

The United Nations General Assembly

The Question of Sport for Peace and Development

The United Nations General Assembly,

Recognising that sport is an important part of many member states cultural heritage,

Congratulates the UNHCR for mainstreaming sporting activities in many of its programmes to encourage sport as a way of promoting peace,

Affirming that the core values that are integral to sportsmanship make sport a valuable method of promoting peace,

Recognising the role that sport played in re-establishing diplomatic ties between America and China in 1971,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, which includes an Action Plan that serves as an initial road map for a three-year period to expand and strengthen partnerships, sport for development and peace programmes and projects and advocacy and communications activities,

Acknowledging that sport and physical education can present opportunities for solidarity and cooperation in order to promote tolerance, a culture of peace, social and gender equality, adequate responses to the special needs of persons with disabilities, intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and harmony,

- Affirms the role of <u>UNOSDP</u> (The *UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace*) to be funded and supported as the lead agency for strengthening of cooperation between UNESCO and the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, sport organizations and other partners of the world of sport;
- 2. Recommends that sporting ties between nations be unconditional during conflict,
- 3. Requires that all international sports teams are fully representative of the ethnic diversity of the states that they represent.
- 4. Urges member states to promote mass sport that reaches out to those most in need

including refugees, child soldiers, victims of conflict and natural catastrophes, the impoverished, persons with disabilities, victims of racism, stigmatization and discrimination,

persons living with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

5. *Urges* all states to place sporting engagement as the primary activity of secondary schools.

6. Provides UNOSDP with the authority to ensure that all sporting activities support

constructive engagement between nations, and polices situations in which sport is misused,

e.g. involving violence, corruption, discrimination, hooliganism, nationalism, doping and

fraud.

7. Calls on member states to place full emphasis on participatory sports, and inhibits the

emphasis on elite professional sports.

8. Calls on member states to emphasis the role of sport organizations, civil society,

professional athletes and the private sector in funding sport for peace and development

initiatives.

9. Calls on Member States to provide contributions of 0.5% of GNP to ensure adequate

execution of and follow-up to the activities being implemented by the Office of Sport for

Development and Peace in Geneva and in New York.

Background Material: ref UNOSDP site at http://www.un.org/themes/sport/