	Mr Georgios	Vasileiadis	Deputy Minister of Culture and Sports	Ministry of Culture and Sport
	Ms Ioanna	Serafeim	Head of the Cabinet Office Deputy Minister of Culture and Sports	Ministry of Culture and Sport
	Mr Alexandros	Cholevas	Legal Adviser	Ministry of Culture and Sport
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>	Ms Da Silva Evora	Maria da Conceicao	General Director of Sports	Ministry of Culture and Sport
<b>HAITI</b>	Mr Mario	Florvil	General Director	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action
	Mr Jean Yves	Breceus	Adviser to the Minister	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action
	Ms Marie Ange	Celestin	Physical Activity and Sport Technician	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action
<b>HONDURAS</b>	Mr Cesar	Quintanilla	National Sports Director	Executive Directorate of Sport

<b>HUNGARY</b>	Mr Peter	Sarfalvi	Deputy State Secretary for National Youth Education and Sport Relation	Ministry of Human Capacities
<b>IRAN, Islamic Republic of</b>	Mr Abdollah	Chamangoli	General Director- West Azerbaijan Sport and Youth Office	Ministry of Sport and Youth
	Mr Abbas Ali	Mehraliyan	Senior Expert	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>IRAQ</b>	Mr Abdulhussein	Abttan	Minister of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Ali	Alyones	General Director of Legal Department	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Muhammed	Najdi	Second Secretary	Embassy of Iraq in the Russian Federation
	Mr Ahmed	Zamil	Spokesman	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Murtadha	Abttan	Academic	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Ghadeer	Alrammahi	Academic	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>ISRAEL</b>	Mr Yossi	Sharabi	Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport	Ministry of Culture and Sport
	Mr Alex	Goldman Shayman	Deputy Head of Mission	Embassy of Israel in the Russian Federation
	Mr Yafit	Sherer	Counselor	Ministry of Culture and Sport
<b>ITALY</b>	Mr Massimiliano	Razzano	Deputy Director, Interpol Division	Ministry of Interior
	Mr Walter	Ferrara	First Counselor	Embassy of Italy in the Russian Federation
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Ms Olivia	Grange	Minister of Culture Gender Entertainment and Sport	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport
	Ms Florette	Blackwood	Senior Director - Sport Development and Monitoring	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport
<b>JAPAN</b>	Mr Hirokazu	Matsuno	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
	Mr Toyohisa	Kozuki	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Russian Federation	Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation

Mr Jugo	Imaizumi	Director	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Mr Yusei	Nagata	Deputy Director	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Ms Hinako	Debun	Unit Chief, International Affairs Division	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Ms Aya	Noguchi	Officer	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Mr Takashi	Onuma	Inspector of the Minister	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Mr Hiroshi	Morimoto	Secretary to the Minister	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Ms Yoko	Sakuragi	Secretary to the Minister for Media Relations	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Mr Wataru	Ishikawa	Counselor	Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation
Mr Koji	Umehara	First Secretary	Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation
Mr Kenichi	Arakawa	Second Secretary	Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation
Mr Toru	Nagashima	Second Secretary	Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation
Ms Masako	Chida	Interpreter	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Ms Takako	Kimiwada	Interpreter	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	Mr Serik	Zharasbayev	Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Sports and Physical Training Affairs	Ministry of Culture and Sports
<b>KENYA</b>	Mr Japson	Gerald	Senior Officer	Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts
	Mr Orpha Osebe	Nuguti	Deputy Director Programme	Kenya National Commission for UNESCO

<b>KOREA, Democratic People's Republic of</b>	Mr Il Guk	Kim	Minister of Physical Culture and Sports	Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports
	Mr Yong Gil	Kang	Deputy Director	Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports
	Mr Chol Ung	Kim	Counselor	Embassy of the DPR Korea in the Russian Federation
<b>KOREA, Republic of</b>	Mr Jong-dal	Park	Director of International Sports	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Ms Myeong Sook	Kim	Assistant Director	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
<b>KYRGYZSTAN</b>	Ms Nurzhan	Bardinova	State Secretary	The State Agency for Youth Affairs, Physical Culture and Sports
	Ms Nazira	Abdullayeva	Leading Specialist	The State Agency for Youth Affairs, Physical Culture and Sports
<b>LAO, People's Democratic Republic of</b>	Mr Intong	Leusinsay	Director	Ministry of Education and Sport, Physical-Education and Art Department, Physical-Education College
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Mr Robert	Thillens	Commissioner of Government for Sports	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Alexandre	Husting	Counsellor for International and European relations	Ministry of Sport
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	Mr Lovatiako Michel Desanges	Ralaivao	General Secretary	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Jean	Claude	Director General of Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Patrice	Ranaivoson	Director General	National Academy of Sport
<b>MALAWI</b>	Mr Henry Amon Robin Mussa		Minister	Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development
	Mr Paul	Silungwe	Sports Desk Officer	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
	Mr James Benjamen	Chuma	Chairman	Malawi National Council of Sports
	Mr George Eliezer	Jana	Executive Secretary	Malawi National Council of Sports
<b>MALI</b>	Mr Ibrahima	Fomba	National Director of Sports and Physical Education	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Amadou	Bouare	Special Desk Officer in Charge of Cooperation	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Djenebou	Kone	Technical Adviser in Charge of Cooperation	Ministry of Sport

<b>MONACO</b>	Ms Yvette	Lambin Berti	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Principality of Monaco to UNESCO and General Secretary of the Monaco Olympic Committee	Permanent Delegation of the Principality of Monaco to UNESCO
	Mr Mathias	Raymond	Administrator of Monaco Olympic Committee	Permanent Delegation of the Principality of Monaco to UNESCO
<b>MONGOLIA</b>	Mr Sharavjamts	Tserenjankhar	Chairman	Ministry of Education, Science and Sports
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	Mr Mario Saraiva	Ngwenya	Ambassador	Government of Mozambique
	Ms Amelia	Cabral Chavana	Adviser to the Minister of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sport
<b>MYANMAR</b>	Mr Win	Naing	Rector	Ministry of Education
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	Mr Jerry	Ekandjo	Minister	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
	Mr Ndali Che	Kamati	Ambassador	Embassy of Namibia in the Russian Federation
	Mr Edelberth	Katamba	Director of Sport	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
	Mr Joel Ndemulungila	Matheus	Chairperson	Namibia Sports Commission
	Mr Petrus	Shoopala	Personal Assistant to the Minister of Sport	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
<b>NEPAL</b>	Mr Mahesh Prasad	Dahal	Secretary	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Ana Prasad	Neupane	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Mr Bart	Zijlstra	Sports Director	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
	Ms Wendela	Kuper	Senior Policy Adviser	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
<b>NIGERIA</b>	Mr Abdulkadir	Muazu	Director	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
	Mr Simon	Ebhojiaye	Deputy Director, School Sports	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
<b>OMAN</b>	Mr Mohamed	Al Manwari	Director General of Planning and Projects	Ministry of Sports Affairs
	Mr Hisham	al Sinani	Assistant Director General for Sports Development and Welfare	Ministry of Sports Affairs
<b>PALAU</b>	Ms Baklai	Temengil	Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs	Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs
<b>PALESTINE</b>	Mr Issam	Alqadumi	Secretary General	Higher Council for Youth and Sport

	Mr Munther	Masalma	Deputy of the Higher Council for Youth and Sport	Higher Council for Youth and Sport
	Mr Mazin	Abumulaweh	Head of International Relations	Higher Council for Youth and Sport
	Mr Attaf	Aliaradat	International Relation Department	Higher Council for Youth and Sport
<b>PANAMA</b>	Mr Flavio	Mendez	Ambassador	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Panama to UNESCO
	Ms Ivonne	Carrizo de Mendez	Accompanying Person	Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Panama to UNESCO
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	Mr Marc Edward	Velasco	National Director	Philippine Sports Commission
	Mr Nestor	Santiago	Assistant Secretary of Health	Department of Health
	Mr Ramon	Fernandez	Commissioner	Philippine Sports Commission
<b>POLAND</b>	Ms Anna	Kuder	Deputy Director	Ministry of Sport and Tourism
	Ms Ewa	Markowicz	Head of Unit	Ministry of Sport and Tourism
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	Mr Joao Paulo	de Loureiro Rebelo	State Secretary for Youth and Sports	State Secretary for Youth and Sports
	Mr Paulo Jorge	Coimbra Fontes	Advisor to the Cabinet of the State Secretary for Youth and Sports	State Secretary for Youth and Sports
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Mr Florin	Pelin	Rector of the National University of Physical Education and Sport	Ministry of National Education
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Mr Pavel	Kolobkov	Minister of Sport	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Natalya	Parshikova	State Secretary	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Anton	Antonov	Deputy Director of the Department of State Policy in the Sphere of Sport and International Cooperation	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Tatiana	Fomichenko	Director of the Department of Science and Education	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Artem	Yakubov	Head of the International Cooperation Department of State Policy in the Sphere of Sport and International Cooperation	Ministry of Sport

	Ms Gerenzala	Muchkinova	Head of Protocol Division	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Irina	Andreeva	Deputy Head of the Legal Department	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Marina	Filippenkova	Analyst FGBU CSP	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Roman	Bocharov	Consultant of the Legal Department	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Alexey	Dubinovsky	Protocol Unit of the Ministry of Sport	Ministry of Sport
<b>SAINT KITTS and NEVIS</b>	Mr Shawn	Richards	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Youth, Sports and Culture	Government of St. Kitts & Nevis
<b>SAMOA</b>	Mr Loau Solamalemalo Keneti	Sio	Minister of Education, Sports and Culture	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
	Mr Semiperive	Epati	Assistant Chief Executive Officer - Sports	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	Mr Abdulatif Abdulrahman	Alherish	Deputy President for Sport Affairs	General Sport Authority
<b>SENEGAL</b>	Mr Ibrahima	Ndao	Director of Cabinet	Ministry of Sport
	Ms Marieme Kane	Diallo	Director of Training and Sports Development	Ministry of Sport
	Mr Mamadou Ndiaye	Dia	Head of SHS Program	National Commission of Senegal for UNESCO
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>	Mr Wilfred	Adrien	Director for Co-curricular Activities	Ministry of Education
	Mr Jean	Larue	Special Advisor, Sports	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	Mr Ahmed	Khanou	Minister of Sport	Ministry of Sports
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	Mr Dusan	Tazky	Main State Adviser	Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport
	Ms Adriana	Mickovicova	Senior State Adviser	Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	Mr Boro	Strumbelj	Director of Sport Directorate	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	Mr Gerhardus	Oosthuizen	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
	Mr Bernardus	van der Spuy	Chief Director Strategic Executive Support - CIGEPS Secretariat	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
	Mr Granville	Whittle	Deputy Director-General	Department of Basic Education



	Mr Matabane	Seretse	Deputy Director International Relations	Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa
	Mr Thando	Dalamba	Counselor	South African Embassy in the Russian Federation
	Mr Theunis	de Kock	Private Secretary of Deputy Minister	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
<b>SPAIN</b>	Mr Jose Luis	Terreros Blanco	Director	Spanish Health Protection In Sport Agency
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	Mr Dayasiri	Jayasekara	Minister	Ministry of Sports
	Mr Laxman	Edirisinghe	Director General of Institution of Sports	Ministry of Sports
<b>SWEDEN</b>	Mr Mikael	Lindman	Deputy Director	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Mr Markus	Feller	Sport Politics and Administrative affairs	Federal Office of Sport
<b>THAILAND</b>	Ms Kobkarn	Wattanavrangkul	Minister of Tourism and Sports	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
	Ms Wanida	Phansaard	Director of Sport Science Bureau	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
	Mr Nitiphan	Sarapakdi	Vice President of Institute of Physical Education	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
	Ms Ratchanin	Pongudom	Programme Officer	Ministry of Education
	Mr Naranya	Bangor	Tourism Development Officer	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
	Ms Chatchadaporn	Pitaksathienkul	Sports Science Expert	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
<b>TURKEY</b>	Mr Hasan	Ozaba	Deputy Undersecretary Responsible for Physical Education and Sport	Ministry of Youth and Sports
	Mr Cemre Berker	Ulker	Head of Department of Foreign Relations	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>TURKMENISTAN</b>	Mr Batyr	Niyazliyev	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Embassy of Turkmenistan in the Russian Federation
	Mr Toyly	Komekov	Chairperson	State Committee for Sports
	Mr Serdar	Valiyev	Sales Representative at the Embassy of Turkmenistan in the Russian Federation	Embassy of Turkmenistan in the Russian Federation
<b>TUVALU</b>	Mr Fauoa	Maani	Minister of Education Youth and Sports	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

	Mr Niuone	Eliuta	Sports Officer	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
<b>UGANDA</b>	Mr Charles	Bakkabulindi	Minister of Education and Sports	Ministry of Education and Sports
	Mr Omara	Apitta Lamex	Commissioner for Sports	Ministry of Education and Sports
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>	Mr Abdelaziz	Alshamsi		General Authority of Youth and Sports Affairs
<b>URUGUAY</b>	Mr Fernando	Caceres	National Secretary of Sport and ICS's President	National Secretariat of Sport - C.I.D
<b>UZBEKISTAN</b>	Mr Farkhod	Turdiev	Deputy Chairman	State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport
	Mr Fikrat	Kerimov	Professor	Uzbekistan State Institute of Physical Culture
<b>VANUATU</b>	Mr Seoule	Simeon	Minister of Youth Development and Sports	Ministry of Youth Development and Sports
	Mr George Jonathan	Mael Toka	Acting Director General	Ministry of Youth Development and Sports
<b>VIET NAM</b>	Mr Van Manh	Tran	Director	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	Mr Moses	Mawere	Minister of Youth, Sport and Child Development	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development
	Ms Bessie	Chelemu	Director of Sport	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development
	Ms Thandeka Grace	Soko	Senior Sports Development Officer	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	Mr Lazarus D K	Dokora	Minister of Primary and Secondary Education	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
	Mr Makhosini	Hlongwane	Minister of Sport and Recreation	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
	Mr Peter	Muzawazi	Principal Director	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
	Mr Admire	Mabvundwe	Aide	Ministry of Sport and Recreation
	Mr Tichafara E	Marecha	Personal Assistant to the Minister	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

## Associate Members and Permanent Observers to UNESCO

<b>HOLY SEE</b>	Mr Reverend Janez Andrej	Sever	Priest	Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to UNESCO
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## List of International Organizations

### 1. United Nations

<b>The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</b>	Mr Vinay Patrick	Saldanha	Regional Director for Eastern Europe, Central Asia
<b>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b>	Mr Giovanni	Di Cola	Special Adviser DDG-FOP

### 2. Other intergovernmental organizations

<b>African Union Sports Council Region 5</b>	Mr Stanley	Mutoya	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Commonwealth</b>	Ms Katherine	Ellis	Director of Youth Division
	Mr Oliver	Dudfield	Head of Sport for Development
<b>Council of Europe</b>	Ms Gabriella	Battaini - Dragoni	Deputy Secretary General
	Ms Louise	Barton	Deputy Director, Private Office of the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General
	Mr Stanislas	Frossard	Executive Secretary
	Mr Sergey	Khrychikov	Head of the Sport Conventions Division
<b>European Commission</b>	Mr Olivier	Fontaine	Policy Officer
<b>Organisation internationale de la Francophonie</b>	Ms Rennie	Yotova	Director

### 3. International non-governmental organisations in official partnership with UNESCO

<b>Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC)</b>	Mr Thomas Amos Ganda	Sithole	Vice-President of IR Commission
<b>International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)</b>	Mr Uri	Schaefer	President
	Mr Detlef	Dumon	Executive director
	Ms Katrin	Koenen	Director of Scientific Affairs
	Ms Constanze	Zinkler	Project Coordinator
	Mr Richard Mr Andrea	Bailey Blume	Manager Sport and Health Membership Affairs Manager

	Ms Iva	Glibo	Sport Science Research Manager
<b>Peace and Sport</b>	Mr Laurent	Dupont	Managing Director
	Ms Pauline Ms Lorena	Johanet Rodriguez	Public Relations Officer Communication and Outreach Officer
	Ms Aya	Medani	Champion for Peace and Sport
<b>The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA)</b>	Mr Ju Ho	Chang	President
	Mr Wolfgang	Baumann	Secretary general
	Mr Finn	Berggren	Adviser
<b>World Martial Arts Union</b>	Mr Wha-Tae	Chung	President
	Ms Minju	Lee	Secretariat Staff

#### 4. International non-governmental organizations not in official partnership with UNESCO

<b>International University Sports Federation</b>	Mr Oleg	Matytsin	President
	Mr Kole	Gjeloshaj	Director Educational Services

#### 5. Other international bodies

<b>Children of Asia Games International Committee</b>	Mr Dmitry	Glushko	President
	Mr Sergei	Khatylykov	Secretary - General
	Mr Marat	Bariev	Vice-President
	Mr Ivan	Chelomov	Head of Technical Department
<b>Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA)</b>	Mr Azat	Kadyrov	Sports Project Director of Kazan
	Mr Vladimir	Leonov	Youth Affairs and Sport Minister of Tatarstan
<b>Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)</b>	Ms Fatma	Samoura	Secretary General
	Mr Frank	Grothaus	Public Affairs Manager
	Ms Lilia	Vinogradova	Group Leader
<b>Federation International d'Education Physique President APA section - University of Turin (Italy)</b>	Ms Stefania	Cazzoli	Professor
<b>Fédération Internationale de Volleyball</b>	Mr Diogo	Loureiro Jurema	Head of Development
<b>International Association of Traditional Wrestling Sports (IATWS)</b>	Mr Khalil Ahmed	Khan	President
	Mr Areeba	Khalil	Legal Adviser
<b>International Biathlon Union</b>	Ms Nicole	Resch	Secretary General

<b>International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS Europe)</b>	Mr Diogo	Guia	Director Sports Public Policy
<b>International Centre of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement under the auspices of UNESCO</b>	Mr Su Bok	Jang	Team Leader
	Mr Hanwool	Lee	Senior Programme Specialist
	Ms Sung Hye	Hong	Programme Specialist
<b>International Federation of Professional Footballers' Associations (FIFPro)</b>	Mr Jonas	Baer Hoffmann	Director Policy
<b>International Health, Racquet and Sports club Association</b>	Mr Kilian	Fisher	International Public Policy Adviser
<b>International Military Sport Council</b>	Mr Konstantinos	Kousantas	President Adviser
<b>International Paralympic Committee</b>	Ms Ileana	Rodriguez	Athlete Representative
<b>International Sambo Federation (FIAS)</b>	Mr Michal	Buchel	Chief Executive Officer
<b>International Working Group on Women and Sport</b>	Ms Ruth	Maphorisa	Co-Chairperson
	Ms Game Gotlhe Gyneth	Mothibi	Secretary General
<b>Sport Integrity Global Alliance (SIGA), ICSS Europe</b>	Mr Emanuel	Macedo de Medeiros	Coordinator of SIGA and CEO of ICSS Europe
<b>World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)</b>	Mr Olivier	Niggli	Director General
	Ms Anne	Jansen	Senior Manager Government Relations
	Mr Rene	Bouchard	Adviser Government Relations
<b>World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry</b>	Ms Vanessa	Garcia Brito	Chairperson of the Physical Activity Committee
<b>World Martial Arts Masterships Committee</b>	Mr Jae Keun	Choi	Secretary General
<b>World Players Association</b>	Mr Brendan	Hughes Schwab	Executive Director
<b>6. Other participants</b>			
<b>Alliance of Independent Recognised Members of Sport, GAISF</b>	Mr Stefan	Fuchs	AIMS President and Vice President of GAISF
	Mr Dmitry	Putilin	President of Muaythai Amateur Russia
<b>Autonomous Sports Confederation of Honduras</b>	Mr Gerardo	Fajardo Fernandez	President
<b>Catholic University (Italy)</b>	Ms Caterina	Gozzoli	Director
	Mr Paolo	Bertaccini	Doctor
<b>Comité national olympique et sportif français (CNOSF)</b>	Ms Natacha	Klis	Project Officer International Relations
<b>Danish Institute for Sports Studies</b>	Mr Soeren	Bang	Editor
<b>Edinburgh Napier University</b>	Ms Eleni	Theodoraki	Associate Professor
<b>European Physical Education Association</b>	Mr Claude	Scheuer	President
<b>EVALEO</b>	Mr Gabriel	Messmer	Director
<b>Française des Jeux</b>	Mr Thierry	Pujol	Sport Integrity Director

<b>Federal Research and Methodology Center for Tolerance Psychology and Education</b>	Ms Etery	Ordzhonikidze	Head of International Projects
	Ms Elena	Pronicheva	Chief Executive Officer
<b>German Olympic Sports Confederation</b>	Ms Gudrun	Doll Tepper	Vice President
<b>Japan Anti-Doping Agency</b>	Ms Kana	Sato	Senior Coordinator
<b>Japan Sport Council</b>	Mr Takumi	Kishi	Project Manager
<b>Kokushikan University, CIPC</b>	Ms Junko	Tahara	Observer - Vice President of CIPC
<b>M INC. - Change the game</b>	Mr Michael	Pedersen	Founder
<b>Macquarie University</b>	Mr Dean	Dudley	Academic
<b>Marocaine des Jeux et des Sports</b>	Mr Mustapha Younes	El Mechrafi	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Nike</b>	Mr Jorge	Casimiro	Vice President Global Community Impact
<b>Physical Education Institute of South Africa</b>	Mr Norman	Mphake	Founding Director
<b>Play the Game</b>	Mr Jens Sejer	Andersen	International Director
<b>Samoa Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee (SASANOC)</b>	Mr Mathew	Tagitau	Sports Consultant
<b>Special Olympics</b>	Mr Yury	Smirnov	President
	Mr Krzysztof	Krukowski	Director Organizational Development
	Ms Lidia	Smirnova	Adviser to the President
	Ms Maria	Smirnova	President Liaison
<b>Sport Matters</b>	Ms Jackie	Lauff	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Sportradar</b>	Ms Ramune	Bistrickaite	Head of Public Affairs
<b>Swiss Academy for Development (SAD)</b>	Mr Paul	Hunt	Project Manager
<b>The College at Brockport, SUNY</b>	Mr Cesar	Torres	Professor
<b>UNESCO Chair on Transforming the lives of people with disabilities</b>	Ms Katharina	Schluter	Coordinator of Sport and Development Manager
	Ms Catherine	Carty	
	Mr Gerard	Masdeu Yelamos	UFIT Global Coordinator
	Ms Aisling	Sugrue	UNESCO Chair Researcher
<b>University of Basel</b>	Mr Uwe	Puehse	Professor, Head of Sport Science
<b>University of Sorbonne</b>	Mr Laurent	Vidal	Professor
<b>University of Tsukuba</b>	Mr Jeremie	Bride	Assistant Professor
	Mr Zubaidullo	Ubaidulloev	Associate Professor
<b>Volga State Academy of Physical Culture, Sport and Tourism</b>	Mr Yusup	Yakubov	Rector
	Ms Firuza	Zotova	Vice-Rector
	Ms Veronika	Gayvoronskaya	Head of International Cooperation Department
	Ms Yevgeniya	Burtseva	Assistant Professor
	Mr Denis	Kim	Second Course Master

**UNESCO****Representative of the Director-General**

Ms Nada Al-Nashif  
 Assistant Director-General  
 Sector Social and Human Sciences

**Secretariat of the Conference**

Ms Angela Melo  
 Director  
 Division of Ethics, Youth and Sport  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

Mr Alexander Schischlik  
 Chief of Section  
 Youth and Sport  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

Mr Philipp Muller-Wirth  
 Executive Officer for sport  
 Sport and Youth Section  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

Mr Andres Morales  
 Programme Specialist  
 UNESCO Office in Montevideo and Regional Bureau for Science

Ms Thanh Van Nguyen  
 Associate Programme Specialist  
 UNESCO office in Apia

Ms Trieu Ngoc Phung Tran  
 Public Relations Coordinator  
 Strategy and Planning Unit

Ms Malahat Ibrahimova  
 Communication Officer  
 Web Section

Ms Kristina Balalovska  
 Secretarial Assistant  
 Youth  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

Ms Caroline Baxter Tresise  
 UNESCO Consultant  
 UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education

Ms Christine Victorin  
 Interpretation Coordinator  
 Conference and Cultural Events Management Section

Ms Veronika Fedorchenko  
 Project Assistant  
 Sport and Youth Section  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

Mr Alexis Besson  
 Assistant  
 Sport and Youth Section  
 Sector for Social and Human Sciences

### **Drafting Group**

*UNESCO*  
 Mr Philipp Muller-Wirth  
 (Chair)

Ms Kristina Balalovska  
 (Assistant to the Rapporteur)

*International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)*  
 Mr Detlef Dumon (Executive Director)

Members (Member States):

*CUBA*

Ms Gladys Bequer Diaz  
 Vice President  
 National Institute of Sport, Physical Education and Recreation

*DENMARK*

Mr Martin Holmlund Lauesen  
 Special Adviser  
 Ministry of Culture

*FIJI*

Ms Alison Burchell  
 Permanent Secretary  
 Ministry of Youth and Sports

*FRANCE*

Mr Frederic Sanaur  
 Head of International Relations and Major Sporting Events  
 Ministry of Sport

*GERMANY*

Mr Karl Quade  
 Head of Division of EU and international sports  
 Federal Ministry of Interior

Mr Eckhard Neubauer  
 Deputy Head of division of EU and international sports  
 Federal Ministry of Interior

*IRAQ*

Mr Ahmed Zamil  
 Spokesman  
 Ministry of Youth and Sports

*MALAWI*

Mr George Eliezer Jana  
 Executive Secretary  
 Malawi National Council of Sports



*MALI*

Mr Djenebou Kone  
 Technical Adviser in charge of cooperation  
 Ministry of Sports

*OMAN*

Mr Hisham Alsinani  
 Assistant Director General for Sports  
 Development and Welfare  
 Ministry of Sports Affairs

*PHILIPPINES (Rapporteur)*

Mr Marc Edward Velasco  
 National Director  
 Philippines Sports Commission

*PORTUGAL*

Mr Paulo Fontes  
 Adviser to the Cabinet of the State Secretary for Youth and Sports  
 State Secretary for Youth and Sports

*RUSSIAN FEDERATION*

Ms Irina Andreeva  
 Deputy Head of the Legal Department  
 Ministry of Sport

Mr Artem Yakubov

Head of the International Cooperation Department of State Policy  
 in the Sphere of Sport and International Cooperation  
 Ministry of Sport

*SOUTH AFRICA*

Mr Bernardus van der Spuy  
 Chief Director, Strategic and Executive Support  
 Department of Sport and Recreation

**Vice-Presidents of the Conference***CHILE*

Ms Nicole Saez  
 Undersecretary of Sport  
 Ministry of Sport

*FRANCE*

Frederic Sanaur  
 Head of International Relations and Major Sporting Events  
 Ministry of Sport

*IRAQ*

Mr Abdulhussein Abtan  
 Minister of Youth and Sports  
 Ministry of Youth and Sports

*THAILAND*

Ms Kobkarn Wattanavrangkul  
 Minister of Tourism and Sports  
 Ministry of Tourism and Sports

**ZIMBABWE**

Mr Makhosini Hlongwane  
 Minister of Sport and Recreation  
 Ministry of Sport and Recreation

**UNESCO interpreters**

**Coordination** : Ms Victorin Christine

**English**

Mr Malherbe Manuel  
 Ms Murray Jean  
 Ms Gorbounova Darya  
 Mr Obame Yann  
 Mr Krishnan Raghu  
 Mr Holtemann Derek

**French**

Ms Markowicz Irène  
 Mr Moulart Maxime  
 Mr Léveillé Dominique  
 Mr Mispelblom Jean  
 Ms Landgraf Françoise  
 Mr Jean-Charles Daniel

**Spanish**

Mr Gonzalez-Sala Ernesto  
 Ms Fernandez Pilar  
 Ms Zamora Isabelle  
 Ms Martin-Bretones Eva  
 Ms Dominguez Paloma  
 Ms Sadaba Naïa

**Russian**

Ms Tvere Natalia  
 Ms Jauvert Tatiana  
 Mr Fatkullin Farkhad  
 Mr Joloud Igor  
 Ms Fominykh Anna  
 Ms Nezhmetdinova Gouzel

**Arabic**

Ms Fadel Lina  
 Ms Oubari Julie  
 Ms Waked Dina  
 Mr Ben Chaira Aissam  
 Mr Benbraham Salim  
 Ms Hlal Chirin

**Chinese**

Ms He Yajing  
 Ms Liu Ninghue  
 Mr Zhang Lin  
 Ms Li Feng  
 Mr Liu Lu  
 Mr Chin Swee Hoh