

A white dove's wing is shown in flight, extending from the right edge of the frame. The wing is white with detailed feather patterns, set against a solid blue background.

Olympic Truce

**Peace
inspired
by
sport.**



International Olympic Truce Centre
Olympia Lausanne Athens

Olympic Truce.

An Eternal Peace Accord.

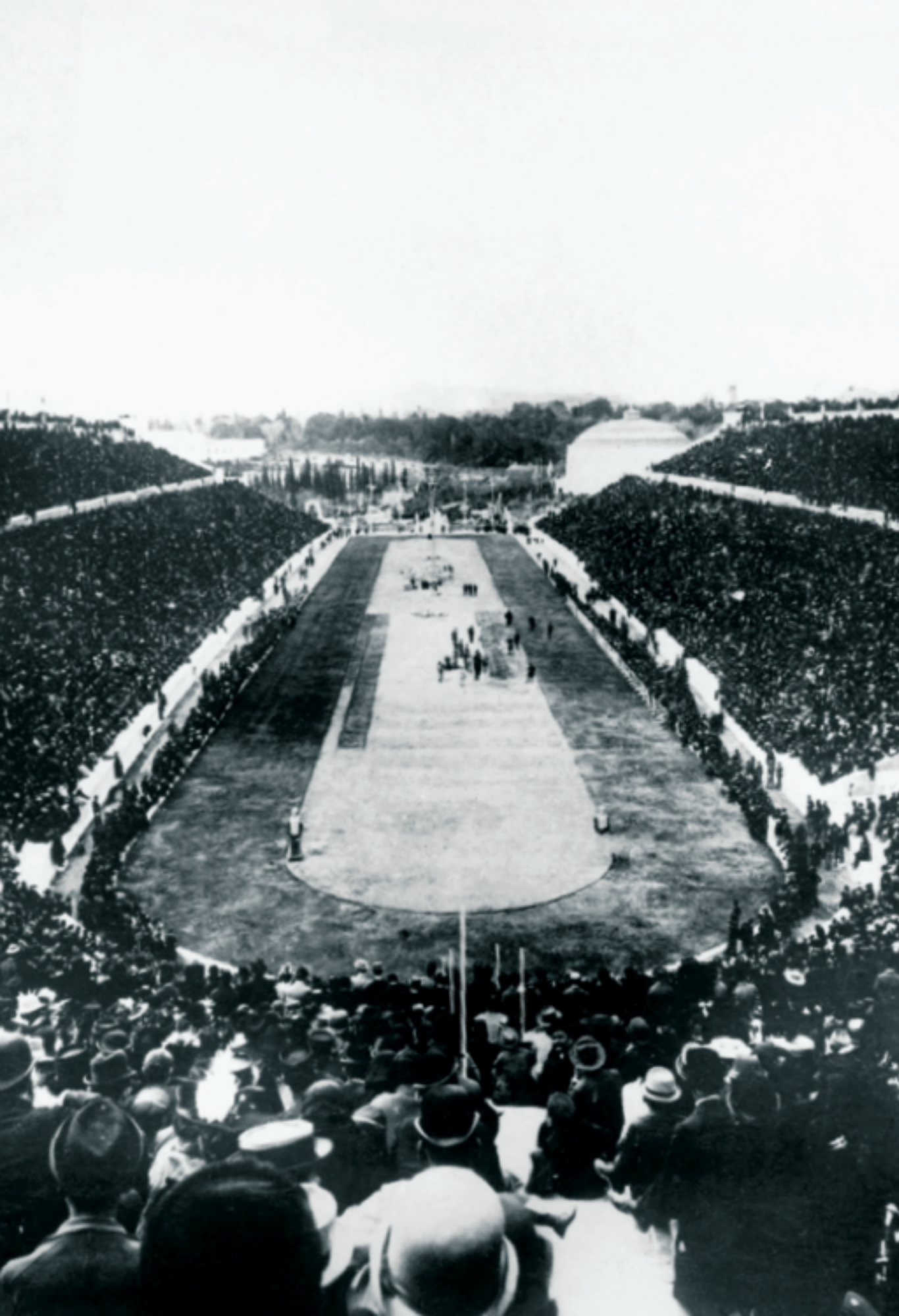
776 B.C.

These were troubled times in ancient Greece, with rival city-states constantly at war. King Ifitos of Elis, seeking to establish peace, visits the oracle at Delphi. As myth has it, he is advised to break the cycle of conflict every four years by replacing war with friendly athletic competition. Ifitos seeks the cooperation of Kings Lycourgos of Sparta and Cleosthenes of Pisa. They agree to a truce called "Ekecheiria" and organize the first Olympic Games at Olympia.

Fighting ceased from seven days before until seven days after the Games, allowing athletes, artists and spectators to travel to Olympia, participate in the Olympic Games and return to their homelands in peace.

It was through these early Games that the ancient tradition of Olympic Truce was born - a truly remarkable and effective truce, respected during 1200 years of ancient history.





1896

In Athens, Greece, the Olympic Games are resurrected for the modern era, celebrating humanity, noble competition and the peaceful coexistence of all peoples and cultures.

2010

Today, there is a strong move underway to revive the Olympic Truce. Its aim is to encourage nations to observe the Olympic Truce and to cease hostilities during the Olympic Games and beyond. Its hope is to create a much needed window of opportunity for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Sport will not impose peace. But it might inspire it.

**If we can have
peace
for 16 days,
then maybe,
just maybe,
we can have it
forever.**



It can be done.

There have already been small but significant achievements, proving that the Olympic Truce helps in furthering dialogue and understanding and provides a valuable window of opportunity to work towards the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Lillehammer Norway, 1994 Olympic Winter Games.

Sarajevo, host city of the 1984 Olympic Winter Games, is torn by conflict. Hope is revived as 1994 is proclaimed the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal by the UN. The appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce allows the participation of athletes from the former Republic of Yugoslavia in the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer. An IOC delegation visits Sarajevo to extend its solidarity to the population. UNICEF takes this opportunity to inoculate thousands of children.

Nagano Japan, 1998 Olympic Winter Games.

Tension in the Persian Gulf is at a high point. The Olympic Truce is taken into consideration by UN Member States during the Olympic Winter Games in Nagano and contributes, to a certain extent, to the setting up of a mediation mission by the UN Secretary General in Iraq. This mission leads to the signature of a memorandum of understanding between the UN and the Iraqi government.

Sydney Australia, 2000 Olympic Games.

During the opening ceremony of the Games of the XXVII Olympiad, a powerful symbolic event takes place. The South and North Korean delegations parade into the stadium together, under the single flag of the Korean peninsula, united by the peaceful power of Olympism.



Athens Greece, 2004 Olympic Games.

Back in their place of birth, the Games witnessed the participation of Afghanistan and Iraq, two countries still bloodied by latent conflicts. Their highly symbolic presence was greatly welcomed and showed the whole world that, in spite of numerous difficulties, the reconstruction of sport is under way. A video message from United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, recalling the contribution of the Olympic Truce and sport to world peace, was broadcast during the show preceding the opening ceremony.

Torino Italy, 2006 Olympic Winter Games.

During the Opening ceremony, IOC President Jacques Rogge launched a strong appeal for peace, backed up by an impressive dove composed of human bodies and a peace song sung on stage by Yoko Ono and Peter Gabriel. Following the path of numerous personalities, athletes also massively pledged their support to the Olympic Truce by signing a statement in their individual capacity on the Olympic Truce walls located in the three Olympic Villages of Torino, Bardonecchia and Sestriere, and by writing personal messages on how they saw sport contribute to peace and humanity. Organizers too, did not spare efforts to promote the Olympic Truce concept and in the year leading up to the Games, run for the first time a large national program of activities and conferences around the theme of peace promotion through sport.

Beijing China, 2008 Olympic Games.

During the opening ceremony at the Olympic Games in Beijing, the International community, and in particular the United Nations, expressed many positive comments on the importance of the Games to unify people, bridge barriers across cultures, religions, continents and the value of sport altogether to promote development and peace worldwide.

The Peace and Friendship Wall was inaugurated on 1st August in the Beijing Olympic Village, during a colorful ceremony. Hundreds of athletes, officials and visitors added their signature and showed their support to the Olympic truce ideal throughout the Games. The Wall will be preserved as part of the legacy of the Games in the proposed Beijing Olympic Museum.



Berlin

1936 Olympic Games.

J.C. "Jesse" Owens had already won gold twice in the 100 meter and 200 meter sprints. The stadium was filled to capacity as Owens prepared for the long jump. His only real opponent was Germany's Ludwig "Luz" Long. By the fifth round, both men were tied at 7.89 meters, a new Olympic record. With his final jump, Jesse Owens cleared 8.06 meters, once again breaking the Olympic record. Owens won gold. Long took silver. Hitler left the stadium without acknowledging Owens' achievement. The two athletes hugged each other, cheered on wildly by the crowd,

The power of sport.

and established a strong bond that transcended ideology and racial divide, and celebrated the peaceful power of Olympism.

Sport has United Nations.



3 November 2003, Dr Jacques Rogge,
IOC President address at the 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly,
United Nations Headquarters, New York.

It was the International Olympic Committee that took the initiative in 1992 to revive the concept of the Olympic Truce for the first time since antiquity.

On 21st July 1992 the IOC launched an appeal to all States and international organizations for the observance of the Olympic Truce

and engaged in negotiations with the United Nations.

According to that project, all initiatives shall be taken and all group or individual efforts shall be made to begin and continue to achieve by peaceful means the settlement of conflicts, whether or not of an international nature, with a view to establishing peace.

In an effort to give greater impact to the Olympic Truce, the IOC decided to relay this idea to the United Nations.

The IOC's request was well received by the world organization, which decided to include this question in the agenda of the 48th Session of the General Assembly.

The 48th Session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution co-sponsored by 121 States on the observance of the Olympic Truce.

The 1993 resolution, in favour of Olympic Truce, is a landmark in the history of Olympism.

In September 2000, over 160 heads of State and Government included a special paragraph in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce during all future Olympic Games.

New York, October 2009.

In October 2009, the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, chaired by HE Dr Abdussalam Treki, adopted the Olympic Truce Resolution for the Vancouver Olympic Winter and Paralympic Games.

Through this resolution, the UN urges Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the XXI Winter Olympic Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games; and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation.

Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

**Afghanistan, Andorra,
Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan,
Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan,
Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria,
Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic,
Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia,
Fiji, France,
Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana,
Haiti, Hungary,
Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy,
Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,
Kuwait,
Lesotho, Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,
Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique,
Netherlands, New Zealand,
Oman,
Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal,
Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation,
Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino,
Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands,
South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland,
Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan,
Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and United States of America:**
draft resolution

Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/4 of 31 October 2007, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal", and recalling also its prior decision to consider the item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, inter alia, revived the ancient Greek tradition of ekecheiria ("Olympic Truce") calling for a truce during the Olympic Games that would encourage a peaceful environment and ensure the safe passage and participation of athletes and relevant persons at the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world to the cause of peace,

Taking into account the inclusion in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ of an appeal for the observances of the Olympic Truce now and in the future and support for the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the increasingly important role of sport in achieving internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirming the commitments undertaken in this regard by the Heads of State and Government gathered at the World Summit of the General Assembly, held in New York in 2005,

Recalling its resolution 63/135 of 11 December 2008, in which it recognized the value of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace and welcomed the establishment of a United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace,

Recognizing that the goal of the Olympic movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which is based on mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and fair play,

Welcoming the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

Recalling the relevant articles on leisure, recreation, sport and play of international conventions, including article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizing the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport,

Noting that the XXI Winter Olympic Games will take place from 12 to 28 February 2010, and that the X Paralympic Winter Games will take place from 12 to 21 March 2010 in Vancouver, Canada, with the aim of upholding sport as an inspirational means to promote peace, inclusivity, indigenous participation, social and environmental responsibility and meaningful legacies for future generations,

Also noting that the inaugural Youth Olympic Games will take place from 14 to 26 August 2010, in Singapore, with the aim of inspiring the youth of the world through an integrated, sport, culture and education experience to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at the competition sites of the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games,

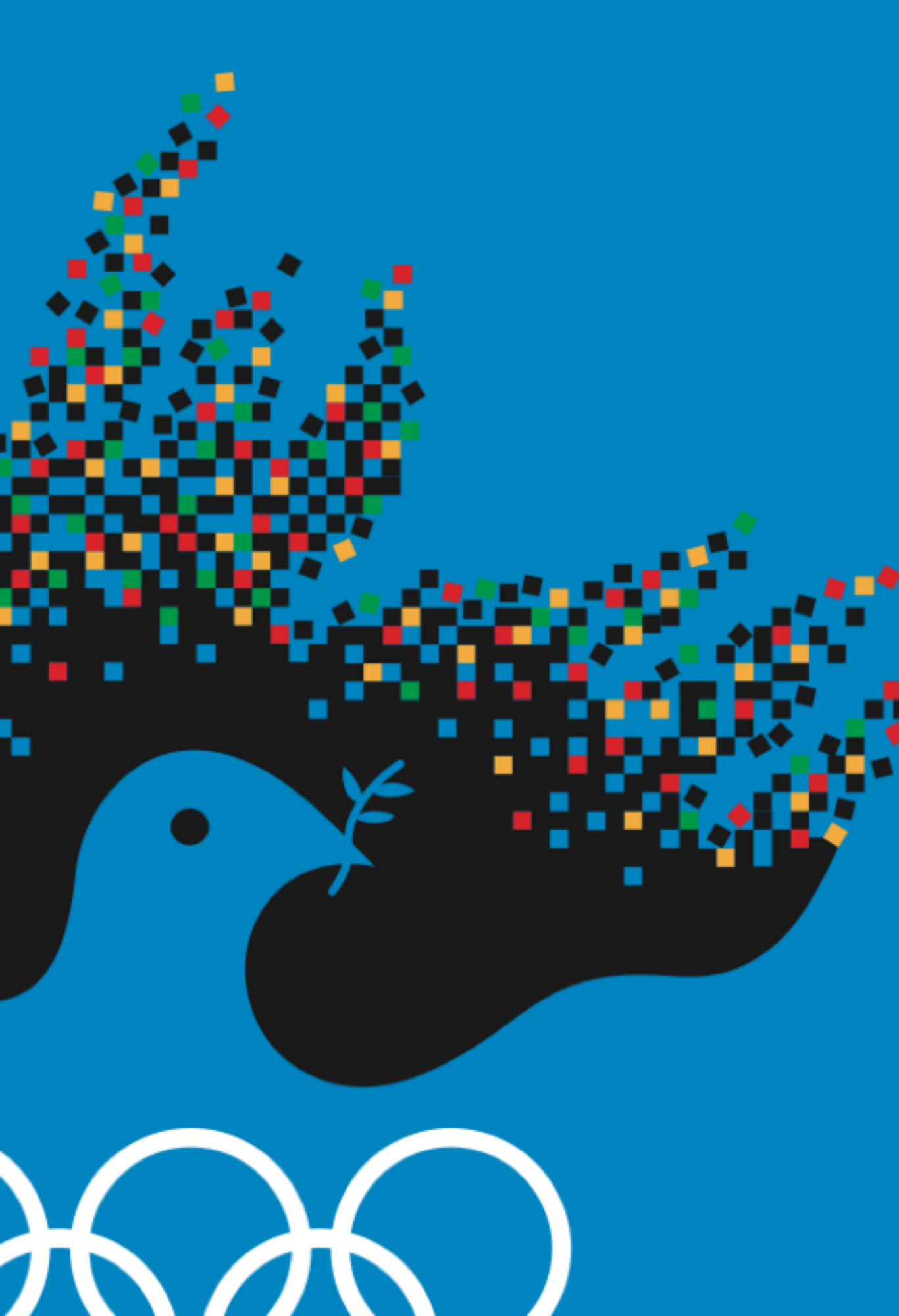
1. **Urges** Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the XXI Winter Olympic Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games;

2. **Welcomes** the decisions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to mobilize international sports organizations and the National Olympic Committees and National Paralympic Committees of Member States to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace based on the spirit of the Olympic truce, and invites those organizations and national committees to share information and best practices, as appropriate;

3. **Calls upon** all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the Olympic Games period;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives;

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider the sub-item before the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the XIV Paralympic Games to be held in London in 2012.



The International Olympic Truce Centre

In July 2000, the International Olympic Committee, in close cooperation with Greece, established the International Olympic Truce Foundation, and its operational arm, the International Olympic Truce Centre, with the goal of reviving the ancient tradition of the Olympic Truce.

The Olympic Truce Centre is an international non-governmental organization that operates within the framework of the Olympic Movement. Its mission is to promote the Olympic Ideal, to serve peace, friendship and international understanding, and to uphold the Olympic Truce. It is dedicated to the creation of an organizational framework in support of the Olympic Truce. It promotes a Culture of Peace, through a combination of global and local initiatives, mobilizing leaders, athletes and young people of the world behind the cause of sport and peace.

The symbolic seat of the International Olympic Truce Centre is in Olympia, birthplace of the Olympic Games. The Centre has a liaison office in Lausanne, Switzerland, home of the International Olympic Committee. The executive offices of the International Olympic Truce Centre are in Athens, the host city of the 2004 Olympic Games, where the first Games of the modern era were held in 1896.

Olympic Truce. Hope for all humanity.

At the dawn of the 21st Century, the nations of the world are encouraged to observe the ancient Olympic Truce tradition, to unite, lay down weapons and work towards building the foundations of peace, mutual respect, understanding and global reconciliation.

Peace, even for a short period, is invaluable.

It can provide precious time to build bridges and establish communication between adversaries.

It can facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to peoples in conflict-torn regions.

It can ensure the participation of the youth of the world in the Olympic Games, as all humanity celebrates together in peace.

Above all, the Olympic Truce, if respected, can help create the environment and infrastructure for continued dialogue and renewed hope for reconciliation during the Olympic Games and beyond.



776 B.C. Truce is established, allowing the first Olympic Games to take place in Olympia.

1894 The International Olympic Committee is established, with the goal of placing sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.

1896 Athens organizes the first Olympic Games of the modern era.

1992 The International Olympic Committee launches an appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce and negotiates with the United Nations to allow athletes of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in Barcelona.

1993 During its 48th Session, the United Nations General Assembly for the first time urges Member States to observe the Olympic Truce.

1994 The Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway, revive hope in conflict-torn Sarajevo, host city of the 1984 Olympic Winter Games. After coordinated diplomatic efforts, the Olympic Truce is observed for the first time in the modern history of the Games.

1995 The resolution of the 50th Session of the United Nations General Assembly supports the idea of building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal, and invites all Member States to uphold the Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVI Olympiad in Atlanta, USA.

1997 The 52nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution to observe the Olympic Truce during the Olympic Winter Games in Nagano, Japan in 1998.

1998 During the Nagano Olympic Winter Games, tensions in the Persian Gulf region are high. The observance of Olympic Truce according to United Nations resolutions, offers the opportunity to United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan to intervene and seek a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Iraq.

1999 180 United Nations Member States co-sponsor a resolution in support of the observance of the Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, Australia.

2000 The International Olympic Truce Foundation and the International Olympic Truce Centre are founded by the International Olympic Committee.

2000 The United Nations Millennium Summit, held in New York with the participation of more than 160 Heads of State and Government, adopts a Millennium Declaration that includes a paragraph on the observance of the Olympic Truce.

2000 During the Opening Ceremony of the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, the North and South Korean delegations parade together under the flag of the Korean peninsula.

2001 The 56th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on the Olympic Truce in preparation for the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

2002 The collection of signatures by international personalities in support of the Olympic Truce is launched in Ancient Olympia, during the lighting of the Olympic Flame for the Salt Lake City Olympic Winter Games. The call is supported by hundreds of dignitaries, including Heads of State of Government, speakers of parliaments, foreign ministers, religious leaders, Heads of international organizations, athletes and Olympic Movement officials, and leaders in the fields of business, literature and the arts.

2003 The nations of the world unanimously urge humanity to celebrate the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens, Greece, in peace, though the adoption of an Olympic Truce Resolution by 190 UN Member States, a number unprecedented in UN history.

2004 The Games of the XXVIII Olympiad take place in August in Athens, Greece, where the Olympic Games and Olympic Truce were born.

2005 The nations of the world again commit themselves to promoting the respect of ancient tradition at the Winter Olympic Games in Torino, Italy, in 2006. At the 60th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Olympic Truce resolution was adopted.

2006 The XX Olympic Winter Games take place in February in Torino, Italy.

2007 The 62nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on the Olympic Truce in preparation for the Olympic Games in Beijing.

2008 The Games of the XXIV Olympiad take place in August in Beijing, China.

2009 The 64th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on the Olympic Truce in preparation for the Olympic Winter and Paralympic Games in Vancouver.

2010 The XXI Olympic Winter Games take place in February in Vancouver, Canada.

ude:

hir Dossal, Executive Director, UNFIP, **Boutros Boutros-Ghali**, Former Secretary General, United General, UNESCO, **Klaus Toepfer**, Executive Director, UNEP, **His Grace Bishop Eberhardt Renz**, **ar Al-Assad**, President, Syrian Arab Republic, **William J. Clinton**, Former President, United States of **elberga**, President, Republic of Latvia, **Mohammad Khatami**, President, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Poland, **Letsie III**, King, Kingdom of Lesotho, **Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva**, President, **hep Meidani**, President, Republic of Albania, **Stip Mesic**, President, Republic of Croatia, of Bulgaria, **Arnold Rüütel**, President of the Republic of Estonia, **Jorge Sampaio**, President, **n Tihic**, Member, Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Alejandro Toledo**, President, Republic **uskas**, Prime Minister, Republic of Lithuania, **Zoran Djindjic**, Prime Minister, Serbia,

and Herzegovina, **Leszek Miller**, Former Prime Minister, Republic of Poland, **Adrian Nastase**, Prime **can**, Prime Minister, Republic of Croatia, **Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, Prime Minister, Republic of **irs of Afghanistan**, **Haris Silajdzic**, Former Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Soledad Alvear**, **de Avila**, Foreign Affairs Minister, El Salvador, **Abdelaziz Belkhadem**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Algeria, er, Latvia, **Rafael Bielsa**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Argentina, **Norman Caldera**, Foreign Affairs Minister, **Ismail Cem**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey, **Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz**, Foreign Affairs Minister, s Minister, Albania, **Joseph Deiss**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Switzerland, **Joschka Fischer**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Portugal, **Mircea Geoana**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Romania, **Phil Goff**, Foreign Affairs **v**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Azerbaijan, **Edgar Gutiérrez**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Guatemala, **es**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Estonia, **S. Rudy Insanally**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Guyana, **Igor Ivanov**, **Srgjan Kerim**, Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Pledge your support for Olympic Truce.
Jordan, **Eduard Kukan**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Slovakia, **Li Zhaoxing**, Foreign Affairs Minister, China, ry, **Roy Chaderton Matos**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Venezuela, **Vartan Oskanian**, Foreign Affairs **sign Affairs Minister**, Bulgaria, **Shimon Peres**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Israel, **Tonino Picula**, Foreign **uffinelli**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Paraguay, **Carlos Armando Saavedra**, Foreign Affairs Minister, **ster**, Saudi Arabia, **Nabil Shaath**, Minister of Planning and Int. Coop., Palestinian Authority, and International Cooperation, Libya, **Jack Straw**, Foreign Secretary, United Kingdom, China, **Antanas Vailionis**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Lithuania, **Hubert Védrine**, Foreign Affairs Minister, **ster**, Peru, **Benita Ferrero-Waldner**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Austria, **Habib Ben Yahia**, Foreign Affairs **Minister**, Ukraine, **Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma**, Foreign Affairs Minister, South Africa, **Michel Barnier**, **ane Reding**, Member of the European Commission, **Javier Solana**, EU Secretary General/High **, Martin Luther King III**, **Amr Moussa**, Secretary General, Arab League, **Adolf Ogi**, UN Under- **Burg**, President, Knesset, Israel, **Dimitris Christofias**, President of Parliament, Republic of Cyprus, ouncil, **Helen Ahrweiler-Glykatzi**, President of the European University, **Harry Belafonte**, Actor, erkouri Foundation, **Costa Gavras**, Film Director, **Jim Gianopulos**, Co-Chairman, 20th Century Fox, EF Goodwill Ambassador, **Dimitris Papaioannou**, Director Choreographer, **José Saramago**, Nobel **Sergei Bubka**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Nadia Comaneci**, Olympian, **Charmaine Crooks**, IOC **Jean-Claude Killy**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Jacques Rogge**, IOC President, President of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

our endorsement.

Some of the world personalities who have endorsed the Olympic Truce initiative include:

Kofi Annan, Secretary General, United Nations, **Carol Bellamy**, Executive Director, UNICEF, **Amir Dossal**, Executive Director, UNFIP, **Boutros Boutros-Ghali**, Former Secretary General, United Nations, **Ruud Lubbers**, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, **Koïchiro Matsuura**, Director-General, UNESCO, **Klaus Toepfer**, Executive Director, UNEP, **His Grace Bishop Eberhardt Renz**, President, World Council of Churches, **Valdas Adamkus**, President, Republic of Lithuania, **Bashar Al-Assad**, President, Syrian Arab Republic, **William J. Clinton**, Former President, United States of America, **Dragan Covic**, Member, Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Vaira Vike-Freiberga**, President, Republic of Latvia, **Mohammad Khatami**, President, Islamic Republic of Iran, **Vojislav Kostunica**, President, Republic of Yugoslavia, **Aleksander Kwasniewski**, President, Republic of Poland, **Letsie III**, King, Kingdom of Lesotho, **Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva**, President, Federative Republic of Brazil, **Nelson Mandela**, Former President, Republic of South Africa, **Rexhep Meidani**, President, Republic of Albania, **Stip Mesic**, President, Republic of Croatia, **Tassos Papadopoulos**, President, Republic of Cyprus, **Georgi Parvanov**, President, Republic of Bulgaria, **Arnold Rüütel**, President of the Republic of Estonia, **Jorge Sampaio**, President, Portuguese Republic, **Konstandinos Stephanopoulos**, President, Hellenic Republic, **Sulejman Tihic**, Member, Tripartite Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Alejandro Toledo**, President, Republic of Peru, **Boris Trajkovski**, President, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, **Algirdas Brazauskas**, Prime Minister, Republic of Lithuania, **Zoran Djindjic**, Prime Minister, Serbia, **Inder Kumar Gujral**, Former Prime Minister, India, **Zlatko Lagumdzija**, Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Leszek Miller**, Former Prime Minister, Republic of Poland, **Adrian Nastase**, Prime Minister, Republic of Romania, **Kazimira Prunskien**, Former Prime Minister, Lithuania, **Ivica Racan**, Prime Minister, Republic of Croatia, **Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, Prime Minister, Republic of Bulgaria, **Sima Samar**, Vice President of the Interim Administration and Minister for Women's Affairs of Afghanistan, **Haris Silajdzic**, Former Prime Minister, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Soledad Alvear**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Chile, **Celso Amorin**, Foreign Affairs Minister, **María Eugenia Brizuela de Avila**, Foreign Affairs Minister, El Salvador, **Abdelaziz Belkhadem**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Algeria, **Mohamed Benaissa**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Morocco, **Indulis Berzins**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Latvia, **Rafael Bielsa**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Argentina, **Norman Caldera**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Nicaragua, **Slobodan Casule**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, **Ismail Cem**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey, **Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Poland, **Antonio Martins da Cruz**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Portugal, **Arta Dade**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Albania, **Joseph Deiss**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Switzerland, **Joschka Fischer**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Germany, **Franco Frattini**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Italy, **Jaime Gama**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Portugal, **Mircea Geoana**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Romania, **Phil Goff**, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister, New Zealand, **John Graham**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Canada, **Vilayat Guliyev**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Azerbaijan, **Edgar Gutiérrez**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Guatemala, **Abdullah Gül**, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey, **Toomas Hendrik Ilves**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Estonia, **S. Ruffy Insanally**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Guyana, **Igor Ivanov**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Bulgaria, **Stanislav Jurek**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Czech Republic, **Srgjan Kerim**, Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, **Kamal Kharrazi**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Iran, **Abdul Karim Khattab**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Jordan, **Eduard Kukan**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Slovakia, **Li Zhaoxing**, Foreign Affairs Minister, China, **Ahmed Maher**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Egypt, **János Martonyi**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Hungary, **Roy Chaderton Matos**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Venezuela, **Vartan Oskanian**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Armenia, **George Papandreou**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Greece, **Solomon Passy**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Bulgaria, **Shimon Peres**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Israel, **Tonino Picula**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Croatia, **Josep Piqué**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Spain, **Jose Antonio Moreno Ruffinelli**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Paraguay, **Carlos Armando Saavedra**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Bolivia, **Abdul Sattar**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Pakistan, **A. Saud al Faysal**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Saudi Arabia, **Nabil Shaath**, Minister of Planning and Int. Coop., Palestinian Authority, **Abdel-Rahman Shalqam**, Secretary of People's General Committee for Foreign Affairs, Liaison and International Cooperation, Libya, **Jack Straw**, Foreign Secretary, United Kingdom, **Goran Svilanovic**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Yugoslavia, **Tang Jiaxuan**, Foreign Affairs Minister, China, **Antanas Vailionis**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Lithuania, **Hubert Védrine**, Foreign Affairs Minister, France, **Nina Pacari Vega**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Ecuador, **Allan Wagner**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Peru, **Benita Ferrero-Waldner**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Austria, **Habib Ben Yahia**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Tunisia, **Yasar Yakis**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Turkey, **Anatoliy Zlenko**, Foreign Affairs Minister, Ukraine, **Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma**, Foreign Affairs Minister, South Africa, **Michel Barnier**, Member of the European Commission, **Pascal Lamy**, Member of the European Commission, **Viviane Reding**, Member of the European Commission, **Javier Solana**, EU Secretary General/High Representative, **Jakob Kellenberger**, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, **Martin Luther King III**, **Amr Moussa**, Secretary General, Arab League, **Adolf Ogi**, UN Under-Secretary-General, **Walter Schwimmer**, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, **Avraham Burg**, President, Knesset, Israel, **Dimitris Christofias**, President of Parliament, Republic of Cyprus, **Lord Dubs**, Labour Party Chair, House of Lords, **Salim Zanoun**, Speaker, Palestinian National Council, **Helen Ahrweiler-Glykatzi**, President of the European University, **Harry Belafonte**, Actor, **Rudolf Berger**, General Director, Vienna Volksoper, **Jules Dassin**, Film Director, President M. Merkouri Foundation, **Costa Gavras**, Film Director, **Jim Gianopulos**, Co-Chairman, 20th Century Fox, **Jannis Kounellis**, Painter, **Naguib Mahfouz**, Nobel Laureate, **Nana Mouskouri**, Singer, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, **Dimitris Papaioannou**, Director Choreographer, **José Saramago**, Nobel Laureate, **Albert de Monaco**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Valeriy Borzov**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Sergei Bubka**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Nadia Comaneci**, Olympian, **Charmaine Crooks**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Guy Drut**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Kipjoge Keino**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Jean-Claude Killy**, IOC Member, Olympian, **Jacques Rogge**, IOC President, **Juan Antonio Samaranch**, IOC Hon. President for Life, **Mario Vasquez Raña**, IOC Member, President of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

The world personalities in support of the Olympic Truce are mentioned in their official capacity at the time of their endorsement.



Whereas:

The idea of Olympic Truce ("Ekecheiria") has its roots in an Ancient Hellenic tradition. In keeping with this tradition all hostilities would cease during the Olympic Games. The Olympic Truce was fully respected for twelve centuries of Olympic Games in antiquity.

In 1992, the International Olympic Committee urged the international community to observe this tradition anew, calling for all hostilities to cease during the Olympic Games, and beyond. Since then, numerous initiatives to promote understanding and solidarity through sport in communities around the world have been developed with the cooperation of National Olympic Committees. In July 2000, the International Olympic Committee and the Government of Greece established the International Olympic Truce Centre. This Centre seeks to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce.

The United Nations General Assembly, with the strong support of all our countries, has seven times called for Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, including in its Millennium Declaration in September 2000, with the signatures of over 160 Heads of State and Government.

Only your marks get set stop!

Today, the Olympic Truce has become an expression of Mankind's desire to build a world based on the rules of fair competition, humanity, reconciliation and tolerance. Moreover, the Olympic Truce epitomizes a bridge from the old and wise tradition to the most compelling purpose of today's world - the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of multicultural dialogue, cooperation, and understanding.

The period of the Olympic Games, and beyond, should provide an opportunity for such a dialogue and the search for durable solutions for the restoration of peace in all areas of conflict, where the first victims are children, the youth, women and the aged.

Humanity's quest is for a world free of hatred, terrorism and war, where the ideals of peace, goodwill and mutual respect form the basis of relations among people and countries. The goal may still remain elusive, but if the Olympic Truce can help us to bring about even a brief respite from conflict and strife, it will send a powerful message of hope to the international community.

Wherefore, we, the undersigned:

1

Urge world leaders, Governments,
and International Organizations, to give peace a chance
and to agree to join efforts to use the Olympic Truce
as an instrument to promote peace and reconciliation
in areas of conflict and strife.

2

Pledge to exercise our best efforts to ensure that
the Olympic Truce appeal is observed in our countries
and our region during the upcoming Olympic Games as a way of
promoting goodwill and encouraging the peaceful settlement
of conflicts in full conformity with the purposes and the principles
of the Charter of the United Nations; and

3

Pledge to support and disseminate, individually and collectively,
the symbolic call for Olympic Truce throughout all future Olympic
Games and beyond, and to exercise our best efforts within our
communities, countries, and relevant international organizations
to achieve its recognition and observance.

With my signature I pledge my support for the observance of Truce
during all future Olympic Games, with the hope that this will create a window of opportunity
for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

SIGNATURE.....

Full Name Profession.....

Address.....

E-mail..... Telephone..... Fax.....

Please mail the above form to the International Olympic Truce Centre, or send it by fax to +30 210 36 11 024.
You can also visit the web site of the Centre at **www.olympictruce.org** to find out more
about the Truce and sign up there.



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