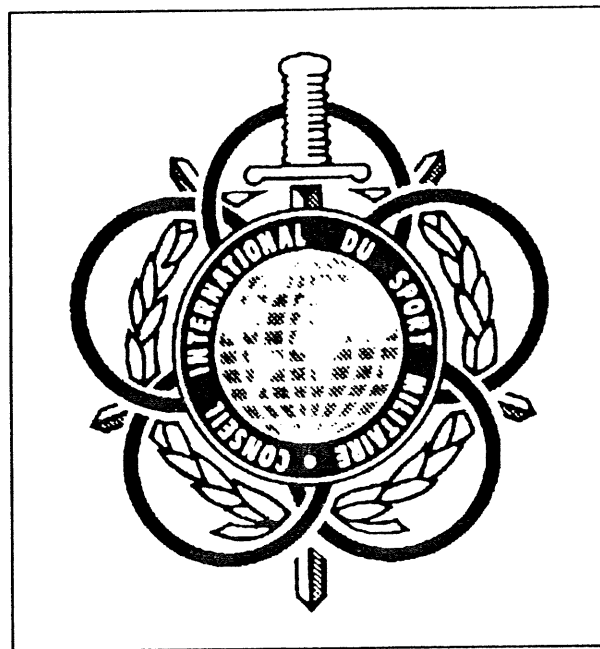


CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DU SPORT MILITAIRE
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL
CISM



RESULTS OF THE ROME ENQUIRY

Colonel Arthur Zechner
Colonel Roger Vanmeerbeek
Dr. Harald Vervaecke (PhD)

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Introduction

The International Military Sports Council organizes in 1993 an international symposium in cooperation with the Italian delegation to CISM and the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI). This symposium takes place in Rome (Ostia) from 25 September to 1 October 1993.

The **topic** of this symposium is : "**Military Sport Activities in the World of Sport**".

The **aim** of the clinic is

- To familiarize the participants with the International Sports Structures,
- To define the role of military sport in the world of sport,
- To analyze the relationships between CISM and other sports organizations,
- To focus on likely future development of CISM.

The main topics and **scope of discussion** can be summarized as follows :

Sport policy in general	← restrictive	expansive →
definition	"military" sports	sport in the armed forces
structure	military sports federation	approach to olympic movement
programme	competitive	educative
participation	- military active service - young adults	- members of armed forces and similar organizations - age groups, mixed events
character of events	military	olympic, all
number of events	less	more

The recent enormous political and economical changes and far reaching effects on our societies in general and in the field of "military armed forces and sport" in particular is forcing CISM to counteract and to redefine its aims.

Answers on two fundamental questions for our organization "**who are we ?**" and "**where do we go from here ?**" will need everyone's attention, good will and energy.

This brochure tries to give an idea of "**who are we**". It has thus the intention to be the start of a process of collecting information, forming opinions and brainstorming.

Upon proposal of Colonel Arthur Zechner, President of the Permanent Commission for Sport, an enquiry was established by Dr. Harald Vervaecke (PhD) and Colonel Zechner. The results of this enquiry were analysed by Harald Vervaecke and interpretations were made by both Harald Vervaecke and Colonel Roger Vanmeerbeek.

Immediately after the Rome symposium, the Academy will study the proposals of the participants at the symposium and will present them to the CISM Executive Committee which will be held in Kuwait City (Kuwait) in November 1993 and to the 1994 Istanbul General Assembly.

	ARMY		NAVY		AIR		MAR		GEN		POL		CUS		CIV		COG		OTHER	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
GREECE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X					X4	X4	X1	
HUNGARY	X	X			X	X														
ITALY	X		X		X		X		X				X							
LITHUANIA	X	X	X		X								X5	X5	X	X			X6	X6
NETHERLANDS	X	X	X	X	X	X														
NORWAY	X	X	X	X	X	X													X7	
POLAND	X	X	X		X	X			X						X					
PORTUGAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X							
ROMANIA	X		X		X		X													
RUSSIA	X	X	X		X		X													
SLOVENIA	X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X				
SPAIN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X8	X8										
SWEDEN	X	X	X	X	X	X														
SWITZERLAND	X	X			X	X														
TURKEY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X					
IRAN	X		X		X						X								X9	
KOREA Rep.	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

B. NATIONS WITH PROFESSIONAL ARMIES

	ARMY		NAVY		AIR		MAR		GEN		POL		CUS		CIV		COG			
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
CANADA	X	X	X	X	X	X														
UNITED STATES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X		
BOTSWANA	X																			
CAMEROUN	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X								
COTE D'IVOIRE	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X						
GABON	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X								
GUINEA	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
NIGERIA	X	X	X	X	X	X														
TANZANIA	X		X		X															
ZAMBIA	X	X			X						X	X	X	X						
ZIMBABWE	X	X			X	X														
LUXEMBOURG	X	X							X	X	X	X								
IRELAND	X	X	X		X	X														
PAKISTAN	X		X		X															
THAILAND	X	X	X	X	X	X														
YEMEN	X		X		X						X				X					

Symbols used - Symboles utilisés

ARMY ARMY - ARMEE DE TERRE
NAVY NAVY - ARMEE DE MER
AIR AIR FORCE - ARMEE DE L'AIR
MAR MARINES - INFANTERIE DE MARINE
GEN GENDARMERY - GENDARMERIE
POL POLICE
CUS CUSTOMS - DOUANIERS
CIV CIVIL PROTECTION - PROTECTION CIVILE
COG COAST GUARD - GARDE COTIERE

♂ Men - Messieurs
♀ Women - Dames

X1 Fire brigade
X2 Cooperation Armed Forces
X3 Only medical corps
X4 Harbour Guard
X5 State borders guarding service
X6 National Voluntary Defence Service
X7 Home guard
X8 Civil Guard
X9 Revolutionary Guard

SUMMARY

	FIGURES		PERCENTAGE	
	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
ARMY ARMEE DE TERRE	52	38	100	73
AIR FORCE ARMEE DE L'AIR	49	31	94	59
NAVY ARMEE DE MER	42	22	81	42
POLICE POLICE	15	13	29	25
GENDARMERY GENDARMERIE	14	6	27	12
CIVIL PROTECTION PROTECTION CIVILE	12	6	24	12
MARINES MARINIERS	11	3	22	6
CUSTOMS DOUANIERS	8	6	16	12
COAST / HARBOUR / CIVIL / HOME GUARD	6	6	12	12
COOPERATION / REVO- LUTION GUARD	2	2	4	4
FIRE BRIGADE POMPIERS	2	0	4	0

DISCUSSION

1. Answers to the enquiry

At the moment of sending out the enquiry, 92 countries were member of CISM. Out of this, 17 countries had an inactive status and none of them answered. From the remaining 75 countries 9 countries mostly never answer CISM questionnaires (Burundi, Congo, Libya, Mali, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Zaire). Fourteen (14) of the 66 remaining CISM member countries (Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Burundi, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ghana, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria) informed us that they have not the right to give confidential information on the structure of their Defence Forces. From the remaining 52 countries, 52 answered the questionnaire, Tunisia answered only partly. Statistically this is (52 on 66 =) 79 % and can be considered as a very good result.

Continental repartition

Continent	Number countries	Inactive Countries	Total	Answered	Percent
AFRICA	36	11	25	14	56 %
AMERICA	14	5	9	7	78 %
ASIA	16	1	15	5	33 %
EUROPE	26	0	26	26	100 %
TOTAL	92	17	75	52	69 %

We thus can conclude that the results obtained in Europe, America and Africa are relevant for the continent and that the results from Asia will be given as an information.

2. Structure of the Defence Forces

In the table on previous page the overall structure of the Defence Forces are given. 81 % of the CISM member nations Defence Forces have an army, a navy and an air force. 20-30 % includes also the Gendarmery, the Civil Protection and the Marines in the Defence Forces. The customs are included in only 16 % and special groups such as coast guard, harbour guard, civil guard, home guard, revolutionary guard and cooperation guard are included in 12 % of the Defence Forces. The Fire Brigade is only included in 2 Defence Forces.

3. Types of Defence Forces

From the 52 countries who answered the survey, 16 countries (31 %) have Defence Forces without conscripts, while 36 countries (69 %) have Defence Forces with conscripts. The continental repartition is as follows :

	Number of countries		Percentages	
	with conscripts	without conscripts	with conscripts	without conscripts
AFRICA	5	9	36 %	64 %
AMERICA	5	2	71 %	29 %
ASIA	2	3	40 %	60 %
EUROPE	24	2	92 %	8 %
TOTAL	36	16	69 %	31 %

4. Women in the Defence Forces

Statistical overview

	TOTAL	WOMEN	PERCENT
AFRICA			
- Army	13	9	69
- Navy	9	4	44
- Air Force	12	7	58
AMERICA			
- Army	7	5	71
- Navy	6	4	67
- Air Force	6	5	71
ASIA			
- Army	5	2	40
- Navy	5	1	20
- Air Force	5	1	20
EUROPE			
- Army	26	21	85
- Navy	21	13	67
- Air Force	25	18	76
WORLD			
- Army	51	37	71
- Navy	41	22	43
- Air Force	48	31	61

Women are present in 71 % of the Defence Forces of the CISM Member Nations who answered the questionnaire. We know that from the 14 countries who did not answer the enquiry, at least 8 countries have no women in their Defence Forces, which gives us the reason to think that in global (46 out of 66 countries) 70 % of the countries have women in their Defence Forces. Women are most represented in Europe (85%), America (71%) and Africa (69 %). They are less present in Asia (40 %) and in the islamic countries.

5. Activity within CISM in the period 1989-1992

In the table on the following page, the activity level of the CISM member countries is given over the period of the last four years (1989-1992).

Very very active countries (more than 20 points)	Very active countries (between 10 and 20 points)	Active countries (between 2 and 10 points)	Poor active countries (less than 2 points)	Non active countries (0 points)
Austria (*) Belgium (*) France (*) Germany (*) Italy (*) Netherlands (*) Sweden (*) Switzerland (*) United States (*)	Bulgaria (*) Canada (*) Czech Rep. (*) Denmark (*) Finland (*) Norway (*) Poland (*) Russia (*)	Argentina (*) Bahrain Botswana (*) Brazil (*) Chile (*) China Cyprus (*) Egypt Ghana Greece (*) Hungary (*) Iran (*) Ireland (*) Korea (*) Kuwait Lithuania (*) Luxembourg (*) Nigeria (*) Oman Pakistan (*) Portugal (*) Romania (*) Saudi Arabia Slovenia (*) Senegal (*) Spain (*) Surinam (*) Tanzania (*) Thailand (*) Togo Tunisia (*) Turkey (*) U.Arab Emirates Venezuela (*) Zambia (*) Zimbabwe (*)	Algeria Angola (*) Benin (*) Bolivia (■) Burkina Faso (*) Burundi Cameroun (*) Chad (■) Côte d'Ivoire (*) Gabon (*) Guinea (*) Jordan Libya Mali Morocco Peru Qatar Sudan Syria Uganda Uruguay (■) Yemen (*) Zaire	Central Africa (■) Congo Djibouti (■) Dominic Rep. (■) Eq. Guinea (■) Guatemala (■) Haiti (■) Iraq (■) Lebanon (■) Madagascar (■) Mauritania (■) Niger (■) Panama (■) Paraguay (■) Rwanda (■) Sierra Leone
9/9 = 100 %	8/8 = 100 %	27/36 = 75 %	8/23 = 35 %	0/16 = 0 %

(*) Countries who answered the survey.

(■) Countries with an inactive status in 1992.

We conclude that 85 % (44/52) of the countries in the first three categories answered the survey. We also see that the answers on the survey will be influenced by 15 % of countries who have a very poor activity within CISM.

**PREVISIBLE EVOLUTION OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE NEAR FUTURE
EVOLUTION PREVISIBLE DES FORCES ARMEES A L'AVENIR**

Answers on the questions :

1. Evolution (EVOL)
In the near future, the Armed Forces of my country will most probably follow the following course : more and more professional army (↑ PROF), more and more conscript army (↑ CONS), no change (==).
2. Manpower
In the near future, the "manpower" in the Armed Forces of my country will : increase (↑↑), remain the same (==), decrease (↓↓), no idea (??). Percentual estimation (%) of increase or decrease %.
3. Time (only for conscript armies)
In the near future, the length of service for conscripts in my country will : increase (↑↑), remain the same (==), decrease (↓↓), no idea (??). The increase/decrease will be from months to months.

Réponse aux questions :

1. Evolution (EVOL)
Dans un futur proche, les Forces Armées de mon pays suivront très probablement l'évolution suivante : de plus en plus une armée professionnelle (↑ PROF), de plus en plus une armée d'appelés (↑ CONS), statu quo (==).
2. Nombres (MANPOWER)
Dans un futur proche, le nombre "d'hommes" dans les Forces Armées de mon pays vont : augmenter (↑↑), rester statu quo (==), diminuer (↓↓), aucune idée (??). Estimation en pourcentage de l'augmentation ou diminution : %.
3. Durée (TIME)(seulement pour les armées avec appelés)
Dans un futur proche, le service militaire des appelés dans mon pays vont : augmenter (↑↑), rester statu quo (==), diminuer (↓↓), aucune idée (??). L'augmentation/diminution sera de mois à mois.

AMERICA

		EVOL	MANPOWER		TIME (months)		
		WHAT	WHAT	%	WHAT	from	to
AMER. (PROF)	CANADA	↑ RES	==		/		
	UNITED STATES	==	↓↓	25%	/		
AMER. (CONS)	ARGENTINA	==	==		==		
	BRAZIL	==	==		==		
	CHILE	==	↓↓	??	↓↓		
	SURINAM	==	==		==		
	VENEZUELA	==	↑↑	20%	==	12	12

EUROPE

		EVOL	MANPOWER		TIME (months)		
		WHAT	WHAT	%	WHAT	from	to
EUR. (PROF)	LUXEMBOURG	==	==		/		
	IRELAND	==	==		/		
EUR. (CONS)	AUSTRIA	==	↓↓	40%	==	8	8
	BELGIUM	↑ PROF	↓↓	45%	↓↓	10	0
	BULGARIA	↑ PROF	↓↓	15%	==		
	CYPRUS	↑ PROF	↑↑	10%	==		
	CZECH Rep.	↑ PROF	↓↓	30%	↓↓	18	12
	DENMARK	==	↓↓	??	↓↓	9	8
	FINLAND	==	==		==		
	FRANCE	↑ PROF	↓↓	10%	↓↓		
	GERMANY	==	↓↓	25%	==		
	GREECE	==	??		??		
	HUNGARY	==	==		==		
	ITALY	↑ PROF	↓↓	30%	↓↓		
	LITHUANIA	↑ PROF	↑↑	??	==		
	NETHERLANDS	↑ PROF	↓↓	44%	↓↓	12	9
	NORWAY	==	↓↓	??	↓↓		
	POLAND	↑ PROF	↓↓	??	↓↓		
	PORTUGAL	↑ PROF	↓↓	??	↓↓	12	8
	RUMANIA	↑ PROF	↓↓	??	==		
	RUSSIA	↑ PROF	↓↓	??	==	18	18
	SLOVENIA	==	==		==		
SPAIN	↑ PROF	==		==			
SWEDEN	==	↓↓	25%	==			
SWITZERLAND	==	↓↓	33%	↓↓	12	10	
TURKEY	==	↓↓	50%	↓↓	18	14	

AFRICA

		EVOL	MANPOWER		TIME (months)		
		WHAT	WHAT	%	WHAT	from	to
AFRICA (PROF)	BOTSWANA	==	==		/		
	CAMEROON	==	==		/		
	COTE D'IVOIRE	==	==		/		
	GABON	==	==		/		
	GUINEA	==	↑↑	??	/		
	NIGERIA	==	==		/		
	TANZANIA	==	==		/		
	ZAMBIA	==	==		/		
	ZIMBABWE	==	↓↓	30 %	/		
AFRICA (CONS)	ANGOLA	↑ PROF	??		??		
	BENIN	==	??		↑↑		
	BURKINA FASO	↑ PROF	??		??		
	SENEGAL	==	==		==		
	TUNISIA	==	==		==		

ASIA

		EVOL	MANPOWER		TIME (months)		
		WHAT	WHAT	%	WHAT	from	to
ASIA (PROF)	PAKISTAN	==	==		/		
	THAILAND	==	==		/		
	YEMEN	==	↓↓	50%	/		
ASIA (CONS)	IRAN	↑ PROF	??		??		
	KOREA Rep	↑ PROF	↑↑		↑↑		

↑↑ : INCREASE - AUGMENTE
 == : REMAIN THE SAME - RESTE STATU QUO
 ↓↓ : DECREASE - DIMINUE
 ?? : NO IDEA - AUCUNE IDEE
 / : N/A

↑ PROF : MORE AND MORE PROFESSIONAL ARMED FORCES - DE PLUS EN PLUS UNE ARMEE PROFESSIONNELLE
 ↑ RES : MORE AND MORE RESERVISTS - DE PLUS EN PLUS DE RESERVISTES

EVOLUTION

When going over the results, one can state that :

- From the 52 countries who answered the survey, 16 countries (31 %) has Defence Forces without conscripts, while 36 countries (69 %) have Defence Forces with conscripts.
- From the 36 countries with conscript armies, 35 countries answered this part of the survey (Tunisia did not answer) :
 - 17 countries (49 %) will in the near future have more and more professional armies with less or no conscripts.
 - 18 countries (51 %) will reduce the "manpower" in the Defence Forces in the near future. The average reduction of manpower is 32 %, thus nearly one third. The Defence Forces with conscripts will in the near future also decrease the service time for conscripts.
 - 4 countries (11 %) (Cyprus, Korea, Lithuania and Venezuela) will increase the manpower in the Defence Forces. The average increase of manpower is some 15 %.
- From the 16 countries without conscript armies :
 - The overall situation will mainly remain the same except that three countries will reduce the manpower (United States, Yemen and Zimbabwe) with an average of 35 %. One country (Guinea) will increase the manpower.

**NATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS FEDERATION
FEDERATION NATIONALE DES SPORTS MILITAIRES**

Answers on the questions :

A. Military Sports Clubs

Does in your country exist (EXIST) "military sports clubs" ?

If yes :

- They belong (BEL) to the Ministry of Defense (MOD), they have a civilian character (CIV), both (BOTH), they are organized (ORG) like other civilian sports clubs (CIV), the membership (MEM) is limited to people belonging to the Armed Forces (MIL) or open to everybody (ALL).

B. National Military Sports Federation

Does in your country exist (EXIST) a "military sports federation" ?

If yes :

- It belong (BEL) to the Ministry of Defense (MOD), it has a civilian character (CIV), both (BOTH), it is organized (ORG) like other civilian sports federations (CIV), it comprise sections (SEC) for typical military sports and championships are organized regularly for those sports (COM).

C. International military multi-sports federation

Would your country (delegation) actively support the creation of an "International (military) multi-sports federation" under the aegis of CISM.

Réponse aux questions :

A. Clubs Sportifs Militaires

Existe-t-il des "clubs sportifs militaires" dans votre pays ?

Si oui :

- *Ils appartiennent (BEL) au Ministère de la Défense (MOD), ils ont un caractère civil (CIV), les deux (BOTH), ils sont organisés comme un autre club sportif civil (CIV), l'appartenance (MEM) est limitée au personnel des Forces Armées (MIL) ou est ouverte à tout le monde (ALL).*

B. Fédération National Sportive Militaire

Existe-t-il une "fédération sportive militaire" dans votre pays ?

Si oui :

- *Elle appartient (BEL) au Ministère de la Défense (MOD), elle a un caractère civil (CIV), les deux (BOTH), elle est organisée comme une autre fédération sportive civile (CIV), elle comprend des sections (SEC) pour les sports militaires et des championnats sont régulièrement organisés (COM) pour ces sports.*

C. Fédération Internationale militaire multi-sports

Votre pays (délégation) soutiendrait-il activement la création d'une "Fédération Internationale (militaire) multi-sports" sous les auspices du CISM.

AMERICA

		MILITARY SPORTS CLUBS				MILITARY SPORTS FEDERATIONS					IMSF
		EXIST	BEL	ORG	MEM	EXIST	BEL	ORG	SEC	COM	
AMER. (PROF)	CANADA	NO				NO					NO
	UNITED STATES	YES	CIV	CIV	ALL	NO					YES
AMER. (CONS)	ARGENTINA	YES	CIV	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD	MIL	NO	YES	NO
	BRAZIL	NO				YES	MOD	MIL	YES	YES	YES
	CHILE	NO				YES	MOD	CIV	YES	YES	NO
	SURINAM	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	VENEZUELA	YES	MOD	MIL	MIL	NO					NO

ASIA

		MILITARY SPORTS CLUBS				MILITARY SPORTS FEDERATIONS					IMSF
		EXIST	BEL	ORG	MEM	EXIST	BEL	ORG	SEC	COM	
ASIA (PROF)	PAKISTAN	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	CIV	CIV	NO	NO	YES
	THAILAND	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	YEMEN										
ASIA (CONS)	IRAN	YES	MOD	CIV	ALL	NO					YES
	KOREA Rep	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	YES

BEL : It BELONGS TO ... - IL APPARTIENT AU ...

CIV : CIVIL

MOD : MINISTRY - MINISTERE

BOTH : MINISTRY AND CIVILIAN - MINISTERE ET CIVIL

MIL : MILITAIRE

AFRICA

		MILITARY SPORTS CLUBS				MILITARY SPORTS FEDERATIONS					IMSF
		EXIST	BEL	ORG	MEM	EXIST	BEL	ORG	SEC	COM	
AFRICA (PROF)	BOTSWANA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	MOD	MIL	YES	YES	YES
	CAMEROON	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD	MIL		YES	YES
	COTE D'IVOIRE	YES	BOTH	CIV	MIL	NO					NO
	GABON	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	MOD	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	GUINEA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	NO					NO
	NIGERIA	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD	MIL	YES	YES	YES
	TANZANIA	NO				NO					NO
	ZAMBIA	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD	CIV	NO	NO	YES
	ZIMBABWE	YES	BOTH								YES
AFRICA (CONS)	ANGOLA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	MOD	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	BENIN	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	MOD	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	BURKINA FASO	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	BOTH	MIL	YES	YES	YES
	SENEGAL	YES	BOTH	CIV	MIL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	TUNISIA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	NO					YES

BEL : It BELONGS TO ... - IL APPARTIENT AU ...

CIV : CIVIL

MOD : MINISTRY - MINISTERE

BOTH : MINISTRY AND CIVILIAN - MINISTERE ET CIVIL

MIL : MILITAIRE

EUROPE

		MILITARY SPORTS CLUBS				MILITARY SPORTS FEDERATIONS					IMSF
		EXIST	BEL	ORG	MEM	EXIST	BEL	ORG	SEC	COM	
EUR. (PROF)	LUXEMBOURG	NO				NO					NO
	IRELAND	NO				NO					NO
EUR. (CONS)	AUSTRIA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	BELGIUM	NO				YES	MOD	MIL	NO		YES
	BULGARIA	YES	BOTH		ALL	NO					YES
	CYPRUS	NO									
	CZECH Rep.	YES	BOTH	MIL	MIL	NO					NO
	DENMARK	YES	BOTH	CIV	MIL	YES	BOTH	CIV	NO	NO	NO
	FINLAND	YES	CIV	CIV	MIL	YES	CIV	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	FRANCE	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	
	GERMANY	NO				NO					YES
	GREECE	NO				NO					YES
	HUNGARY	YES	CIV	CIV	ALL	NO					NO
	ITALY	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	NO					NO
	LITHUANIA	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	NO					YES
	NETHERLANDS	NO				NO					NO
	NORWAY	NO				NO					
	POLAND	YES	BOTH	CIV	ALL	YES	BOTH	CIV	YES	YES	YES
	PORTUGAL	NO				NO					YES
	ROMANIA	YES	BOTH		ALL	NO					YES
	RUSSIA	YES	MOD	CIV	MIL	YES	MOD		YES	YES	YES
	SLOVENIA	NO				NO					YES
SPAIN	YES	YES	CIV	MIL	NO					NO	
SWEDEN	YES	CIV	CIV	ALL	YES	CIV	CIV	YES	YES	MAYBE	
SWITZERLAND	YES	CIV	CIV	MIL	NO					NO	
TURKEY	YES	BOTH	CIV	MIL	YES				YES	YES	

BEL : It BELONGS TO ... - IL APPARTIENT AU ...
 CIV : CIVIL
 MOD : MINISTRY - MINISTERE
 BOTH : MINISTRY AND CIVILIAN - MINISTERE ET CIVIL
 MIL : MILITAIRE

MILITARY SPORTS CLUBS AND NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 51 countries answered this part of the survey :
 - 15 countries without conscripts (Yemen did not answer).
 - 36 countries with conscripts (Tunisia answered).

- From the 36 countries with conscript armies :
 - 26 countries (72 %) have Military Sports Clubs. These clubs belong to civilians (23 %), to the Ministry of Defence (19 %) or to both (58 %). They are organized like a civilian sports club (92 %) or have a military organization (8 %). The members are only military (46 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (54 %).
 - 18 countries (50 %) have a national military sports federation. It belongs to civilians (12 %), to the Ministry of Defence (47 %) or to both (41 %). It is organized like a civilian federation (75 %) or has a military organization (25 %). It comprises sections (81 %) and organizes competitions (94 %). The members are military (46 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (54 %).
 - 17 countries (47 %) are in favour that CISM should create an "International (military) multi-sports Federation", 10 countries are against (28 %) and 9 have (25 %) no opinion.

- From the 15 countries without conscript armies :
 - 11 countries (73 %) have Military Sports Clubs. These clubs belong to civilians (10 %), to the Ministry of Defence (45 %) or to both (45 %). They all are organized like a civilian sports clubs. The members are only military (64 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (36 %).
 - 7 countries (50 %) have a national military sports federation. It belongs to civilians (14 %), to the Ministry of Defence (72 %) or to both (14 %). It is organized like a civilian federation (57 %) or has a military organization (43 %). It comprises sections (50 %) and organizes competitions (57 %). The members are only military (64 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (36 %).
 - 9 countries (60 %) are in favour that CISM should create an "International (military) multi-sports Federation" and 6 countries (40 %) are against.

- From the 51 countries who answered the survey :
 - 37 countries (72 %) have Military Sports Clubs. These clubs belong to civilians (19 %), to the Ministry of Defence (27 %) or to both (54 %). They are organized like a civilian sports club (94 %) or have a military organization (6 %). The members are military (51 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (49 %).
 - 25 countries (50 %) have a national military sports federation. It belongs to civilians (12 %), to the Ministry of Defence (55 %) or to both (33 %). It is organized like a civilian federation (69 %) or has a military organization (31 %). It comprises sections (73 %) and organizes competitions (83 %). The members are military (51 %) or militaries mixed with civilians (49 %).
 - 26 countries (51 %) are in favour that CISM should create an "International (military) multi-sports Federation", 16 countries are against (31 %) and 9 countries (18 %) have no opinion.

**PRIORITIES GIVEN TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION/TRAINING
AND SPORT IN YOUR ARMED FORCES**

**PRIORITES DONNEES A L'EDUCATION/L'ENTRAINEMENT PHYSIQUE
ET LE SPORT DANS VOS FORCES ARMEES**

- 10 : Top importance - *Importance maximale*
 8 : Very high importance - *Très grande importance*
 6 : High importance - *Grande importance*
 4 : Low importance - *Faible importance*
 2 : Very low importance - *Très faible importance*
 0 : No importance - *Pas d'importance*

Answers on the questions :

Réponse aux questions :

1. General physical education is important for the preparation of the soldiers
L'Education physique générale est importante pour la préparation des soldats
2. Specific military physical training is important for the preparation of the soldiers
L'Entraînement physique spécifique militaire est important pour la préparation des soldats
3. All sports are important to keep up the physical fitness of the soldiers
Tous les sports sont importants pour maintenir la condition physique des soldats
4. Only sports which train basic military skills are important
Seuls les sports qui entraînent les aptitudes physiques militaires sont importants
5. Specific physical training must be organized for all military for all ages and for both sexes
L'entraînement physique spécifique doit être organisé pour tous les militaires de tout âge et pour les deux sexes
6. Sport must be organized for all military for all ages and both sexes
Le sport doit être organisé pour tous les militaires de tout âge et pour les deux sexes
7. Civilians attached to the Ministry of Defence must also be allowed to enter CISM competitions
Les civils attachés au Ministère de la Défense devraient également être autorisés dans les compétitions du CISM
8. CISM must introduce new and less demanding sports, in order to allow more people to the championships
Le CISM doit introduire de nouveaux sports qui sont moins exigeants afin de stimuler plus de personnes aux championnats
9. Team (collective) sports are important to create military team spirit
Les sports d'équipe (collectifs) sont importants afin de créer un esprit militaire d'équipe

10. Team (collective) sports must have an important future in CISM
Les sports d'équipe (collectifs) doivent avoir un avenir important au CISM
11. CISM should focus on military type sports
Le CISM devrait se concentrer sur les sports de type militaire
12. Team (collective) sports must be organized every two years with continental preliminary rounds
Les sports d'équipe (collectifs) doivent être organisés sur une base de deux ans, avec des tours préliminaires
13. More competitions for women should be organized
De plus nombreuses compétitions pour femmes doivent être organisées
14. Women world military championships should be held separately from men world championships
Les championnats militaires pour dames doivent être organisés séparément des championnats pour hommes
15. It is important that CISM creates under its responsibilities an International Federation for the three CISM pentathlons
Il est important que le CISM crée, sous sa responsabilité une Fédération Internationale pour les trois pentathlons militaires
16. CISM must be more integrated in the International Sports Structures
Le CISM doit être beaucoup plus intégré dans les Structures Sportives Internationales

RESULTS

AMERICA

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AMER. (PROF)	CANADA	8	6	6	2	10	8	0	0	10	8	4	2	10	4	0	2
	UNITED STATES	10	10	6	6	10	6	0	4	6	6	6	6	10	10	6	2
AMER. (CONS)	ARGENTINA	10	10	8	10	4	8	0	0	8	8	10	8	6	0	0	10
	BRAZIL	4	6	2	4	4	2	0	2	4	4	8	8	4	6	4	8
	CHILE	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	8	10	8	8	8	4	4	6	4
	SURINAM	10	10	4	10		6	0	2	8	6	10		6	0	0	6
	VENEZUELA	10	8	8	0	10		10	10	10	10	4	6	0	0	0	10
MEAN		8.6	8.3	6.0	5.4	7.3	6.0	2.3	3.7	8.0	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.7	3.4	2.3	6.0

ASIA

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ASIA (PROF)	PAKISTAN	10	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
	THAILAND	6	8	8	6	8	8	0	6	8	8	8	6	4	4	6	8
	YEMEN																
ASIA (CONS)	IRAN	6	10	4	8	10	6	8	0	6	8	10	8	2	10	10	10
	KOREA Rep (*)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
MEAN		7.3	9.3	7.3	4.7	9.3	8.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	8.7	9.3	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.7	9.3

(*) The answers of Korea are not taken into consideration

EUROPE

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUROPE (PROF)	LUXEMBOURG	10	10	4	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0
	IRELAND	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	2	6	6	6	0	2	4	2	2
EUROPE (CONS)	AUSTRIA	10	8	2	4	6	8	6	2	8	8	10	8	4	0	10	10
	BELGIUM	6	8	4		6	6	0	6	4	4	8	8	6	0	4	4
	BULGARIA	8	8	6	6	8	10	8	8	8	6	6	8	6	4	10	10
	CYPRUS	10	6	10	6	6	10	6	6	8	8	4	0	6	6	4	8
	CZECH Rep.	8	8	4	6	6	6	8	4	6	4	6	4	4	2	2	8
	DENMARK	10	8	6	8	8	10	0	2	10	10	10	0	8	0	0	2
	FINLAND	10	6	8	6	4	8	0	0	8	8	4	8	4	0	10	8
	FRANCE	8	8	6	8	10	8	0	4	10	8	4	??	8			10
	GERMANY	6	10	10	0	6	6	0	0	8	6	8	8	4	4	4	4
	GREECE	10	10	8		6	8	0	6	10	10	0	6	8	10	10	10
	HUNGARY	6	8	6	4	2	10	4	4	4	4	10	6	8	4	4	4
	ITALY	8	8	4	4	8	6	4	4	8	8	0	8	6	0	0	10
	LITHUANIA	10	10	4	10	8	6	8	6	8	8	6	4	4	0	10	8
	NETHERLANDS	6	8	6	4	8	10	0	0	8	6	8	8	8	4	4	4
	NORWAY	8	8	8		8	8	0	0	6	2	8	2	8	0	0	0
	POLAND	10	10	8	8	10	8	8	10	8	8						
	PORTUGAL	6	8	6	6	8	6		8	8	8	8	8	6	6	8	6
	RUMANIA	10	10	8		6	6	6	6	8	8	4	6	6	0	4	10
	RUSSIA	8	8	8		8	8	10	8	10	10	0	8	8	0	10	10
	SLOVENIA	10	4	8	2	0	8	0	8	10	10	8	6	4	0	2	10
SPAIN	6	6	6	6	8	8	0	2	6	6	8	4	6	6	4	10	
SWEDEN	8	6	4	6	6	4	0	0	6	2	10	0	6	0	0	4	
SWITZERLAND	6	6	4	6	6	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	2	6	4	
TURKEY	10	6	2	10	2	6	0	4	10	8	2	8	8	0	6	10	
MEAN		8.2	7.8	6.0	5.9	6.5	7.5	2.7	3.9	7.2	6.4	6.3	4.9	5.8	2.2	4.8	6.6

AFRICA

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AFRICA (PROF)	BOTSWANA	6	2	10	0	6	8	10	10	10	10	0	8	0	0	10	10
	CAMEROON	6	8	2	2	8	10	2	6	8	4	4	8	8	0	8	10
	COTE D'IVOIRE	10	10	10	10	6	6	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	GABON	2	4	0	4	6	6	0	8	10	10	2	4	10	0	2	10
	GUINEA	10	6	10	0	2	6	0	4	10	10	6	6	8	2	0	6
	NIGERIA	10	10	8		10	10	10	0	10	10	4					
	TANZANIA																
	ZAMBIA	10	10	8	8	8	8	4	6	8	8	8	8	6	2	6	8
	ZIMBABWE	10	6	6	0	10	10	0	0	10	10	4	4	8	0	2	10
AFRICA (CONS)	ANGOLA	10	6	6	6	8	6	0	8	10	8	6	8	4	0	10	10
	BENIN	10	6	2	4	4	10	10	0	8	8	0	2	6	10	8	10
	BURKINA FASO	8	6	6	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	8	0	6	8	
	SENEGAL	10	10	6	8	4	6	2	6	8	8	4	6	4	2	4	4
	TUNISIA	10	10	6	6	6	6	2	0	8	8	4	8	4	4	6	8
MEAN		8.6	7.2	6.2	3.2	6.6	7.7	3.7	4.3	9.1	8.6	4.3	6.7	6.3	2.5	6.0	8.7

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MEAN PER CONTI- NENT	AFRICA	8.6	7.2	6.2	3.2	6.6	7.7	3.7	4.3	9.1	8.6	4.3	6.7	6.3	2.5	6.0	8.7
	AMERICA	8.6	8.3	6.0	5.4	7.3	6.0	2.3	3.7	8.0	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.7	3.4	2.3	6.0
	ASIA	7.3	9.3	7.3	4.7	9.3	8.0	2.7	5.3	8.0	8.7	9.3	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.7	9.3
	EUROPE	8.2	7.8	6.0	5.9	6.5	7.5	2.7	3.9	7.2	6.4	6.3	4.9	5.8	2.2	4.8	6.6
GLOBAL MEAN		8.4	7.8	6.1	5.0	8.8	7.4	2.8	4.0	7.8	7.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	2.8	5.0	7.2

BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Points Significance

- 10 : Top importance - *Importance maximale*
- 8 : Very high importance - *Très grande importance*
- 6 : High importance - *Grande importance*
- 4 : Low importance - *Faible importance*
- 2 : Very low importance - *Très faible importance*
- 0 : No importance - *Pas d'importance*

Preparation of the soldiers

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

What is the importance of general physical education, specific military physical training, ... ?

Answers found in the survey :

Following the CISM member delegations who answered the survey the preparation of soldiers receives the following importance :

- very high importance should be given to general physical education (8.4 points).
- high importance should be given to specific military physical training (7.8 points) and to sports in general (6.1 points).
- Low importance should be given to those sports which only train basic military skills (5.0 points).

Organization

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

Should CISM widen its view and philosophy concerning physical training and sports ?

Answers found in the survey :

The Armed Forces should organize the following for all military for all ages and for both sexes :

- Specific physical training (8.8 points) : very high importance.
- Sport (7.4 points) : high importance.

Civilians at CISM championships

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

Should CISM revise its statutes and open its competitions to a greater number of athletes. Could people who are in uniformed service participate at CISM championships ? Could civilians who are attached to the Ministry of Defence participate at CISM championships ?

Answers found in the survey :

Most of the nations are against the fact that civilians enter CISM competitions, even those civilians who are attached to the Ministry of Defense (2.8 points). Only countries like Venezuela, Iran, Botswana, Nigeria, Benin and former east-block countries (Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Lithuania, Poland, Russia) are in favour of having civilians in CISM championships. The question of opening the championship to a larger number of athletes from "uniformed" services (frontier guard, civil protection, police, ...) was not put forward.

Evolution of sports : introduction of less demanding sports

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

More and more countries trend to go forward to professional Armed Forces. The age of the military will rise and some demanding sports will not anymore be accessible. Should CISM introduce new and less demanding sports, in order to allow more people to the championships ? Should CISM introduce several age groups in its championships or organise championships for masters, ... ?

Answers found in the survey :

Most of the countries are against (4.0 points : low importance) the fact that CISM should introduce new and less demanding sports, in order to allow more people to the championships. CISM should on the other hand focus more on military type sports (6.1 points : high importance).

Collective sports

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

Do collective sports still have a place in the future in CISM ?

Answers found in the survey :

Most of the nations agree that (collective) sports are important to create military team spirit (7.8 points). They also find that team (collective) sports must have an important future in CISM (7.2 points). Team (collective) sports must be organized every two years with continental preliminary rounds (5.8 points).

Women

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

When the composition of the Armed Forces change, most probably more women will be found. Should CISM introduce more feminine sports ? Should CISM foresee sports where women and men are mixed?

Answers found in the survey :

We stated that globally 70 % of the countries have women in their Armed Forces. In the interpretation of the results we have considered all the nations (first figure) and then only those nations with women in their Armed Forces (second figure).

The promotion of feminine sports within CISM should continue with the organisation of more competition for women (5.8 points - 6.2 points) but this should preferably be done in conjunction with championships for men. Most of the nations are against (2.8 points - 2.9 points) the statement that women world championships should be held separately from men world championships.

International recognition

Reflection of the Olympia clinic :

CISM should strive to study how to strengthen its common bonds by finding new and innovative ways of promoting sport in accordance with Olympic principles. In order to achieve international recognition in sport, CISM should create an international sports federation, which must be established under the cover and authority of CISM.

Answers found in the survey :

Most of the nations are in favour that CISM should be more integrated in the International Sports Structures (7.2 points). As seen already before, 26 countries (51 %) of the countries are in favour that CISM should create an "International (military) multi-sports Federation", 16 countries are against (31 %) and 9 countries (18 %) have no opinion. The creation received a moderate importance (5.0 points).

Symbols used in the following tables :

Symboles utilisés dans less tableaux suivants :

♂ = men - *messieurs*

♀ = women - *dames*

YES = YES

OUI = OUI

NO = NO

NON = NON

F = the sport will be developed in the future and my country will probably participate
le sport sera développé dans le futur et mon pays participera probablement

M = the sport has no military interest in my country
le sport n'a pas d'intérêt militaire dans mon pays

C = the climatic conditions are not favourable to promote this sport in my country
less conditions climatiques ne sont pas favorables pour promouvoir le sport dans mon pays

FUTURE OF SPORTS BY THE PTC

At the 1993 General Assembly, the PTC Presidents were asked to give their opinion on the possible future of their sports. The statements of the different groups are given hereunder.

Statements of the working group of individual and combat sports

(Boxing, Fencing, Judo, Wrestling, Swimming, Track and Field, Cross Country, Cycling and Horsemanship)

1. The working group is against the reduction of the number of participating countries.
2. The working group is in favour of the reduction of the duration of the championship, i.e. by cancelling the cultural day and by including the "study day" into the competition programme and reduce the competition programme. The working group is also in favour of the reduction of the number of members of each mission (no ad-libitum, less coaches, double functions in the management, less competitors).
3. The working group is in favour of separating disciplines which can be separated.
 - i.e. swimming, waterpolo and diving.
 - i.e. fencing : separate championship per weapon
 - i.e. horsemanship : separate championship in jumping, dressage and eventing.
4. The working group is in favour to give importance to continental championships and organize world championships in a two- or four year sequence.
5. The working group is asking that the regional and continental calendars be submitted to the approval of the president of the concerned PTC before the final approval.
6. The working group proposes that the tasks of the PTC Presidents at the General Assembly should be explained to the Chiefs of Delegation. They are also in favour of adding a reserved time for the promotional presentation of one or more sports.
7. The working group proposes that the PTC Presidents should be more involved in the technical assistance programme of their sport and propose that sports promotion activities should be organized such as "regional events for newcomers".
8. The working group is against competition for veterans.

Statements of the working group of military sports

(Military Pentathlon, Modern Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon, Aeronautical Pentathlon (PAIM), Parachuting, Orienteering, Ski and Shooting)

1. Reduction of the number of participating countries or of the number of participants.

The main problem for the "military" sports is to find organizers and contactpersons in the hosting countries. Many countries are only participating and not organizing. It is thus obvious that it is more and more difficult to find new organizers.

At this moment there are no problems to find organizers for ski and some problems to find organizers for PAIM. Future problems may rise if the number of competitors grow : skiing (max 250), orienteering (max 120). Modern Pentathlon has difficulties because of the complicated organization and Parachuting because of the high costs. Military Pentathlon and Shooting have problems because of the long duration of the championships.

2. Polyathlon Federation

There is a consensus within the working group to go forward to the creation of a polyathlon federation only if :

- it will help CISM on an International plan (AGFIS, IOC, ...)
- it will stimulate the sport discipline in question,
- it will boost CISM sports, especially polyathlon disciplines.

Difficulties are to be foreseen :

- on the procedures to create enough national federations (30 or more) to establish the international federation.
- on the financial aspects and the people who will cover the additional workload.
- on the fact that the federation will be owned by CISM, but will follow its own life.

CISM should carefully examine the creation of the federation and should set it up carefully. The federation must have its own profile and the limits between the civilians and the militaries must be kept.

3. Miscellaneous

- Assistance for newcomers is urgently required through the Permanent Commission for Sport.
- The cooperation and the interrelationship between the Permanent Commission for Sport and the Permanent Technical Committees should be improved.
- The preparation of meetings in this respect should be improved :
 - The PTC forwards relevant issues from his perspective to the PC,
 - The PC sends back the agenda prior to the meetings.
- The question of participation of civilians working in the defence ministries should be further discussed.
- The name "military sports" should be questioned again.
- The study days during the championships should be replaced by a more intense assistance program.
- The working group is questioning the expansion of category 2 sports (golf, tennis, rowing, ...). These sports are receiving too much attention by CISM, resulting in a change of the profile of CISM from a military sports organisation to a more civilian sports organisation.

Statements of the working group of team sports

(Basketball, Volleyball, Football, Handball, Field Hockey)

1. Administrative structure of CISM

The working group proposes that :

- CISM appoints a retired officer as the Executive Director of CISM. This officer should work under the supervision of the elected but non-executive Secretary General who must be an active officer.
- Each continent has a coordinating secretariat to serve the continental Vice-President and the continental Liaison Offices. This is necessary if the Vice-President is going to have effective coordination activities and a control over the Liaison Offices.

Both above mentioned suggestions are in line with those of the IOC and of International Sports Federations and it is working successfully.

2. CISM Championships

The annual planning of CISM championships can continue except for football which is already scheduled biannually. However, as from 1996, all team sports will be scheduled like football i.e. there will be eliminations at continental level depending on the number of male and female entries. Therefore the PTC must have two or three years to plan the changeover and work out details. The methods used in football is a good starting point for other PTC's. In case the World Military Games start, then no CISM championship planned at the Games shall take place that year.

3. Maximum number of teams

All the PTC's, except football, agreed that there should be a maximum of 20 teams including male and female teams. Within this number there should be a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 8 female teams. When the female teams are not up to 4, then the female championship is cancelled.

The number of teams in football is actually 12 and may increase to 16 in the next few years. if entries increase. Entries from now will be on "first application confirmed - first accepted" basis.

If there are more than 20 teams, then elimination matches must hold. In all cases the Vice-President and the Chief of the Liaison Offices are responsible for this elimination matches. The details of how all these new changes are to become effective are to be worked out by the PTC's soon and given to the PC for Sport.

4. Maximum number of days for competition

The following maximum amount of days were put forward by the PTC's. Football : 18 to 20 days, Handball : 10 days, Basketball : 14 days, Volleyball : 10 days, Field Hockey : 14 days. These days include arrival, rest, cultural days, study days and departure.

5. Maximum number of participants in a mission

The following maximum number of participants in a mission are accepted : Football : 29 male, Handball : 38 male and female, Volleyball : 36 male and female, Basketball : 33 male and female, Field Hockey : 38 male and female.

5. Referees / Umpires

All missions must come along with at least one and preferably two referees or umpires. They must be internationally recognised officials who are on the current official list of the respective international federations. The PTC must have the right to reject referees that come with missions but are not qualified. The referees shall continue to come with the missions and will not be paid according to the standards of the International Federation. With professional refereeing coming into play in the immediate future, a study on this subject may be necessary.

6. Video coverage of CISM championships

All present PTC Presidents confirmed that they can also produce top quality video-cassettes of their various sports.

7. World Military Games

The working group gave its unreserved approval for the World Military Games. They propose that:

- the World Military Games starts in 1997,
- the month of the competition be either in September or early October 1997.
- the city authorities of Seoul, Barcelona, Cairo, New Delhi, Athens, Warendorf, Fontainebleau, Rome, Rio de Janeiro be approached for the hosting of the first World Military Games.

In order to reduce the number of participants in teams, the working group proposes that 6 female and 6 male teams should compete i.e. 1 from each continent (4), the host (1) and the champion of the last CISM World Championship.

8. Mission of PTC's

In order for the PTC's to build up a pyramid of sports, they must encourage Liaison Offices to have their own PTC's. The President of these PTC's shall form the continental PTC and the Presidents of the continental PTC's shall form the World PTC. Each of the Continental PTC is the technical advisor to the Vice-President of the continent on all issues to the championships, clinics, ... He will also act on behalf of the PTC President in that continent.

