



1.2	<p><b>Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11)</b>  Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in urban and rural planning can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens. UN Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 percent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and public facilities. Integrating opportunities for sport, physical education and physical activity throughout such spaces and across urban environments can have the widespread and long-term impact (SDG 11.3 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.</p>	<p>Art. 1.22; Art. 1.23; Art. 1.25; Art. 1.28; Art. 1.12; Art. 2.13; Art. 2.22; Art. 2.28; Art. 2.35; Art. 2.39; Art. 2.47; Art. 2.47a; Art. 2.48; Art. 2.7</p>	<p>Art. 8.1; Art. 8.2; Art. 8.3; Art. 8.4</p>	<p>SDG 11.3 &amp; 11.7, 11.a, 17.6, 17.7</p>	<p>ARES/IS/6 (Art. 1.d); ARES/83/135 (Art.5)</p>	<p>UN Habitat New Urban Agenda 2016 (art. 13b, 14a, 37, 53, 67, 100); SET 18 501; SET 18 502; TAFISA/UNESCO Jakarta Call for Action on Active Cities</p>	<p>TAFISA, ICSSPE, UNESCO Chair Inclusive PEPAS (T/R)Ralee;</p>	<p>A healthy city is an active city: a physical activity planning guide (WHO, 2008) - The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guide TAFISA Table AC / SportCityNet</p>	<p>In Curitiba, Brazil, policies that influence the built environment and make it more walkable resulted in adults living in high-walk-ability areas were found to be more likely to achieve recommended levels of physical activity, both for transport walking and leisure-time physical activity. The results of the study confirm findings from high-income countries that walkability plays an important role in physical activity as daily transport. Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has introduced a bicycle-sharing scheme, funded by the municipal government. The scheme aims to reduce congestion on the city's streets, decrease pollution and provide additional transport. Twelve bicycle "hubs" are positioned across the city in various administrative districts, with each hub having around 40 bicycles. Over 6000 people have subscribed to the scheme, which allows the use of a</p>	<p>EVLEO SET 18 501, SET 18 502</p>	<p>Olympic Legacy Brochure (2013)</p>	<p>Steeles, S. (2015). Key characteristics of age-friendly cities and communities: A review. <i>Cities</i>, 47, 45-52.</p> <p>Tran, M.-C. (2016). Healthy Cities – walkability as a component of health-promoting urban planning and design. <i>Journal of Sustainable Urbanization, Planning and Progress</i>, 1(1), 11-21.</p> <p>Morton, K. L., Atkin, A. J., Corder, K., Suhrie, M., &amp; Shuja, E. M. F. (2016). The school environment and adolescent physical activity and sedentary behaviour: a mixed-studies systematic review. <i>Obesity reviews</i>, 17(2), 142-158.</p> <p>Filippidis, F. T., &amp; Laverty, A. A. (2016). Perceptions of opportunities for physical activity in 28 European countries. <i>Preventive medicine</i>, 86, 138-140.</p> <p>Sallis, J. F., Cerin, E., Conway,</p>	<p>Sport for All and Sustainable Health Legacy - A framework for Active Cities (TAFISA, Evaleo, IOC ongoing project)</p>
1.3	<p><b>Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all (SDG 4)</b>  Physical education, physical activity and sport are "fundamental rights for all", and as such constitute important components of equitable and quality education (SDG 4.1). Physical literacy provides the basis for lifelong participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for young people's development and an important learning outcome across educational settings.</p> <p>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 promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those less-suited to formal education settings (SDG 4.5 and 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport within general education will contribute to eliminating gender disparities (SDG 4.5). It can also promote holistic development and lifelong learning, providing a platform well-suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).</p>	<p>Art. 2.5; Art. 2.6</p>		<p>SDG 4.1, 4.5, 4.7, 4(a) &amp; 5.1.</p>			<p>IOC, WADA, ICSSPE, UNESCO, International Fairplay Committee, TPRS Alliance</p>	<p>OVEP 2.0 (IOC) Commonwealth Guide to Enhancing Development Through Sport; TPRS model (Hollist, 2011); Swiss Academy for Development - Playful Teaching Manual; Swiss Academy for Development - Learning through Play; Sport and Play-Based Early Childhood Development. Toolkit for Facilitators; Swiss Academy for Development - Business Knowledge and Vision Manual. Promoting Employability and Entrepreneurship through Experiential Learning and Sport</p>	<p>South Africa MDG programme (Mass participation, opportunity and access, development and growth); Belizean Youth Sport Coalition; Beyond the Ball in Chicago; Swiss Academy for Development - Move 4 New Zealand; Swiss Academy for Development - Learning through Play; Sport and Play-Based Early Childhood Development. Toolkit for Facilitators; Swiss Academy for Development - Business Knowledge and Vision Manual. Promoting Employability and Entrepreneurship through Experiential Learning and Sport</p>	<p>see L4</p>		<p>Cooper, K. H., Greenberg, J. D., Gieshick, D. M., Barter, M., Martin, S. B., &amp; Morrow Jr, J. R. (2016). Implementing Policies to Enhance Physical Education and Physical Activity in Schools. <i>Research quarterly for exercise and sport</i>, 87(2), 133-140.</p> <p>Elliot, E., Erwin, H., Hall, T., &amp; Heidorn, B. (2013). Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs: Helping All Students Achieve 60 Minutes of Physical Activity Each Day. <i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation &amp; Dance</i>, 84(9), 9</p> <p>Seymour, C., &amp; Garrison, M.</p>	
1.4	<p><b>Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies (SDG 10 and 16)</b>  Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, challenge social divides and can make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empowerment (SDG 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in physical education, physical activity and sport can contribute to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. Initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction, and foster respect between groups affected by conflict or marginalisation (16.1), perhaps involving dedicated support structures and programmes (SDG 10.7). All approaches are likely to be most sustainable when they are integrated within wider peace building, violence reduction and social inclusion processes.</p>	<p>Art. 11.2 Art. 9.2</p>	<p>SDG 10.2, 10.7, 16.1 &amp; 16.2</p>	<p>ARES/IS/64 (Art.6), ARES/704 (art.7), ARES/711/60 (Art.6)</p>	<p>1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees; International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003); SET 18 501, SET 18 502; TAFISA Statement on "Sport for All Participation - Benefits for Refugees"; Council of Europe Resolution 2131: Sport for all: a bridge to equality, integration and social inclusion</p>	<p>UNOSDP, UNHCR, Right to Play, IOC, Swiss Academy for Development</p>	<p>European Union, Peace and Sport, Swiss Academy for Development</p>	<p>Commonwealth Guide to Enhancing Development Through Sport; Evaleo Workshops, Training, Support and Diagnostics; ESHI &amp; Swiss Academy for Development - Kulturelle Vielfalt im Sportverein; Gemeinsam trainieren - zusammen leben / La diversité culturelle dans les associations sportives; Vire ensemble - s'entraîne ensemble; FFA, Diversity and Anti-discrimination at FFA; International Working Group - Sport for Development and Peace; Report "From the Field: Sport for Development and Peace in Action"; PLAI International - Sport for Youth Project Final Evaluation</p>	<p>Guatemala Hoodlums hybrid sports programme for life skills development and violence prevention</p> <p>Tunisia new educational plan towards combating violence and intolerance (integrating value based education and PA)</p> <p>Jordan leadership programme for refugees</p> <p>Zimbabwe Chingwi disaster response and social development programme; SET 18 501, SET 18 502; COE compendium of projects aimed at facilitating the integration of migrants through sport; PLAY International - Sport for Youth Project Final Evaluation</p>	<p>EVLEO SET 18 501, SET 18 502</p>	<p>The impact of Hoodlums programmes to develop life skills and prevent youth violence (2016). Brock University, FIFPro World Players Union - 2016 Global Employment Report - Top Findings Working Conditions in Football</p>	<p>Dunfield, O., &amp; Dingwall-Smith, M. (2015). Sport for Development and Peace and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. London: Commonwealth Secretariat;</p> <p>Swensson, P. G., Hancock, M. G., &amp; Hums, M. A. (2016). Examining the educative aims and practices of decision-makers in sport for development and peace organizations. <i>Sport, Education and Society</i>, 21(4), 485-512.</p> <p>Hamilton, A., Foster, C., &amp; Richards, J. (2016). Systematic review of the mental health impacts of sport and physical activity programmes for adolescents in post-conflict settings. <i>Journal of Sport for Development</i>, 4(6), 44-59.</p>	
1.5	<p><b>Promote economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all (SDG 8)</b>  The contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to economic growth and employment can be observed in different contexts. The sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to one percent of the global gross domestic product, and stimulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Maximising the potential of sport-related, event-based and active leisure tourism, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.2).</p> <p>The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including entrepreneurial training (SDG 8.5 and 8.6). In addition, volunteers make a substantial contribution. The further economic benefit can be derived from deliberate policies aimed at scaling the voluntary contributions of officers, coaches, parents and other groups who deliver health and social benefit through supporting cost-effective physical education, physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).</p>	<p>Art. 6; Art. 10; Art. 11; Art. 2.7; Art. 2.8; Art. 2.10; Art. 2.11; Art. 2.20; Art. 2.21; Art. 2.30; Art. 2.31; Art. 2.32; Art. 2.44; Art. 2.45; Art. 2.48</p>	<p>Art. 3.5; Art. 5</p>	<p>SDG 4.4, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 + 10.4</p>	<p>ARES/IS/65 (Art. 1.d)</p>		<p>WFGSI; Swiss Academy for Development</p>		<p>The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guide; SAD - BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE &amp; VISION Promoting Employability and Entrepreneurship through Experiential Learning and Sport; Di Cola, Giovanni - Travail Decent, Développement local et Sport; Di Cola, Giovanni - Sport, physical activities and quality of life at work; Di Cola, Giovanni - BEYOND THE SCOREBOARD: Youth employment opportunities and skills development in the sports sector</p>	<p>SAD Vocational Training Programme 2012-2015 in Nepal in the Dang District</p>		<p>Breuer, C., Wicker, P., Dallmeyer, S., &amp; Dvorak, J. (2016). The economic "return on investment" in physical education, physical activity and sport. FFA and Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln.; Narrative for FIFAGerman Sport University Cologne literature review on the economic return on investment in physical activity.</p> <p>Ding, D., Lawson, K. D., Kolbe-Alexander, T. L., Fritzelstein, E. A., Katzarzyk, P. T., van Mechelen, W., ... &amp; Lancet Physical Activity Series 2 Executive Committee. (2016). The economic burden of physical inactivity: a global analysis of major non-communicable diseases. <i>The Lancet</i>, 388(10051), 1311-1324.</p> <p>Rüter et al. (2013). The economic importance of international sports organizations in Switzerland.</p>	
1.6	<p><b>Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5)</b>  Physical education, physical activity and sport reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across sport. Proactive investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5 and 5.c).</p> <p>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 made important contributions to the empowerment of women and girls. Well-designed and effectively delivered initiatives can provide safe spaces to engage and support women and girls, and promote female leadership (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls in sport will also contribute to wider sustainable development goals (SDG 5.2 and 5.3).</p>	<p>Art. 5; Art. 5.1; Art. 5.2; Art. 5.3; Art. 5.4; Art. 6.5</p>	<p>SDG 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 &amp; 5(c).</p>	<p>ARES/711/60 (Art.7)</p>	<p>CEDAW Beijing Plan for Action</p>	<p>IOC, ICSSPE, UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>UNI World Athletes Affiliations</p>	<p>The Commonwealth: Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guide; SAD - BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE &amp; VISION Promoting Employability and Entrepreneurship through Experiential Learning and Sport; FFA - Women's Football and Women in Football; Right to Play training tool "Gender Equality: A training manual for staff working in SDP"; IWG; Montreal Toolkit</p>	<p>FFA Live Your Goals campaign; FFA Female Leadership Development Programme; UNI World Athletes gender equality principles; 2014 Lead the Change, Be the Change, Conclusions and Recommendations of the 6th IWG World Conference on Women and Sport; SDP IWG report "From the Field: Sport for Development and Peace in Action"</p>	<p>IOC Recommendation to Olympic Movement on minimum 30% target for women representation in governing bodies by 2020 (2016)</p>	<p>IOC Recommendation to Olympic Movement on minimum 30% target for women representation in governing bodies by 2020 (2016)</p>	<p>Brown, W. J., Melle, G. I., &amp; Kolbe-Alexander, T. L. (2016). Gender equality in sport for improved public health. <i>The Lancet</i>, 388 (10051), 1257-1258.</p> <p>Barker-Rucht, N., Grahn, K., &amp; Lindgren, E. C. (2016). Shifting, crossing and transforming gender boundaries in physical cultures. <i>Sport in Society</i>, 19(8), 615-625.</p> <p>Senne, J. A. (2016). Examination of Gender Equity and Female Participation in Sport. <i>Sport Journal</i>.</p> <p>Cooley, C., Begovic, M., Sabo, D., Oglesby, C. A., &amp; Snyder, M. (2014). Gender and sport</p>	<p>Women's football - Progression, rise and challenges (FFA, 2013)</p>
1.7	<p><b>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 12 &amp; 13)</b>  Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organising committees and host cities can use such events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, social tourism (12.b) and behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.6). Host countries can be encouraged to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (12.a, 12.1).</p> <p>Awareness raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination information and further promote environmental responsibilities (12.8). Sports organisations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport in building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).</p>	<p>Art. 5; Art. 5.1; Art. 5.2; Art. 5.3; Art. 5.4; Art. 6.5</p>	<p>SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, 12a, 12b</p>	<p>13.1, 13.3</p>		<p>UNEP, UN Global Compact Office</p>		<p>FFA Football for the Planet; Climate Neutral Now initiative of the UNFCCC; Sustainability Strategies for the FIFA World Cups in Brazil and Russia; Sustainability Report FIFA World Cup Brazil</p>				<p>Trendafilova, S., McCullough, B., Pihl, M., Nguyen, S. N., Casper, J., &amp; Picariello, M. (2014). Environmental sustainability in sport: Current state and future trends. <i>Global Journal on Advances Pure and Applied Sciences</i>.</p> <p>McCullough, B. P., Pihl, M. E., &amp; Nguyen, S. N. (2015). The green waves of environmental sustainability in sport. <i>Sport in Society</i>, 19(7), 1040-1065.</p> <p>Pihl, M. (2013). The Environmental Awakening in Sport. <i>Solutions</i>, 4(3), 67-76.</p>	<p>The United Nations Environment Programme and the 2030 Agenda: Global Action for People and the Planet (2015)</p>

II.8	<p><b>Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16)</b> 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 16.6 and 16.7). Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or awards, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal and illicit finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).</p>			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 Governing Bodies. Action for Good Governance in International Sports Organisations, 190-2178.  Nelson, T., & Cottrell, M. P. (2016). Root without referees?
III	<p><b>Protecting the Integrity of Sport</b></p>	<p>Art. 13; Art. 14; Art. 3.1; Art. 3.2; Art. 3.4; Art. 3.5; Art. 3.8; Art. 3.11; Art. 3.14; Art. 3.16; Art. 3.17; Art. 3.18; Art. 3.19; Art. 3.24; Art. 3.27; Art. 3.28; Art. 3.29; Art. 3.31; Art. 3.38; Art. 3.39; Art. 3.40; Art. 3.43; Art. 3.44; Art. 3.45</p>	<p>Art. 10; Art. 10.1; Art. 10.5; Art. 10.9; Art. 10.10</p>	<p>Goal 16</p>		<p>SIGA Declaration of Core Principles for Sport Integrity and SIGA Universal Standards on good governance, financial integrity and sport betting integrity; IOC Code of Ethics (2016); FIFA Code of Ethics; UNGPs inc International Labour Organization declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work</p>	<p>Council of Europe, IOC, INTERPOL, Transparency International, UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>SORBONNE-ICSS Guiding Principles for Protecting the Integrity of Sports Competitions  UNODC-ICSS Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing ; INTERPOL-IOC Handbook on conducting fact-finding inquiries into breaches of sports integrity: Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport SIGA Universal Standards on financial integrity  UEFA regulations on Club Licensing and Financial Fair-Play; Australian Athletes Alliance integrity policy</p>						
III.1	<p><b>Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other involved groups</b> Safeguarding is a proactive concept that refers to the processes and mechanisms of ensuring that physical education, physical activity and sport are safe settings for all, in which human rights are fully respected. Different groups require different sorts of safeguarding: athletes need safe spaces to train and compete; spectators need safe means of transport to events and secure areas to watch events; and workers have a right to be safeguarded from risk or harm whilst building or serving stadia. Each group shares, however, an expectation that their health, safety, and well-being are safeguarded so that sport remains a positive experience for all.</p>	<p>Art. 1.4; Art. 1.14; Art. 1.9; Art. 1.10; Art. 1.15; Art. 1.22; Art. 1.25; Art. 1.27; Art. 2.20-2.29.</p>	<p>Art. 1.3; Art. 3; Art. 8.1; Art. 9.2; Art. 9.3; Art. 9.4; Art. 10.1; Art. 10.2; Art. 10.3; Art. 10.5</p>	<p>Goal 11; Goal 16; Target 5.1; 5.2; 5.5; 5c; Target 8.7,8.8, 16.1; 16.2</p>	<p>A/RES/71/160 (art 13), 5.1; 5.2; 5.5.5.c; Art. 4.1, 4.5, 4.a, b, c</p>	<p>Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and other Sports Events (2016) UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) IOC Code of Ethics (2016); UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; COE Recommendation on Safety, Security and Service at Football Matches and other Sports Events - Rac (2015) ; IOC Olympic Movement Medical Code; FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players; UNICEF - Children's Rights and Business Principles</p>	<p>Council of Europe; IOC, UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>UN (A/HRC/30/50) Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them;  IOC Guidelines for its and NOCs to create and implement a policy to safeguard athletes from harassment and abuse in sport;  IOC educational tools on Sexual harassment and abuse and Female Athlete Health;  Code for Prohibited Conduct in Sport Sport Canada;  Safe4 athletes code of conduct and guidelines;  FIFA Specific Recommendations to Combat Match Manipulation - Guidelines for FIFA member associations (Circular no. 1424);</p>	<p>IOC Framework for safeguarding athletes and other participants from harassment and abuse in sport (Games time);  Canadian Policy on Prohibited Conduct in Sport;  European Commission Focused actions to combat violence against women;  Pro54 joint project on the Promotion of the Council of Europe Standards to safety, security and service at football matches and other sport events</p>	<p>Bullying and abusive relationships between athlete and coach and between athletes of both genders; UN Global Compact and UNICEF-Children's Rights and Business Principles;</p>		<p>WSI position statement 1994; IOC position statement 2006; IOC measure and guidelines 2016; COE Security, Safety and Services in Sports events; COE National Evaluation reports that have been published since 2013</p>	<p>Mounjoy, M., Brackridge, C., Arntsson, M., Blawie, C., Carska-Sheppard, A., Fasting, K., ... &amp; Stan, K. (2016). The IOC Consensus Statement: Harassment and abuse (non-accidental violence) in sport. British journal of sports medicine, 50(9), 2016-1.  International Olympic Committee. (2005). IOC consensus statement on training the elite child athlete. Retrieved January, 14, 2006.  European commission: Gender based violence in sport 2016: ASSER Institute - Study on sports organisers rights in the EU.  Amis, L. (2013). Striving for excellence: Mega-sporting events and Human Rights. Occasional Paper Series, Paper, (2):  Rugby/FIFA - FIFA and Human Rights</p>	
III.5	<p><b>Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups</b> Children, 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 safe and effective care (SDG 5.2). This can include abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, trafficking, and violence (SDG 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, honest communication, just and proportionate response, mitigation and contingency, are necessary conditions of healthy and sustainable sport for all.</p>			<p>Target 16.2</p>		<p>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; UN Global Compact and UNICEF: 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 Safeguards for Children in Sport;  FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players;  UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</p>	<p>International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group; UNICEF, UNESCO, FIFA, Safe Sport International; UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>UEFA, CPLP, OEI (bero-American Community); UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>International Safeguards for Children in Sport: A guide for anyone supporting or governing organisations who work with children;  International Safeguards for Children in Sport: A guide for organisations who work with children;  Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport;  Code of Best Practices for youth development and protection on the pathway to professional football;  Australian Athletes' Alliance charter of athletes' rights;  Pro Safe Sport Academy;</p>	<p>International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group: International Safeguards for Children in Sport;</p>	<p>International Safeguards for Children in Sport: A guide for anyone supporting or governing organisations who work with children Pages 26-39 self-audit tool</p>		<p>UNICEF: Protecting Children From Violence in Sport: A Review With A Focus on Industrialized Countries  Rhind, D., McDermott, J., Lambert, E., &amp; Koleva, I. (2015). A review of safeguarding cases in sport. Child Abuse Review, 24(6), 416-426B.  Hartill, M. J. (2016). Sexual abuse in youth sport: a sociocultural analysis. London: Routledge  Lang, M., &amp; Hartill, M. (2014). Safeguarding, Child Protection and Abuse in Sport: international perspectives in research, policy and practice. London: Routledge  Mounjoy, M., Rhind, D. J. A., Tives, A., &amp; Leglise, M. (2015).</p>		
III.1	<p><b>Foster good governance of sports organisations</b> 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 accountability, transparent institutions, responsiveness, and inclusive procedures at all levels (SDG 16.6), including internal operations, athlete oversight, and events governance.  Good governance is increasingly recognised as a critical feature of effective, equitable and ethical sports organisations. Women, in particular, are often under-represented in leadership positions within sports organisations while it is recognised that they contribute to significant improvements of these organisations' governance. An important feature of good governance, therefore, is to challenge these inequalities (SDG 5.5).</p>	<p>Art. 3.3; Art. 3.15; Art. 3.20; Art. 3.23; Art. 3.42; Art. 3.46; Art. 3.26.</p>	<p>Art. 10.4; Art. 10.5; Art. 10.6; Art. 10.7</p>	<p>Target 5.5, 5.c; 12.7; Goal 16; Target 16.6; Target 16.5; Target 16.7; Target 17.18; Target 17.19</p>		<p>United Nations Convention Against Corruption (2005); OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (1997);  Corruption: Glossary of international standards in criminal law (2008);  IOC Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement (2009);  IOC Code of Ethics (2016);  IOC Olympic Agenda – Recommendation 28;  FIFA Statutes (April 2016) and Governance Regulations;  SIGA Universal Standards on financial integrity  UEFA Club Licensing System &amp; Financial Fair-Play;</p>	<p>Council of Europe IOC, ICSSPE, Play the Game, Transparency International, ICSSPE, UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>EU, IRIS, CPLP, UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>IOC Reference Document for NOCs and INFs to facilitate cooperation between national authorities and sports organizations;  Good Governance and Autonomy – IOC/ANOC position;  The Commonwealth – Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport;  Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance - online implementation tools for NOCs (2016);  SIGA Universal Standards on good governance, financial integrity and sport betting integrity;  Australian Athletes Alliance Policy Platform – Sport governance Principles;  Australian Athletes Alliance Policy Platform -</p>	<p>Eveleo Workshops, Training, Support and Diagnostics; CPLP Sport Forum;  FITS - Financial Integrity and Transparency in Sport  FITS Independent Football Study (ICSS EUROPE/Hanard Kennedy School);  Australian Athletes' Alliance – Policy Platform</p>	<p>EVALED SET 18501</p>	<p>ASOIF Good Governance Task Force; Support the Implementation of Good Governance in Sport (SIGGS) Self-evaluation tool for NOCs (2016)</p>	<p>Sports governance observer 2015. The legitimacy crisis in International Sports governance (Play the game) ; EVALED SET 18500</p>	<p>GRECO study on private corruption in sport (2017);  Mikonjic/EPAS (2016). A review of good governance principles and indicators in sport.  Chappellet, J. L., &amp; Mikonjic, M. (2013). Existing governance principles in sport: A review of published literature. Alm J. Editor. Action for good governance in international sports organisations Final Report. Copenhagen: Play the Game/Danish Institute for Sports Studies.  Alm, J. (Ed.). (2013). Action for good governance in international sports organisations. Copenhagen: Play the Game/Danish Institute for Sports Studies.</p>	
III.3	<p><b>Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions</b> Competition manipulation remains a global concern, with threats to the rule of law presented by organised criminal syndicates (SDG 16.4). The trans-border nature of this phenomenon requires close international cooperation, its scope reaches a range of participants, including athletes and their support personnel, referees and other officials (SDG 16.5). It is necessary to protect these stakeholders through specific legislative and law enforcement measures, and by building partnerships between public authorities, sports organisations and betting operators.</p>	<p>Art. 3.7; Art. 3.9; Art. 3.10; Art. 3.12; Art. 3.13; Art. 3.25; Art. 3.26; Art. 3.32; Art. 3.37; Art. 3.41</p>	<p>Art. 6.3; Art. 10.3; Art. 10.5</p>	<p>Target 16.5; Target 16.6</p>		<p>United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC, 2004);  SIGA Universal Standards on sport betting integrity;  Olympic Movement Code of the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions;  CoE Resolution - 14th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport; Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports</p>	<p>Interpol, Council of Europe; UNODC; FIFA; IOC, World Rugby; Tennis Integrity Unit; UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>UEFA, EPFL, CPLP, EUROPOL, UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>Olympic Movement Code of the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions;  UNODC - Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption; Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport;  SORBONNE-ICSS Guiding Principles for Protecting the Integrity of Sports Competitions  Pro Sports Integrity – Handbook about exchange of information to combat the manipulation of sports competitions  COE Keep Crime Out of Sport</p>	<p>Australian Athletes' Alliance integrity policy; ICCOOS project; Macolin Roadmap</p>	<p>Implementation of the OM Code on the Prevention of the manipulation of competitions;  Signature, ratification and implementation of the CoE Convention on the manipulation of competitions;  Adoption and application of specific criminal law legislation in relation to competition manipulation;  Implementation of educational and capacity building programmes; Adherence to the IOC Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS)</p>		<p>Handbook on protecting sport from competition manipulation (Interpol, IOC, 2016); IOC Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS)</p>	<p>Gardiner, S. (2014). Evaluation of the Creation of a Global Sports Anti-corruption Body. Sport &amp; EU Conference, Cologne, June 26-27;  Masters, A. (2015). Corruption in sport: From the playing field to the field of policy. Policy and Society, 34(2), 111-123B  Gardiner, S., Parry, J., &amp; Robinson, S. (2016). Integrity and the corruption debate in sport: where is the integrity? European Sport Management Quarterly, 1-18B  Ionescu, L. (2015). The economics of corruption in professional sport. Economics,</p>	

<p>III.2</p>	<p><b>Strengthen measures against doping</b> Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at grassroots, competitive and elite levels. In most countries it is in contravention of the rule of law (SDG 16.3). Due to its diversity and illicit nature, a range of measures is necessary to combat doping, including education, prevention, detection, deterrence, and research. Countries are increasingly adopting and 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.</p>	<p>Art.3.1 Art.3.4 Art.3.5 Art.3.16 Art.3.21 Art.3.24; Art.3.10; Art.3.26; Art.3.33; Art.3.34; Art.3.35; Art.3.36; Art.3.39; Art.3.40; Art.3.43; Art.3.44; Art.3.46</p>	<p>Art.6.3; Art.9.2; Art.10.1; Art.10.2; Art.10.5; Art.11.0</p>	<p>Goal 3; Target 3.5; Vision 9</p>	<p>Anti-Doping Convention (Council of Europe, 1989); Copenhagen Declaration against Doping in Sport (2003); International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO, 2005); 2015 World Anti-Doping Code (WADA); FIFA Anti-doping Regulations; Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (2016); CoE - Recommendation on ensuring the independence of hearing panels (bodies) and promoting fair trial in anti-doping cases; CoE - Recommendation Rec (2016) 1 of the Monitoring Group on Information Sharing between Public Agencies and Anti-Doping Organisations in</p>	<p>UNESCO, WADA, Council of Europe, World Organisation for Animal Health, ICSSPE, CFP, IPC, IOC, UNI World Athletes</p>	<p>Council of Europe, CADE, CONCECADE, CONSUDE, African Union, Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) and Continental Olympic Associations in Africa (ANOCA), Oceania (ONOC), Americas (PASO), Asia (OCA), Europe American Endurance Role Conference, UNI World Athletes affiliates</p>	<p>Guidelines for Major Events (WADA, February 2016); A Guide to the British Horseracing Authority's Equine Anti-Doping Rules (March 2015); Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport; International Standards (Prohibited List, Testing and Investigations, Laboratories, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Protection of Privacy and Personal Information); CoE - 14th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport; Introductory Paper on Theme 1: The Commonwealth – Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport; WADA tools on education: 1) Information: At-a-Glance series for Anti-Doping, TUEs, Whereabouts, Doping Control</p>	<p>WADA Model Rules for: 1) International Federations (IFs), 2) National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), 3) National Olympic Committees (NOCs), 4) Major Event Organizations (MEOs); WADA Guidelines for 1) World Anti-Doping Program, 2) Laboratories, 3) Athlete Biological Passport, 4) Science and Medicine 5) Education and Information; Raising the standard of testing and enforcement (2014); Jockey Club (US); Australian Athletes' Alliance Integrity Policy; UNI World Athletes – Statement of Concern on the Effectiveness and Fairness of Anti-Doping Policy</p>	<p>Data from the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA). Data from the Anti-Doping Administration and Management Systems (ADAMS), WADA's Code Compliance; Monitoring of the International Convention against Doping in Sport; Harmonization between UNESCO, WADA And The Council Of Europe; FIFA Anti-doping Regulations Letter</p>	<p>Data from ADO annual reports; Data from WADA's compliance survey; Data from WADA's Audits; Data from WADA's e-learning platforms; Data from UNESCO's questionnaire on compliance implementation of tools and resources in school curricula; Data from final reports of the UNESCO Voluntary Fund; Results from projects funded through WADA's Social Science Research Programme</p>	<p>WADA Annual Reports on 1) Anti-Doping Testing Figures 2) Anti-Doping Rules Violations; COE survey on anti-doping policies which is completed on an annual basis (publication of the results 2013-2014-2015); COE National evaluation reports</p>	<p>WADA Scientific Research Grant Program, Social Science Target Research Program; Athanasiadou, L., Voss, S., Lynn, E., Aljaber, A., Alsayari, M., &amp; Georgakopoulos, C. (2016). Analytical progresses of the World Anti-Doping Agency Olympic laboratories: a 2016 update from London to Rio. <i>Bioanalysis</i>, 8(21), 2265-2279; Dvorak, J., Saugy, M., &amp; Pitsalidis, Y. P. (2014). Challenges and threats to implementing the fight against doping in sport. <i>British journal of sports medicine</i>, 48(16), 807-809; Lungqvist, A. (2014). The fight against doping is a fight for the protection of the clean athlete, the health of the athlete and the integrity of sport. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i>, 48(10), 799-799.</p>	<p>WADA Outreach Program, UNESCO Voluntary Fund, EU Erasmus+ Program, IOC Olympic Summit Declaration on the fight against doping</p>
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