								Intern	national						
	FOLLOW-UP PARAMETERS			NORMS				RESO	DURCES			M & E			VOCACY
MAIN POLICY AREAS	SPECIFIC POLICY AREAS	Berlin Declaration	International Charter	UN Agerda 2030	UN Resolution(s) on SDP and other relevant UN documents	Other International Norms & Standards	International Champions (1)	Regional Champions (2)	Guldelines / Training Tools	Good Practice	Indicators	Self - Assessment Tools	Benchmarks	RESEARCI	PROMOTION/ AC
Developing	a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All	Art. 2.2	Art. 3; Art. 3.1	Goal 17	A/RES/71/160	Marseille Declaration (2015)	Commonwealth, Danish Institute of Sport Studies (IDAN); ICSSPE; UNESCO Chair for Inclusive Physical Education, Sport, Recreation & Fitness; Group of Friends of SDP, UNOSDP and UN Specia	UNESCO Chair for Inclusive Physical Education, Sport, Recreation & Fitness; IHRSA, The IHRSA Foundation (IHRSAF)	OVEP 2.0 knowledge base and training material (IOC); UNESCO IT Tralee "UFIT, UTMF, EIPET, i-PEPAS"	I National policy plans and strategies: Togo: Loi n*2011- 017 portant Charte des activités physiques et sportives au Togo ; EVALEO SET 18 500, 18 502; The Belizean Youth Sport Coalition (BYSC); UNESCO		Assesment of trainers/educators delivery and impact of OVEP teaching materials; 'Positionling along the 'Pathway to diversity per area of discrimination-disability, gender etc. The	Develop an audit tool that benchmarks progress in inclusion from MINEPS VI.	MINEPS VI Score Card tracking per country progress covering all three themes. Disaggregated for discrimination types, and employment per country, as identified in policy and practice.	Group of Friends of SDP, UNOSDP and UN Special Adviser on SDP; IHRSA, The IHRSA Foundation (IHRSAF)
L1	Align with Sustainable Development Priorities The UN Agenda 2303 and Sustainable Development Goals provide the global policy reference for policy makers to promote sustainable change in various areas of society. Clobal leaders have underscored that is agenda is applicable to all countries and to all policy areas. As sport, highly call activity and physical education are also recognised as means for sustainable development, policy coordination between various stakeholders have started to analyse to which of the 17 sustainable development goals their international and rational programmes can be linked. 1s, therefore, essential that the national vision for inclusive access for all to sport, hysical education and physical activity and associated rational policy priorities are coordinated and otherent with sustainable development priorities, as reflected in national development priorities, as reflected in national development priorities. The contribution of	2.17 2.18 2.48	Art. 3.3; Art. 3.4; Art 3.5	Goal 3, Goal 4, Target 17.14; Target 16.b	ARES/98/IS (Art. 1): Art.2 Art.3): ARES/96/10 (Art.5): ARES/98/IS (Art.4: Art.8): ARES/98/IS (Art.4: Art.8): ARES/98/IS (Art.3: Art.7):ARES/97/160 (Art.5: A		Commonwealth;		The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guide; Commonwealth Guide to Enhancing Development Through Sport	Chair IT Trales "UFIT, UTIMF, EIPFT, I-PEAS Model" Report of the Secretary-General on SDP 71/179, section V UNIOSDP Youth Leadership Programme, BOKS - build our lide' success				Brown, C. (2014). Scenarios of London local authorities' engagement with evidence bases for education policies. Issues in Educational Research, 24(2), 117-132. Cooper, K. H., Greenberg, J. D., Castelli, D. M., Barton, M., Martin, S. B., & Morrow Jr, J. R. (2016). Implementing Policies to Enhance Physical Education as Carbon, and Carbon, and Carbon, and School, and Sport, 133-140.	
1.2	Establish multi-stakeholder partnership The considerable diversity of the forms and contexts that physical education, physical activity and sport can take suggests that a great deal of their relevance for civil society lies in their uneley and adaptability. To realize fully their posterals, cooperation is needed across public policy sectors, such as health, education, city development, infrastructure, and transport, as well as printer stakeholders, to develop and implement deglines, regulations and national plans of action. Toolkis and other support mechanisms to support such cross-sector collaboration do not currently exist and would need to be developed.	3.17; Art. 3.18; Art. 3.19; Art. 3.29; Art. 3.30; Art. 3.31; Art. 3.39; Art. 3.43; Art. 3.39; Art. 3.43; Art. 3.45; Art. 3.46; Art. 9; Art. 12; Art. 12; Art. 12; Art. 12; Art. 12; Art. 13; Art. 3.45; Art. 3.45; Art. 3.23; Art. 3.6; Art. 3.22; Art. 3.23	Art. 12.2; Art. 12.3	Target 3c Target 3d Target 4.1, 4.2 4b 4c	A/RES/69/6 (Art. 8) A/RES/58/5 (Art. 1.c; Art. 1.f; Art. 6); A/RES/63/135 (Art.3); A/RES/67/17 (Art. 10); A/RES/69/6 (Art. 1; Art.5); A/RES/71/160, UN Secretary-General Report 71/179	from August 2016); EVALEO SET 18 500, 18 502	ICSSPE, WHO, OECD, UNESCO Chair, IHRSA, ISIP; sportanddev.org; CoE Conventional Committees and Convention Committees + EPAS Governing Board; IHRSA, The IHRSA Foundation (IHRSAF)	European Club Association; EPLP, CPLP, OEI (Ibero- American Community), regional affiliates of UNI World Athletes; The IHRSA Foundation (IHRSAF)	Evaleo Workshops, Training, Support and Diagnostics, SIGA I Universal Standards on good governance, financial Integrity and sport betting integrity, Sustainable health spectrum (UNESCO Chair, ITTralee)			EVALEO SET 18 500, 18 502		Fablian, J., & Stenling, C. (2015). Sport policy in Sweden. International journal of sport policy and politics, 8(3), 515- 531; Ibsen, B., Nichols, G. S., & Elmose-Osterfund, K. (2016). Sports club policies in Europe. A comparison of the public policy context and historical origins of sports clubs across	HRSA, The IHRSA Foundation (IHRSAF)
1.3	Foster quality physical education and active schools schools, in which physical education and active schools, in which physical education is placed at the heart of the school, support the establishment of healthy literative, 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, values and attitudes that frame socially responsible citizens. This is most likely attainable when it is fully resourced, respected and valued for the folistic merits. Fostering quality physical education and active schools needs provision that is averied, frequent challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to lead a physically scheel life, now and in the future.	Art. 7; Art. 8; Art. 1.15; Art. 1.19; Art. 1.24; Art. 1.28; Art. 2.3; Art. 2.4; Art. 2.24; Art. 2.25 Art. 2.33; Art. 2.34	Art. 7.3; Art. 7.4; Art. 8	Goal 4, Target 4.1; Target 4.4; Target 4.4; Target 4.7; Target 4.c; Target 8.6	ARESIGN (Art.5); ARESIGN (Art. 2); ARESIGN (Art. 5 & 6)	Kingston Declaration (UNESCO, 2008), Lisbon Treaty (Art.165)	ICSSPE, IOC, Nike UNESCO, UNESCO, Chair for Inclusive Physical Education, Sport, Recreation & Firms (Ittrales), International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES), International Association and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGVI), International Council for Health Physical Education,	Institute of South Africa (PEISA), NOWSPAR America: SHAPE America Asociacion Latinoamericana de Ciencias del Deporte, Educacion Fisica y Darza (ALCIDEO) Asia-pacific: International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport & Dance (ICHPER-SD)	football; The Teaching Personal and Social Responsibility (TPSR; Hellison 2011); Webinar - UNESCO QPE Guidelines for Policy Makers: UNESCO Chair	Brazil and South Africa: Designed to move (implemented by GIZ and Nike) Canada: Physical Education Canada: - Passport for Life China: Let Me Play England and Wales: Ofsted subject inspections Monitoring and Evaluation India: Iran: Sport and Play for Traumatized Children and	stated in a OPE policy. Compulsory and equal provision of PE lessons for all -PE stated as a stand-alone subject in the curriculum Minimum standard of PE teachers per student/school Existence of a clear national strategy on PE at early years, primany/elementary and secondary levels closely	Self-Assessment questionnaires based on the indicators to evaluate the existing policy, the revised policy and the implementation of the policy, based on the indicators, to be completed by policy-makers and trhough grassroots consultations with civil society. Elaboration of a theory of change model based on the data collected before and after the OPE policy	Provision of adequate material resources Capacity development: Provision of regular quality	Education;  Physical activity country cards by the Lancet physical activity observatory.  Dudley et al. (2017). Critical considerations for physical literacy policy in public health, recreation, sport and education agencies. Quest (urpublished). Pozo et al. (2016). Teaching personal and social	UNESCO Chair Inclusive  Physical Education, Sport,  Recreation & Fitness  - Designed to move  - Thompson  - The IOC  - Ambassadors  - Existing OPE comms strategy  and OPE animated video from  UNESCO; HRSA, the  International Health, Racquet &  Sportfulo Association, The  HRSA Foundation (HRSAP)
1.4	Enforce gender equality / empowerment of girls and women Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women stipulate in various articles equal rights for all members of society to participate in all architels including education, and to become engaged in policy development including taking over leadership positions. Physical education, physical activity and sport offer compelling settings for promoting gender equality and empowerment, and for challenging structural injustices that limit the life chances of girls and women. The variety of levels at which jirds and women can engage in these activities include participation, cosching, teaching, management, and leadership.	Art. 1.6; Art. 1.7; Art. 1.10; Art. 1.13; Art. 1.25; Art. 1.26	Art. 1.1; Art. 1.3; Art. 1.4; Art. 9.3	Goal 4; Target 4.1; Target 4.7; Goal 5; Target 5.1; Target 5.5; Target 5.c; Target 8.5; Target 10.2	A/RES/80/8 (Art.4); A/ RES/71/80 (art.7), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)	Brighton declaration (1994). Beijing Plan for Action (1995). Brighton Plan Helsinski 2014 Declaration: Council of Europe (2015). Recommendations on gender mainstreaming in sport (CMRec (2015)2); Coic Gender equality Strategy 2014-2017 available at continuo verbigord trategy in the contraction of t	Recreation, Sport & Dance folebath: Half-EFTBSP UN Women, WG, Women Sport International, I/Oc, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women, International Society for PA and Health; International Sport Federations Women's Commissions; ICSSPE, UNI World Athletes	for the Oceania region UKROPE_CDE_European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)_European Women and Sport (EIWS), Women's Sports Foundation (WSF)-UK, Women Wirr, AMERICA: WSF Foundation (WSF)-UK, Women Wirr, AMERICA: WSF Bootula-Uid Guides; Girls Inc; Girls and Boyo Clubs; Canadian Association for the Sport and PA (CAAWS); Agia Mundo www.portalegita.org.br Physical Activity Network of the	IPEPAS & EIPET - ne inclusion. COE. Hasdenois on emensione IWG Montreal Toolist; COE set of basic indicators of Gender equality (adopted in 2016); FFA - Women's Football and Women in Football	Youth in Bam  LIN DAW (2008) Women 2000 and beyond: Gender equality and sport, UN HO, New York; UK: This girl can USA: Go girl go; Bauman, A., Schoepe, S., Lewicka, M. (2008) Review of best practices in interventions to promote physical activity in developing countries. WHO, Genese, Bost practices and the services of the international Paralympic Committee and Agitos Countries and Agitos Foundation; Understanding the	related to the school health Equal pay in professional sport (spill over effect for ground level development) Designated budget lines for gender (resize to identify what this money does for the women in the country). Percentage of participation in PA, PE, sport; Percentage of women in sport leadership (countria), proventance boards); Percentage of women in disability sports, percentage of women are boards);	revision to asses 1) the policy challe availability of CEDAW reports especially as regards Art. 10 (ct.) and 13 (c); Measure of alignment with international, rational policies opender lens, inclusion lens; Measure of increase against existing baselines (% leadership by gender, % increase in participations in participations are pregated by gender, meeting tarfests; CoE Self-evaluation tool based on the basic Gender	assurance e.g. Brighton Declaration Signatories J Develop a depository of knowledge for proven programs that increase women's involvement in sport; CONSECUENCES: What will be process of impacting on all who ignore mandates or abuse codes, etc.	physical activity".; Eurostat (2016). Eurostat Compact Guides: Sport statistics – 2016 edition; Women on Boards (2016). Gender Balance in Global Sport Report; BBC	Empowering Girls and Women through Physicial Education and Sport (UNESCO Banghok, 2012); Create a network, 2012; Create a network when allowed the commitments to gender equality and diversity goals; on regular basis publish reports of oraging advocacy efforts, souccesses and challengus; Wig & IAPESGVV Newsletter
1.5	Foster empowerment and inclusive participation participation participation demands opportunities at all participatory levels, regardless of ability, ethnicity, gender, tanguage, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. This approach necessarily includes migrants and other special groups. Recodingly, participation in respective programmes and activities has a cross-cutting impact on many development goals and targets impacting upon learning, health and wellbeing of individuals.	Ant. 1-8; Art. 1-9; Art. 1-10; Art. 1-124; Art. 1-12; Art. 1-28	Art. 1.3; Art. 1.1; Art. 1.6	Goal 4; Target 4.5; Target 4.5; Target 10.2; Goal 10.2	A/RESISITO (Art.4); A/RESISITO (Art.4); A/RESISINE (Art.4); A/HOC/RESIZIO (Art.3); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);	Committee of Ministers to member States on gender mainstreaming in sport available at a consideration of the right of the consideration of the right of the consideration against Aparthesia (Art. 30, 2008). Iternational Convention against Aparthesia (Institution against Aparthesia (Inst	Deaflympics; UNESCO Chair for Inclusive Physical Education, Sport, Recreation & Fitness. Special Olympics Intrnational. Global Partnership on Children with Disabilites GPcwd-taskforce on Physical Activity and Sport. IFAPA	Americas, UNI World athletes affiliates, www.urfapana.org. Asoftkajeres de Colombia:  UNESCO Chair for Inclusive Physical Education, Sport, Recreation & Fitness.	OVER 2.0. LNESCO Chair IT. Traise LIFT, UTMF, EIPET, I- PEPAS, Limited Lift, UTMF, EIPET, I- PEPAS, Limited Limited Limited Audit, WHO global disability Audit,	state-of-play of gender equality in sport in Finand by the Finnish Ministry of Education in sport in Finand Ministry of Education and Culture CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture) CE (2011). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture). FFA World Cup Strategies (see Finand Culture). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture). FFA World Cup Strategies (see Finand Culture). FFA Football for Hope (see Finand Culture). FFA Football f	women with disabilities in sport leadership (Could also look at budget allocations for persons with disabilities); Percentage of	equality indicators		(2015). Men get more prize money han vomen in 30% of sports. Available at the high review before could hear some state of the could	
II Maximizing	the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace	Art. 2; Art. 2.14; Art. 2.20; Art. 2.22; Art. 2.34; Art. 2.37	Art. 6; Art. 11; Art. 11.1; Art. 11.3; Art. 12.1	Target 4.7	A/RES/61/10 (Art.3. Art, 5); A/RES/63/135 (Art. 3; Art.6); A/RES/67/17 (Art. 10); A/RES/69/6 (Art.7; Art.5; Art.6); A/RES/69/6 (Art.7; Art.2); A/RES/71/160 (art. 1 & 2); Report of the Secretary- General on SDP 71/179	Kingston Declaration (UNESCO, 2008)	UNOSDP, Commonwealth, UNDP, Peace and Sport, IOC, Group of Friends of SDP, UNOSDP and UN Special Adviser on SDP; Swiss Academy for Development; sportanddev.org		Sport for Development and peace and the 2030 Agenda fo Sustainable Development, 2008 Report "Harmessing the power of sport for developmen and peace: recommendations to Governments", 2013 Harley Johnson "Sport for	Report of the Secretary-General or on SDP 71/179, section V, UNOSDP advocacy and support to projects and governments on SDP, 2007, 2008 SDP IWG report "Sport for Development and Peace: Governments in Action", 2014 The Commonwealth				Haykülsi, Ltw.C., kay, n., Chawansky, M. (eds) (2016). Beyond Sport for Development and Peace: Transnational Perspectives on Theory, Policy and Practice. Milton Park, Abingdon: Routledge, ISBN 978-1	Canaliser l'énergie du sport au service du développement et de la paix: recommendations aux gouvernements (Right to play), Group of Friend of SDP UNOSDP and UN Special Adviser on SDP International Day of Sport for
11.5	Improve health and well-being for all, at all ages (SDG 3) inactively is the fourth leading risk fluctor for global mortality. This importance of healthy filestyles is inactively in the fourth leading risk fluctor for global mortality. This is in foreigned electration and aport can be highly mortalising settings for encouraging people to be more achiev, 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 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 healthly descipement of children and adicleacents, including their cognitive and psychosocial development. Sport events and large-cace physical activity and extense range to people who might cherwise not be reached through conventional health delivery. This supports efforts to address communicable disease and improve access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (SDG 3.3 and 3.7).	An 2.1; An 2.5; An 2.26; An 1.1; An 1.15; An 1.8;	An. 12 An. 1 & An. 1 7 An. 2 An. 2 : An. 2 & An. 2 & An. 2 4; An. 2 5; An. 2 6; An. 4; An. 4.1; An. 4 2	+ 3.3, 3.5 & 3.7; SDG 3 Ensure	ARESISIAN (Art. 9); AHRC/25L.29	Global Recommendations on Physical Activity of Health (WHO, 2010; European Charler on counteracting clearly (WHO, 2008); World Health Assembly (WHO, 2008); World Health Assembly (WHO, 2008); World Resolution 51.16 and WHA- Resolution 51.16 and WHA- Resolution 51.16 and WHA- Resolution 51.16 and WHA- Published Activity and health (PAS), 3. 3. TAF-SA 1 Tradiction Sports and Games Resolution	WHO, DC. ICSSPE_TAFSA. WFSGL_UNESO; ICO Consensus on prevertion and management of MOSI, 2013, UNESCO Chair (TTale; Susias Academy for Development	EU, WHO European Region (EURO) developed and adopted Regional Strategy on Physical Activity for Europe (2015), WHO South East Asia Region (SEARO) adopted a resolution on physical activity(2016)	The Commonwealth Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Gails: Policy Guide; Commonwealth Guide Lorent Commonwealth Comm	Active Living Research program in Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; Fiji PealinG Sport Compass (PSC); BDKS - build our livid's success Australian Arbaires Allarose — Policy Platform; SDP WG for Development and Peace in Action*	Tange, A 10% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 2025 hedicators. Prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 2025 hedicators. Prevalence of insufficiently physically active adolescents in minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity activity daily — Age-standardoped prevalence of insufficiently physically activity persons aged 14 years (oldrined as less than 150mily) activity per uses, 14 years (oldrined as less than 150mily) activity per uses, 14 years (which was not to the persons aged 14 years (which was not to the persons aged 14 years of insufficiently persons actively per uses, 14 years of a year of years of ye	NCO STEPS Survey, National Country Capacity Survey	Street dedicated to the practice of sport (Paris, June 2016)	Special Eurobarometer 412	electrational Position statement on Physical Education (ICSSPE, 2010), Using sport for drug abuse prevention (UNDP, 2002); international Society on Physical Activity and Health (IGPAH) Bareglox activity, WHO Move for Health Day

11.2	Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11) Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical education that physical education and physical education indicates that a minimum of 15 percent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and qubits feetiles. Integrating opportunities to specify, physical education and physical activity (SDG 13 and 11.7). They are most effective when their design, implementation and management take into account the needs of all citizens, including those with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups such as children and women.  Provide quality education and promote lifetong learning for all (SDG 4)	An 1.22 - 1.23 Ant. 1.25 Ant. 1.25 Ant. 2.25 Ant. 2.27 A	Art. 8.2; Art. 8.3; Art. 8.4	SDG 4.1.4.5.47.4(a) 8.5.1.	ARES/88/5 (Art. f.d); ARES/83/135 (Art.5)	100); SET 18 SO1, SET 18 SO2, TAFSAUMESCO Jakanta Call for Action on Active Critics	Char Inclusive PEPAS (TTRaiter)  ITTRaiter:		A helamic yolky all analose ophysical activity planning guide bytesical activity planning guide physical activity planning guide contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goate: Policy Double? APISA Topia AC / SportChyAre	and make it more walkable resulted in adults hing in high-walk-ability areas were found to be more likely to achieve the properties of the	500 I.4	EVALED SET 18 501, SET 18 502	Olympic Legacy Brochure (2013)	review. Cities, 47, 45-52.  Tran, M-C. (2015). Heathy Component heathy-promoting urban planning and designed urban planning and designed Urban/zaichn, Planning and Urban/zaichn, Planning and Urban/zaichn, Planning and Porgess. (11), 11-22.  Motron, K. L. Adéris, A. J. Corrier, K., Surkes, M. & Sulije, E. M. F. (2016). The achorol environment and adolescent physicial activity and activity in 28 European activity in 28 European activity in 28 European Sci. 38-140.  Sallis, J. F., Cenn, E., Corway, Sallis, J. F., Cenn, E., Corway, Sallis, J. F., Cenn, E., Corway,	Sport for All and Sustainable Health Legap - A framework for Active Cities (TAFSA, Evaleo, DC ongoing project)
11.3	Physical education, physical activity and sport are "fundamental rights for all", and as such constitute important components of equitable and quality education (DSC 4.1, Physical tetracy provides the basis for lifelion participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for source people's development and an important learning uncome across educational settings. High quality physical education, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to broader education outcomes. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can broader education outcomes. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can be experient and exclusion settings (SDG 4.5 and 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery associates activity and sport within general education will contribute to eliminating pender dispantices (SDG 4.5). It can be promote hotistics development at (lifeting learning, providing a platform well-suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).						UNESCO, International Fairplay Committee, TPSR Alliance		Commonwealth Guide to Enhancing Development and Through Sport, TPSP mondel (Hellison, 2011; ) Ballos (Hellison, 2011; ) Ba	Mass participation, opportunity and access, development and growth; Belizian Youth Sport Coaltion, Beyond the Ball in Chicago; Swiss Academy for Development - Nove 4 New Horozons jurgiect, BOKS - Build our lidd's auccess				Cooper, K. H. Greenberg, J. Manton, M., Martin, S. B., & Morrow Jr., J. R. (2016). myberner Physical Education to Enhance Physical Education to Enhance Physical Education Schools, Research quarterly for everties and sport, 87(2), 133–140;  Elliot, E., Ennin, H., Hall, T., & Heidern, B. (2017). Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs: Heiging All Students Arbitives Communication of Physical Activity Each Day, Journal of Physical Education, Research & Dance, 24(9), 8.  Semmour C. & Gerrison M.	
11.4	Build pascritul, inclusive and equitable societies (SDC 19 and 19) Well-designed programmes that include people trespective of ability, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, properly, birth or other status, challenge social divides and cam make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empoweren (SDC 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in physical education, physical activates and sport can contribute to efforts to bulle peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies, initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction, and equitable societies, initiatives can be used to build relationships, and courage positive interaction, and equitable societies, initiatives can be used to build relationships, and procurage positive interaction, and equitable societies, initiatives can be used to build relationships, and because the processing of the state of the processing of the process		Art. 11.2 Art. 9.2		ARESYG (Art 6), ARESYO (ART 6) ARESYT1/160 (Art 6)	1991 Convention relating to the Status of Retugues, 1967 Protocole Relating to the status of refugues, 1967 Protocole Relating to the status of refugues; international on of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003):SET 18 501, SET 18 502, Z. TAFSA Statement on "Sport for All Refugues," Council of Europe Resolution 2131: Sport for all: a bridge to equality, integration and social inclusion	UNOSDP, UNHOR, Right to Play, IOC, Swiss Academy for Development	European Union, Peace and Sport, Swiss, Academy for Development	Commonwealth Guide to Enhancing Development through Sport.  Fraining Sports Sport Sp	Guatemala Hoodinks hybrid sports programme for tills sills development and violence prevention.  Tunisis new educational plan towards combatting violence and intollerance (integrating value based education and PA).  Jordan leadership programme-for refugees.  Zimbabwe Chingwizi disaster response and social development programme-SET development and programme-for refugees and social development programme-SET compandium of projects aimed at facilisting the integration of migrants through aport. PLAY International Sport Youth project. SDP IWG report From the Fields Spot of the Page of the Pag		EVALEO SET 18 501, SET 18 502	The impact of Hoodinks programme to develop intestills and prevent youth violence (2016). You will write the control of the co	Dudfield, O., & Dingwall-Smith, (2015), Sport of Development and Persers and the 2000 Agenda for the 2000	
11.5	Promote economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all (SDG 8). The contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to economic growth and employment can be observed in different cortexts. The sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to one percent of the global gross domestic product, and simulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Nationality the potential of port-related, event-based and active lesience troutins, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.5). The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including enterpreneurial training (SDG 8.5 and 8.6). In addition, voluntiers 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 divides that and a local tennelit through supporting cost-effective physical education, physical activity and goot programmes (SDG 8.3).	Art. 8. Art. 10. Art. 11, Art. 27, Art. 28. Art. 2. Ort. 211, Art. 220, Art. 221, Art. 230, Art. 231, Art. 230, Art. 231, Art. 232, Art. 243, Art. 248, Art.	Art. 3.5; Art. 5	SDG-44, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 8.8 + 10.4	ARES686 (Ar. 1.d)		WFGSt. Swiss Academy for Development		The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidei: Sub-BLESGES AND-BLESGES AND-BLE	SAD Vocational Training Programme 2012-2015 in Nepal in the Dang District				Greate, C., Wicker, P., Dalmeger, S. & Doronk, J. (2016). The economic *return in insettment in physical education, physical activity and sout, FFA and Deutsche Sporthochenbuk Köhr, Narratike for FFA/German Sport University Cologne Interature return on investment in physical activity Ding, D., Lawson, K. D., Kotbo- Akanander, T. L., Findelstein, E. A., Katzmarzyk, P. T., van Physical Activity, Series 2 Executive Committee, (2016). Findelstein, E. Executive Committee, (2017). The economic burden of physical inactivity: a global analysis of major solutions. The 1324.  Rüner et al., (2013). The economic importance of economic importance of	
11.6	Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5)  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 rolles across sport. Procurble investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5 and 5.0).  Evidence suggests that strong and active participation of women in decision making processes has a potent impact on social development. In many communities, targeted sport-based programmes have been according to the control of the programmes have according to the control of the programmes have according to the control of the programmes have according to the programmes have according to the programmes and the programmes have according to the programmes and the programmes have according to the programmes and the programmes have according to the programmes have			SDG 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 & 5(c).	ARES/TI160 (Art T)	CEDAW Beijing Plan for Action	IOC; IOSSPE; UNI World Advices	UNI World Athletes Affiliations	The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Statisticable Sport to the Statisticable Countries of the Sport to the Statisticable Countries	FIFA Live Your Goals campaign.  John Femme Leadership Por Femme Programme.  UNI World Athletes gender equality principles.  2014 Lead the Change, Be the Change, Conclusions and Recommendations of the 6th WW World Cofference on SOP ING report "From the Field" Spot for Development and Peace in Action"			IOC Recommendation to Olympic Movement on minimum 30% super for minimum 40% super for governing bodies by 2020 (2016)	Exom, W. J., Melles, G. L. & Köhn-Heannet, T. I. (2016). Gender equality in sport for improved public health. The Lancet, 388 (10051). 1257–1258.  Barler-Ruchtl, N., Grahn, K. & Lindger, E. C. (2016). Shifting, 1005,	Women's football - Progression, rise and challenges (FFA, 2013)
11.7	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 12 & 13)  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 continuous control of the control of		Ant. S. Ant. S. Z. Ant. S. S. Ant. S. Ant. S. S.	SOC 12.1, 122. 125, 12.6, 12.8			UNIEP, UN Global Compact Office			FIFA Football for the Planet. Climats Neutral Now initiative of the UNFECC. Sustainability Strategies for the FIFA World Cups in Brazil and Russia. Sustainability Report FIFA World Cup Brazil				Trendafilova, S., McCullough, B., Pfahl, M., Nguyen, S. N., Casper, J., & Picariello, M.	the 2030 Agenda: Global Action for People and the Planet

II.8	Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16) Problems of corruption, doping and the manipulation of sporting competition emphasises the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organisations should be considered in measures of the effectiveness, accountability and participatory decision making of public institutions (contributing to SDG 165 and 16.7, Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and below within sport, wheher through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or tenders, will contribute to breader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal and flicit finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).	,		SDG 16.4, 16.5, 16.6 & 16.7.		UNGPs	UNI World Athletes	UNI World Athletes affiliates	The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guide					Geeraert, A., Alm, J., & Groll, M. (2013). Good governance in International Non-Governmental Sport Organisations: an empirical study on accountability, participation and executive body members in Sport Governments in Sport Governing Bodies. Action for Good Governance in International Sports Organisations, 190-2178. Nelson, T., & Cottrell, M. P. (2016). Sport when terfetness?	
III P	rotecting the integrity of Sport	Art. 13, Art. 14, Art. 3, 1, Art. 13, Art. 13, Art. 14, Art. 3, 14, Art. 3, 14, Art. 3, 14, Art. 3, 16, Art. 3, 17, Art. 3, 14, Art. 3, 16, Art. 3, 17, Art. 3, 18, Art. 3, 17, Art. 3, 17, Art. 3, 18, Art. 3, 17, Art. 3, 17	Art. 10: Art. 103: Art. 105: Art. 10: A	Goal 16		SIGA Declaration of Core Principles on Sport Integrity and SIGA Liviversal Standards on good governance, financial integrity and sport betting strength of the Standard Standards of Standard Standards of Standards	Council of Europe, (C. NTERPOL, Transparency International, UNI World Athletes	UNI World Athletes affiliates	SORBONNE-CSS Gualing Principles for Protecting the Integrity of Sports Competition UNIOCU-CSS Research Guide no Coord Predictors in the UNIOCU-CSS Research Guide no Coord Predictors in the Integrity of Coord Integrity of Coord Integrity of Coord Integrity of Sports Sports Integrity, Policy Gidance to Commonwealth Covernments on Protecting the Integrity of Sports GMD. Universal Spanishers on Chib Licensing and Financial Fair- ty Play, Australian Afeltees Alliance integrity policy						
IIL1	Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other involved groups. Safeguarding is a proache 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 specas to train and compets; spectators need safe means of transport to events and socrue areas to watch events; and workers have a right to be safeguarded from fix of harm white buildings or serving sade. Each group sharies, however, an expectation that their health, safety, and well-being are safeguarded so that sport remains a positive experience for all.	Ant. 1.4, Ant. 1.5, Ant. 1.5, Ant. 1.5, Ant. 1.5, Ant. 1.27; Ant. 2.20-2.29.	An 1.3 And 3.4m An 8.1 9.2 An 8.3 An 9.4 An 10.5 An 10.2 Ant 10.3 An 10.5 An	Coal 16, Target 6, 1: 5.2: 5.5 Sc Target 6, 73.6, 16.1; 16.2	ARES/11/60 (an 13), 4.1; 52 6.5 S.c. Art. 4.1; 4.6; 4.a. b, c	Council of Europe Convention on Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach and Football Matches and other Sports Events (2016) UM Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights (2016) UM Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights (2016) UM Coded of Elitics (2016) UM Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2016) UM Code of the Elitics (2016) UM	Council of Europe, IOC, UNI World Affelies	UNI World Athletes affiliates	LAN (AARCCOSCS) Final spoot of the Human Shiphic Courol Advisory Committee on the possibilities of using good and the Olympic ideal to promote on the Olympic ideal to promote of the Olympic ideal to promote on the Olympic ideal to promote on the Olympic ideal to promote on the Olympic ideal to promote in the Olympic ideal to promote in the Olympic ideal to promote in the Olympic ideal in promote in the Olympic ideal in the Olympic ideal ideal in the Olympic ideal ideal in the Olympic ideal ide	DC Framework for subsequency and whether and other participations from harassensor and abuse in sport (Games time):  Canadian Pelicy on Prohibited Conduct in Sport;  Canadian Policy on Prohibited Conduct in Sport;  European Commission Focused actions to combat videlence against women;  Policy just practice on the Promotion of the Council of the Coun	Bullying and abusive retrievenings between affelter entire normal between affelter and coach and between affeltes of both genders; UN Global Compact and UNICEE Children's Rights and Business Principles;		WSI position statement 1994. Occ position statement 2006; DC measure and guidelines 2016; COE Security, Safety and Services in Sports events; COE Assoral Evaluation reports that have been published since	IOC Consensus Statement: harassment and abuse (non-	
IIL5	Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups youth and women are particularly vulnerable to being exposed to risks of maltreatment, abuse or neglect impairment to their health and development, and circumstances that run counter to the provision of sale and effective care (SDG 6.2). This can include abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, trafficking, and volence (SGD 16.2). These phenomena undermine fundamental human rights, and run counter to the spirit of sport. Strategies and practices grounded on positive relationships and mutual respect, tomest communication, just and proportionate response, miligation and contingency, are necessary conditions of healthy and sustainable sport for all.			Target 16.2		UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.  UN Global Compact and UNICEFF Children's Rights and Business Principles.  A summary of the rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child; International Safeguarding children in sport International Safeguarding children in sport International Safeguarding Children in Sport.  First Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players;  UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Children in Sport Working Group; UNICEF, UNESCO, FIFA, Safe Sport International;	UEFA, CPLP, GEI (Ibero- American Community); UNI World Athletes affiliates	Guddelines for FEA member associations (Circular no. 1424): International Safeguards for Children in Sport. A guide for anyone supporting organisations who work with children; International Safeguards for Children in Sport. A guide for organisations who work with children; Doubleton in Sport. A guide for organisations who work with children; Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Covernments or Policeting the Integration of Sport. Code of Best Practices for youth development and protection on the pathway to professional football; Australian Atthreat Allamoc charter of athletes rights; Pro Safe Sport Academy;		International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group: International Safeguards for Children in Sport:	International Safeguards for Children in Sport A guide for organisations who work with children Pages 26-39 self-audit tool		RugglerFEA – FIFA and Human Rights UNICEF: Protecting Children From Volence in Sport: A Review With A Focus on Industrialized Countries Rivind, D. McDermott, J. Lambert, E. & Kollera, L. (2015), A review of safeguarding cases in sport. Child Abuse Review, 24(6), 418-4268.  Harilli, M. J. (2016), Sexual abuse in youth sport: a sociocultural analysis. London: Routledge Lang, M. & Hartilli, M. (2014). Safeguarding, Child Protection and Abuse in Sport: international perspectives in reporting the protection. Providing Mounting, M. Rivind, D. A., Tiwas, A. & Legilee, M. (2015).	
III.1	Foster good governance of sports organisations Governance relates to the constitution and administration of organisations, 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 organisations. Important features are effective accombility, transparent institutions, responsiencess, and inclusive procedures at all levels (2005 16.6), including internal operations, affiliate oversight, and events governance.  Good governance is increasingly recognised as a critical feature of effective, equitable and ethical sports organisations. While it is recognised that they contribute to significant improvements of these organisations of these contributions of the contribution of the contr	Art 33-Art 345; Art 3-20; Art 3-22; Art 3-46; Art 1-26;	Art. 10.5; Art. 10.5; Art. 10.6; Art. 10.7	Target 5.5 Sc. 12.7 Goal 16; Target 16.5 Target 16.5; Target 16.7 Target 17.1		United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2005); OECD Convention (2005); OECD Convention on Combating Ribbery of Fereign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (1997); IOC Comption, Glassary of international standards in criminal law (2006); IOC Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Blowment (2009); IOC Code of Ethics (2016); IOC Colympic Agenda – Recommendation 28; IOC Code of Ethics (2016); IOC Colympic Agenda – Recommendation 28; IOC Code of Ethics (2016); IOC Colympic Agenda – Recommendation 28; IOC Code of Ethics (2016); IOC Colympic Agenda – Recommendation 28; IOC Code of Ethics (2016); IOC Colympic Agenda – Recommendation 29; IOC Code of Ethics (2016);	Council of Europe  (DOC, CSSPE, Play the Game, Transparency International, ICSSPE, UNI World Athletes	EU, RIS, CPLP, UNI World Athletes affiliates	ICC Reference Document for NOCs and SMP to Inclinate cooperation between restoral authorities and spirit to Inclinate cooperation between restoral authorities and spirit constructions organizations;  GOOG Covennesce and Audonomy-IDC/AMOC position.  The Commonwealth – Policy Guidance to Commonwealth for South Residence on Commonwealth authorities of Southernson of Protecting the Integrity of Sport.  Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance - online implementation tools for NOCs (2016);  SIGA Universal Standards on good governance, financial untigity and sport betting integrity and sport betting integrity.  Australian Absteles Alliance Policy Platform – Sport governance Principles;  Australian Absteles Alliance Policy Platform – Sport governance Principles;  Australian Absteles Alliance Policy Platform – Sport governance Principles;	Euleo Workshops, Traning, Support and Diagnostics; CPLP Sport Forum; FTTS - Financial Integrity and Transparency in Sport FTTS Independer Forball Study (ICSS EUROPE)-Hanvard Kennedy School; Australian Athletes' Alliance – Policy Platform	EVALEO SET 18501	ASOPE Good Governance Task Force: Support the Implementation of Good Governance in Sport (Good Governance in Sport (GIGGS) Sed-evaluation tool for NOCs (2016)	Sports governance observer 2015: The legitimacy crisis in International Sports governance (Play the game) :EVALEO SET	GRECO study on private comprision in sport (2017);  Mrkranjic/EPAS (2016). A review of good governance principles and indicators in sport.  Chappeler, J. L., & Mrkonjic, M. (2013). Existing governance principles in sport: A review of published iterature. Am J. Editor. Action for good sport and proper comprisioners Final Report. Copenhague: Play the Game-Danish resitute for Sports Studies. Am J. (Ed.). (2013). Action for good governance in international sport-endages: Play the Game-Danish Institute for Sports Studies.	
III.3	Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions Competition manipulation remains a global concern, with threats to the rule of law presented by organised criminal syndicates (SDG 16.4). The trans-bodder nature of this phenomenon requires close internation 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 organisations and betting operators.	Art. 3.7; Art. 3.9; Art. 3.10; Art. 3.12; Art. 3.13; Art. 3.13; Art. 3.13; Art. 3.25; Art. 3.32; Art. 3.32; Art. 3.37; Art. 3.41	Art. 6.3; Art. 10.3; Art 10.5	Target 16.5; Target 16.6		TAFSIA Code of Ethics. Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sport Competitions (2004). Unlead Mations Consention Against Transantional Organizad Crime (UNODC, 2004); SIGA Universal Standards on apont betting integrity, Olympic Movement Code of the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, Code Resolution - 14th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, Council of Europe Convention of Sports and Matinda Mariaters responsible for Sport, Council of Europe Convention of Sports and Matinda	Interpol , Council of Europe, UNODO: FRA: NOC: World Rugby, Tennis Integrily Unit: UNI World Affeldes	UEFA EPFL, CPLP, EUROPOL; UNI World Artistes affiliates	Olympic Movement Code of the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, UNICOC - Legislatine Guide for UNICOC - Legislatine Guide for UNICOC - Legislatine Guide for Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport; SORBONNE-ICSS Guiding Principles for Protecting the Integrity of Sport Competitions Pro Sports Integrity - Handrook State exchange of information to combat the manipulation of sports competitions COE Keep Crime Out of Sport	Australian Athletes' Alliance integrity policy, KCOOS project Maccini Roadmap	Implementation of the OM Code on the Prevention of the manipulation of prevention of the manipulation of security of the Code on the Code Convention on the Implementation of the CoE Convention on the manipulation of competitions; Adoption and application of speech ceriminal law legislation in relation to competitions; Adoption and application in relation to competition and capacity building programmes; Adherence to the Cit lengthy Betting Intelligence System (BIS)		Handbook on protecting sport from competition manipulation (histopic, IOC, 2016); IOC mitigary betting intelligence System (BIS)	Gardiner, S. (2014). Evaluation of the Creation of a Global Sports Anti-corruption Body. Sports A Rel Continuer, and EU Contienence. Cologner, June 38–27. Masters, A. (2015). Corruption in sport. From the playing field to the field of policy. Policy and Society, 34(2), 111-1238. Gardiner, S., Parry, J., & Robinson, S. (2016). Integrity and the corruption debate in 2016. Continuer of the Continu	

		Art. 6.3; Art. 9.2; Art.10.1; Art.	Goal 3; Target 3.5; Vision 9	Anti-Doping Convention	UNESCO, WADA, Council of	Council of Europe, CADE,	Guidelines for Major Events	WADA Model Rules for: 1)	Data from the Technical	Data from ADO annual	WADA Annual Reports on 1)		WADA Outreach Program
	Art 3.21 Art 3.24; Art. 3.10; Art.	10.2; Art. 10.5; Art.11.0		(Council of Europe, 1989);	Europe; World Organisation	CONCECADE, CONSUDE,	(WADA, February 2016);	International Federations (IFs),	Document for Sport Specific	reportsData from WADA's	Anti-Doping Testing Figures 2)	Grant Program, Social Science	UNESCO Voluntary Fund,
	3.26; Art. 3.33; Art. 3.34; Art.				for Animal Health; ICSSPE;	African Union, Regional Anti-	1	2) National Anti-Doping	Analysis (TDSSA). Data from	compliance survey Data from	Anti-Doping Rules Violations;		Erasmus+ Program, IOC
	3.35; Art. 3.36; Art 3.38; Art			Copenhagen Declaration	CIFP; IPC; IOC; UNI World	Doping Organizations (RADOs)	A Guide to the British	Organizations (NADOs), 3)	the Anti-Doping Administration	WADA's AuditsData from	COE survey on anti-doping	Target Research Program;	Olympic Summit Declara
	3.40; Art 3.43; Art. 3.44; Art			against Doping in Sport (2003);	Athletes	and Continental Olympic	Horseracing Authority's Equine	National Olympic Committees	and Management Systems	WADA's e-learning	policies which is completed on		on the fight against doping
	3.46			International Convention		Associations in Africa (ANOCA), Oceania (ONOC),	Anti-Doping Rules (March	(NOCs), 4) Major Event Organizations (MEOs): WADA	(ADAMS), WADA's Code	platformsData from UNESCO's questionnaire on compliance	an annual basis (publication of the results 2013-2014-2015):	Athanasiadou, I., Voss, S., Lvris, E., Aliaber, A., Alsavrafi,	
				International Convention		(ANOCA), Oceania (ONOC), Americas (PASO), Asia (OCA).	2015);	Guidelines for 1) World Anti-		Data from WADA's ADO	COE National evaluation		
				against Doping in Sport (UNESCO, 2005);		Europe, American Endurance	Policy Guidance to	Doping Program, 2)	Convention against Doping In	Research PackageData from	renorts	M., & Georgakopoulos, C. (2016). Analytical progresses of	
				(UNESCO, 2008),		Pido	Commonwealth Governments	Laboratories, 3) Athlete	Sport: Harmonization between	implementation of tools and	reports	the World Anti-Doping Agency	
				2015 World Anti-Doping Code		Conference: UNI World	on Protecting the Integrity of	Biological Passport, 4) Science		resources in school		Olympic laboratories: a 2016	
				(WADA):		Athletes affiliates	Snort-		Council Of Europe: FIFA Anti-	curriculaData from final reports		update from London to Rio.	
Strengthen measures against doping				(W/D/y,		Tancies annues	opart,	Information: Raising the	doping Regulations Letter	of the UNESCO Voluntary		Bioanalysis, 8(21), 2265-2279;	
Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at				FIFA Anti-doping Regulations;			International Standards	standard of testing and		FundResults from projects			
grassroots, competitive and elite levels. In most countries it is in contravention of the rule of law (SDG							(Prohibited List, Testing and	enforcement	1	funded through WADA's Social		Dvorak, J., Saugy, M., &	
16.3). Due to its diversity and illicit nature, a range of measures is necessary to combat doping, including	9			Fédération Équestre			Investigations, Laboratories,	(2014), Jockey Club (US);	l	Science Research Programme		Pitsiladis, Y. P. (2014).	
education, prevention, detection, deterrence, and research. Countries are increasingly adopting and				Internationale (FEI) Equine Anti-			Therapeutic Use Exemptions,	Australian Athletes' Alliance	1			Challenges and threats to	
enforcing relevant legislations in accordance with the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport in accordance with the Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency.	' <b> </b>			Doping and Controlled			Protection of Privacy and	integrity policy; UNI World	1			implementing the fight against	
in Sport in accordance with the Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency.				Medication Regulations (2016);			Personal Information),	Athletes – Statement of	1			doping in sport. British journal	
								Concern on the Effectiveness	l			of sports medicine, 48(10), 807-	
				CoE - Recommendation on			Conference of Ministers	and Fairness of Anti-Doping	1			809;	
				ensuring the independence of			responsible for Sport:	Policy	1				
				hearing panels (bodies) and			Introductory Paper on Theme 1; The Commonwealth – Policy	1	1			Ljungqvist, A. (2014). The fight	
				promoting fair trial in anti-			Guidance to Commonwealth	1	1			against doping is a fight for the protection of the clean athlete.	
				doping cases;			Governmets on Protecting the	1	l			the health of the athlete and the	
				CoE - Recommendation Rec			Integrity of Sport;	1	1			integrity of sport. British Journal	
				(2016) 1 of the Monitoring			WADA tools on education:	1	1			of Sports Medicine, 48(10), 799-	
				Group on Information Sharing			Information: At-a-Glance	1	1			700 -	
				between Public Agencies and			series for Anti-Doping, TUEs,	1	1			100.,	
	1			Anti-Doping Organisations in		1	Whereabouts, Doping Control	I	I	1		Backhouse, S. H., Collins, C.,	
		1		F-9-9		1				1			

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> For more research references please also see MINEPS VI Literature reviews and the MINEPS VI Summary of discussions.