

States' Obligations Under International Human Rights Conventions

The Implications for Government Sport Policy



The Commonwealth

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Foreword

Mary Robinson

Chair, Mega-Sport Events Platform for Human Rights

Former UN Commissioner for Human Rights

In 2018, we mark the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundational statement by the international community of the inherent dignity and equal rights of all people. On the Declaration's 10th anniversary in 1958, Eleanor Roosevelt memorably stated that human rights begin 'in small places, close to home' and reminded us that, 'Unless these rights have meaning there, they will have little meaning anywhere.'

Sport is one of those 'small places'. Its reach is global but its impact is often felt locally, in our communities, in our schools and even in our workplaces. When played well and fairly, sport embodies the very values of respect and dignity that are the foundation of all human rights, from those first affirmed in the Universal Declaration to their most recent expression in the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

During my time as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, I saw how important the idea of a 'level playing field' is in making progress on human rights. As this Discussion Paper points out, all 53 member countries of the Commonwealth have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The vast majority have also ratified other key international instruments, including those on ending discrimination against women and protecting the rights of people with disabilities. Universal human rights are the Commonwealth's human rights. They are the 'common standard of achievement' we all must work together to realise.

This year's Gold Coast Commonwealth Games in Australia are an important opportunity to demonstrate what respecting human rights in the world of sport means in practice. It is encouraging that these Games will set important new benchmarks in terms of gender equality. I would like to acknowledge the leadership of the Commonwealth Games Federation in championing human rights issues since the Glasgow 2014 Games. This critical leadership is setting the pace for others and provides valuable lessons that sports bodies around the world can learn from and implement in their own policies and practices.

Over the past two years, I have been pleased to serve as chair of the Mega-Sporting Events Platform for Human Rights, an initiative that has brought together governments, sports bodies, intergovernmental organisations, communities, athletes, trade unions, non-governmental organisations, fans, journalists, workers, sponsors and broadcasters. Our mission has been to build capacities and help ensure accountability so that all involved in sport play their appropriate roles in ensuring respect for human rights. In 2018, we will launch a new international Centre on Sport and Human Rights to take this critical work forward. We value the support of the Commonwealth and its member countries in this effort, which will provide new opportunities to further strengthen the links between human rights and sport around the world.

About this Report

This report has been drafted by David Rutherford, Chief Commissioner, New Zealand Human Rights Commission, under the guidance and oversight of the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport Priority Policy Working Group on the Role of Government in protecting and promoting human rights in sport and mega sport events. The Working Group is chaired by Alison Burchell (Permanent Secretary for Youth and Sports in Fiji) and its members include David Grevenberg (CEO Commonwealth Games Federation), Deryck Murray (Past President/Chair Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute), Dr Selina Khoo (Associate Professor, University of Malaya) and Lou Anderson (Secretariat Liaison). Dr Margaret MacDonald, New Zealand Human Rights Commission, has assisted with the drafting of this report.

This report does not necessarily reflect the views of all organisations involved in preparing it, or of any other CABOS member.

Acronyms

CABOS	Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CESCR	UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CGF	Commonwealth Games Federation
CMW	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	International Olympics Committee
KAP	Kazan Action Plan
MINEPS	Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education in Sport
MSE	Mega-Sporting Events
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRI	Principles of Responsible Investment
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	UN Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
USA	United States of America

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Executive Summary

There is increasing recognition that sport and recreation is a fundamental human right and of the contribution sport can make in furthering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, there is less understanding of the obligations of states towards people affected by the conduct of sport, sports organisations and sports businesses.

This report examines how human rights can be protected in sport and through sport. It provides guidance on how states can meet their human rights obligations through sport to contribute to peaceful and inclusive sustainable development. In doing so, the vision to maximise the contribution of sport to sustainable development can be advanced through investment in building effective, accountable, accessible and inclusive sport; through investment in sport that promotes peaceful and inclusive sustainable development; and through ensuring sport provides justice for all people connected to it.

'Sport' in this report is defined as in the Kazan Action Plan (KAP): 'The term "sport" is used as a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms.'¹

Many sports organisations are business enterprises. The UN has adopted the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP). The UNGP provide an authoritative starting point for States Parties to meet their human rights obligations in the world of sport and to embed respect for human rights throughout the activities of their organisations. This guidance explains the obligations of states and business enterprises in the context of business activities.

The 'three-pillar' UNGP framework offers a practical way to develop policy for sport and to advance the realisation of the 2030 Agenda. This has been advocated for and championed by the Mega-Sporting Events (MSE) Platform for Human rights (now the Centre for Sport and Human Rights).

The UNGP are grounded in recognition of:

Pillar 1: States' existing obligations to **respect, protect** and **fulfil** human rights and fundamental freedoms

Pillar 2: The role of business enterprises as specialised organs of society performing specialised functions, required to comply with all applicable laws and to respect human rights

Pillar 3: The need for rights and obligations to be matched to appropriate and effective remedies when breached

Part 1 of this report sets out the human rights obligations of states relating to sport. It considers the increasing focus by governments, sponsors, business partners and non-governmental organisations on the human rights obligations of states, and the responsibility of sport towards people affected by the conduct of sport, sports organisations and sports businesses.

Nearly all Commonwealth States have signed or ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified as goals for sport provide an opportunity to further the realisation of the rights in these human rights treaties.

Commonwealth Member Countries that are States Parties have a binding obligation to respect and protect human rights. It is suggested that, as part of the state's duty to protect, there be a Commonwealth-wide focus on sport to realise these goals. In doing so, States Parties will meet their human rights obligations under ICERD, CRC, CEDAW and CRPD and other human rights treaties they have ratified.

Part 2 examines areas in which sport can advance the 2030 Agenda. In addition to SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), which the Commonwealth Secretariat has identified as relevant, SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being) and SDG 5 (Gender equality) are particularly important to sport.

A detailed analysis of SDGs relevant to sport is provided as an Appendix in table format, together with the human rights treaties and other binding treaties that underpin them. The analysis shows how each SDG relates to each SDG target and identifies the relevant human rights treaties and articles within those treaties.

Part 3 highlights the potential for using the Commonwealth Games Federation's Vision and related framework to realise both human rights obligations and the 2030 Agenda.

This analysis is intended for use as a technical tool to strengthen the policy and strategy framework for sport for development and peace and to make the case for greater investment in sport because it is a human right. It also aims to serve as a stepping stone for the development of a full set of such guidance for states and sports organisations on all the relevant SDGs and targets identified by the Commonwealth Secretariat as relevant.

Part 4 covers the relationship between human rights and the integrity of sport. Forces of market power; a lack of transparency and accountability about where revenue is earned and how it is distributed; and a lack of accountability for off-field results of administrators are also contributing factors to the corruption of sport, which detract from the realisation of human rights in and through sport. The biggest focus of states must be on the integrity and success of sport at a grassroots level. This is both a civil rights and a social and cultural rights concern: Can everyone who wants to play, play? Is there discrimination? Is there equal opportunity? Am I safe from violence, abuse and bullying? Can I afford to play? Most of the sport in the world is played, coached and administered in small places close to home. Millions more people are involved in sport in these places than are involved in the regional, national and international levels of elite sport, or even in elite school sport.

Some sports organisations, most notably the Commonwealth Games Federation and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association are already demonstrating leadership in the use of the UNGP. Major businesses are sponsors of sport and many are making it clear that they will not engage with sports organisations that breach human rights. Behind these businesses are long-term investors who are committed to the Principles of Responsible Investment. Much can be learned from businesses that are leading the way in use of the UNGP and the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business.

The links of international human rights obligations to the SDGs are set out in the Appendix.

Introduction

Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home... the world of the individual person; the neighbourhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm, or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Everyone, by virtue of being human, deserves to be treated with dignity and respect. Human rights are inalienable and universal—they protect us and enable us to reach our full potential. They are elaborated in international, regional and national law and come with the responsibility to respect and help each other and to defend those in need. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)—agreed to by 48 UN Member States in 1948, states that ‘every individual and organ of society’ has a responsibility to ‘promote respect for these fundamental rights and freedoms’.

Sport and recreation is both a fundamental human right and a means to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve the well-being of people. States that are party to international human rights treaties have obligations in international human rights law to protect and promote the right to sport and recreation of people in that state.

Sport provides a means for states to realise many human obligations. Sport also provides sports organisations, as organs of society or as responsible businesses that can protect and promote human rights. The vision for sustainable development can be advanced through investment in building effective, accountable and inclusive sport; through investment in sport that promotes peaceful and inclusive sustainable development; and through ensuring sport provides justice for all people connected to it.

Each SDG is underpinned by human rights treaties and other treaties that are binding on States Parties that have ratified these under international law.

People do not need to become experts in the detail of human rights: implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) through sport provides a way to protect and promote human rights.

States that are parties to human rights treaties should ensure that sports organisations within their states meet their responsibilities to protect and promote human dignity and rights. This means respecting and promoting human dignity and rights in all aspects of sport and adopting a policy for responsible investment in sport. The need for policy cohesion is of critical importance. The Revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Assembly in November 2015, makes clear that physical education, physical activity and sport is a fundamental right for all.

Policies ensuring sports organisations meet their responsibility to protect and promote human rights and dignity and policies for investment in sport should also be coherent with international human rights treaties ratified by states. These include the UN Charter, the UDHR and the Charter of the Commonwealth.

They should also reflect the vision of the Commonwealth Games Federation, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines on Responsible Business, the Principles for Responsible Investment, the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the UNESCO Charter and the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport. Policy coherence will be further strengthened through alignment with states’ respective well-being frameworks and/or the OECD Better Life Index, as well as states’ plans for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The UNGPs provide an authoritative starting point for organisations to demonstrate respect for human rights in the world of sport and to embed respect for human rights throughout all their activities. They can serve as a common reference point because they explicitly reference related standards such as the International Labour

Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the wider body of international human rights treaties. The three-pillar Protect, Respect and Remedy framework endorsed by the UN underpins the UNGP and encompasses all business activities related to sport. The three pillars are as follows:

1. States have a duty to protect against human rights abuse by non-state actors through law, policies and practice.
2. Organisations involved in commercial activities (e.g. sports organisations) have a responsibility to respect human rights by avoiding harming people's human dignity and rights through their activities or business relationships. This includes human rights policies and human rights due diligence.
3. People whose human rights have been harmed need access to effective remedy (non-judicial and judicial) and both the state and the organisations have a role to play in providing access to remedy.

The focus of this report is limited to considerations of states' obligations relating to human rights and sport, and the role of governments in protecting and promoting human rights in and through sport. It should be read together with the Mega-Sporting Events (MSE) Platform for Human Rights *Implementing Human Rights in the Governance of Sports Bodies*² and the implementation guide for host actors: *A Rights Compliant Mega-Sporting Event*,³ which considers the potential of host actors to advance human rights and deliver lasting impacts to the host community; as well as the *World Players Association's Universal Declaration of Player's Rights*,⁴ which articulates the fundamental human rights of players. Commonwealth Member Countries can learn much from each other in the application of human rights policy to sport at home.

Part 1: The Human Right to Play Sport and Games

The international human rights framework

The organisation and delivery of sport has an impact on and influences the realisation of human rights, including the rights to education, health and work and to be free from discrimination, violence and abuse.

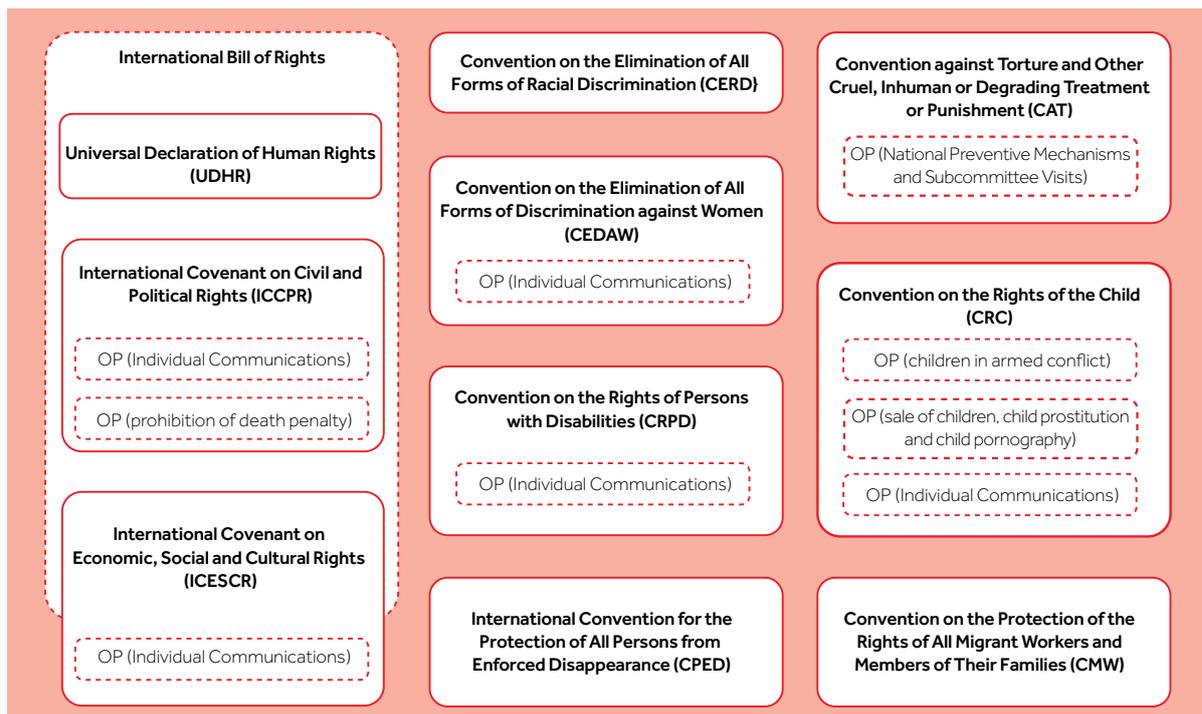
States are obliged in international law to meet their human rights obligations to people within a state if a state has ratified a human rights treaty. If it has ratified a treaty, the state becomes a State Party bound by the treaty. Compliance with obligations is subject to review by other states and by various UN mechanisms and, where they exist, by national human rights institutions (NHRIs). The human rights framework is set out in the diagram below.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments

In his report *For the Game. For the World. FIFA and Human Rights*, Harvard University Professor John Ruggie explained how states create international human rights law as follows:

States create international human rights law principally by negotiating and signing up to treaties and conventions, which then require them to adopt enforcement processes including, where relevant, in relation to business enterprises. States' duties include respecting human rights in what they do as states, protecting people from human rights abuse by others, and fulfilling human rights over time, for example in providing access to clean water or education.⁵

The UN General Assembly adopted the UDHR on 10 December 1948. This recognises civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural



rights. It is a General Assembly resolution rather than a human rights treaty, which states need to ratify formally.

The human rights covenants and conventions are products of treaties between states and therefore focus on the obligations of states.

The most significant UN human rights treaties are as follows (the date beside each indicates the year the treaty was adopted. Dates of ratification by states are different to the dates of adoption):

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) (1965)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1984)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989)
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) (1990)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2006)

The following declarations on human rights are also relevant to sport:

- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW)
- Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

Participation in sport is recognised as part of the human right 'to take part in cultural life' in Article 15 of the ICESCR. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its General Comment 21 has made clear that 'sport and games' are included in the definition of 'culture'.⁶ General Comment 21 also sets out the elements of the right to take part in cultural life, the limitations on that right, the groups of persons requiring special protection, the obligations of states and the

responsibilities of individuals, groups, communities, minorities, indigenous peoples, religious bodies, private organisations, business and civil society in general in relation to the effective implementation of the right of everyone to take part in cultural life.

Article 5 of ICERD references the right to equal participation in the right to culture as one of the protected rights and states that, 'In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in Article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law.'

Participation in sport and physical activity is itself also a human right as referenced in the following:

- Article 1 of the Revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by UNESCO's General Assembly (2015), states, 'The practice of physical education, physical activity and sport is a fundamental right for all.'
- Article 31 of the CRC states:
 - 'States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.'
 - 'States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.'
- Article 10 (g) of CEDAW states, 'States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education.'
- Article 30 (5) of the CRPD states, 'With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

- a. To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels;
 - b. To ensure that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities and, to this end, encourage the provision, on an equal basis with others, of appropriate instruction, training and resources;
 - c. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues;
 - d. To ensure that children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system;
 - e. To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities."
- Article 31 of UNDRIP provides that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, including 'sports and traditional games'.

All Commonwealth Member Countries have ratified the CRC. Most have signed or ratified CEDAW and the CRPD.⁷

Subject to any reservations State Parties may have expressed, those states are obliged by international law to promote and protect the human rights of people protected by these conventions.

This area of common ratification across the Commonwealth offers a useful strategic focus area. It is also an area that sport for development activities at both a grassroots level and a professional level are focusing on. Commonwealth Member Countries that are States Parties to UN human rights treaties should meet their obligations to ensure that all people within the state have the opportunity to play sport and that there is adequate funding for sport for all. In particular, the human

right of children to play sport should be at the heart of any cross- Commonwealth cooperative work on human rights, the SDGs and integrity in sport.

Sport is not autonomous from human rights law. In fact, sport requires statutory exemptions to human rights law to be able to select athletes on the basis of nationality or gender. The parallel sports legal systems, such as the Court of Arbitration of Sport, do not, however, usurp international or domestic human rights or competition law, both of which are protections against the abuse of power.

States Parties to the ICESCR and ICCPR must implement the civil and political rights aspects of sport. If states are not party to these, there are civil rights dimensions of SDG 16 as well as ICERD, CRC, CEDAW and CRPD, to which nearly all Commonwealth Member Countries are parties. Therefore, as part of the state duty to protect, it is suggested that Commonwealth States Parties to human rights treaties meet these obligations through the implementation of actions to meet SDG 16.

The only provision of the UDHR that is not about the obligations of States Parties is Article 29, which relates to everyone's duty to the community in which they live. This duty is not a state duty or a duty to the state, but a duty of the people in a state as individuals and as organisations of individuals. It is a duty to the people around you—those whose lives you touch and those whose lives touch yours. Article 29 states:

1. 'Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.'

List of conventions ratified, signed and not signed by Commonwealth Member Countries

COUNTRY	ICCPR	ICESCR	ICERD	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
Antigua and Barbuda						
Australia						
The Bahamas						
Bangladesh						
Barbados						
Belize						
Botswana						
Brunei Darussalam						
Cameroon						
Canada						
Cyprus						
Dominica						
Fiji						
Ghana						
Grenada						
Guyana						
India						
Jamaica						
Kenya						
Kiribati						
Lesotho						
Malawi						
Malaysia						
Malta						
Mauritius						
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Nauru						
New Zealand						
Nigeria						
Pakistan						
Papua New Guinea						
Rwanda						
St Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
St Vincent and The Grenadines						
Samoa						
Seychelles						
Sierra Leone						
Singapore						

COUNTRY	ICCPR	ICESCR	ICERD	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
Solomon Islands	Not signed					Signed
South Africa						
Sri Lanka						
Swaziland						
Tonga	Not signed	Not signed		Not signed		Signed
Trinidad and Tobago						
Tuvalu	Not signed	Not signed	Not signed			
Uganda						
United Kingdom						
United Republic of Tanzania						
Vanuatu		Not signed	Not signed			
Zambia						

= ratified
 = signed
 = not signed

As at 1 January 2018

When Article 29 was first being drafted (originally as Article 27 by the UN Human Rights Commission on 27 November 1948), Eleanor Roosevelt recorded in her diary:

'I plunged back into the session arguing over the very important Article 27 of the Declaration of Human Rights. This is the article in which the duties of individuals to their neighbors and their communities are set forth.'

She noted this article *'is very important, for it conditions practically every other article in the Declaration of Human Rights.'* The influence of the Commonwealth was felt during the drafting of the article. The first reference to individual duties was proposed by the Indian delegate. It was the Australian delegate who proposed the words *'in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.'*

The reference to individual duties in Article 29 (1) is also important in the context of sport and was seen as important by its drafters. Individuals' 'duties to the community' are not specified, but these may include, among other things, athletes' responsibility to compete clean of doping and administrators' responsibility to respect the human rights of athletes in making decisions about athletes. In its General Comment 21 on the Right of everyone to take part in the cultural life, including sport and games, CESCR emphasised the responsibility of non-state actors.

The covenants and conventions that followed the UDHR in 1948 relate to state obligations towards people in that state and towards organisations of people in that state. In simple terms, these covenants and conventions, once ratified by a state, create obligations, which are binding on the state in international law.

If a state has ratified covenants or conventions, it has agreed that there are certain things the state must do to help protect human dignity and rights. The expectations and claims that people within a state have of that state are called 'human rights'.

States that have ratified international human rights covenants and conventions are known as 'States Parties'. These states have obligations in international law to protect human dignity and rights in all contexts related to sport.

These obligations are self-executing, meaning that remedy for breach within a state cannot be enforced unless the obligations have been brought into domestic law. However, the UN Human Rights Council, UN human rights treaty bodies and other UN human rights mechanisms regularly review the compliance of states with these obligations. Domestic entities such as non-governmental organisations and NHRIs regularly report to these bodies and mechanisms.

In many Commonwealth Member Countries, international human rights obligations are domesticated by common law, statute or, in some cases, such as South Africa and India, the state constitution. The state's conduct in meeting its obligations is subject to the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review process and review by UN treaty bodies and by other UN human rights mechanisms.

States Parties human rights obligations: the UN Protect, Respect and Remedy framework and Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The UN Special Representative John Ruggie proposed a framework on business and human rights to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2008, resting on three pillars:

1. The state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business
2. The corporate responsibility to respect human rights and
3. Access by affected people to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial

The UN Human Rights Council unanimously approved the framework in 2008. The detailed framework can be found in Professor Ruggie's report to the UN Human Rights Council on 7 April 2008.⁸

In March 2011, Ruggie proposed *The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations' 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework*. The UN Human Rights Council endorsed the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) in June 2011.⁹

Sport as business

The UNGPs provide an authoritative starting point for State Parties to meet their human rights obligations in the world of sport and to embed respect for human rights throughout the activities of their organisations. The UNGPs serve as a common reference point because they explicitly reference related standards such as the ILO

Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the wider body of international human rights treaties.¹⁰

The three-pillar framework could be usefully adapted to guide the state in all sport activities, as follows:

1. States have a duty to **protect** the human right to play sport and human rights in and through sport through policies, regulation, legislation and effective enforcement, including an obligation to invest responsibly in sport.
2. Sports organisations have a responsibility to **respect** human rights—that is, to provide equal opportunity to play and to avoid people's human rights being harmed through their activities or business relationships, and to address harms that do occur.
3. Where individuals' human rights are harmed by sport, they should have access to effective **remedy**; both states and sports organisations have a role to play in enabling this.¹¹

Each of these pillars is relevant to a States Party meeting its human rights obligations. An explanation of what sports bodies are expected to do to meet their corporate responsibilities under Pillar 2 of the UNGPs is provided in Professor John Ruggie's report for the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA): *For the Game. For the World. FIFA and Human Rights*.¹²

The Swiss National Contact Point under the OECD Guidelines on Responsible Business found that FIFA was a business for the purposes of those Guidelines. As a result of this finding, FIFA sought an independent review of what it needed to do to comply with the UNGPs and the human rights requirements of the OECD Guidelines on Responsible Business. Consequently, FIFA has adopted a human rights policy in its governing statute, appointed an independent Human Rights Advisory Board and asked regional and national federations to undertake similar reforms. The FIFA-led reforms will have implications for football within each Commonwealth Member Country.

Switzerland and the USA took a leading role in the creation of the Mega-Sporting Events Platform for Human Rights (MSE Platform). The Centre for Sport and Human Rights (as the MSE Platform will soon be named) is a multi-stakeholder coalition of international and intergovernmental organisations, governments, sports governing bodies (FIFA, International Olympics Committee (IOC), Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF)), athletes, unions, sponsors, broadcasters and civil society groups. Through dialogue and joint action, its mission is to ensure all actors involved in sport and/or in staging an event fully embrace and operationalise their respective human rights duties and responsibilities as regards sport and throughout the MSE lifecycle.

Part 2: The Relationship Between Human Rights Obligations and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In the 2030 Agenda, states linked the implementation of the SDGs with the promotion and protection of human rights.

The achievement of the 2030 Agenda would see universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination. The 2030 Agenda makes clear the responsibilities of all states to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind. The 2030 Agenda is not itself binding but it is a means to progress binding human rights obligations.

The 2030 Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the obligations of states under international law. These obligations include states' obligations under international human rights law.

The 2030 Agenda provides for respect for the human rights of women, children and youth, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons; the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development); effective rule of law and good governance at all levels; and transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Again, while the 2030 Agenda is not binding, the human rights commitments are.

The Preamble of the 2030 Agenda states:

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions,

including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realise the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. (underlining by author)

The SDGs and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

Articles 3, 4, 8, 10, 19 and 20 of the 2030 Agenda state:

- 3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared*

prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. *As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.*
8. *We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.*
10. *The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.*
19. *We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.*
20. *Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential*

and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

The approaches and objectives in the 2030 Agenda are consistent with States Parties' obligations under international human rights law.

The role of sport is specifically identified in Article 37 of the 2030 Agenda, which reads:

37. *Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.*

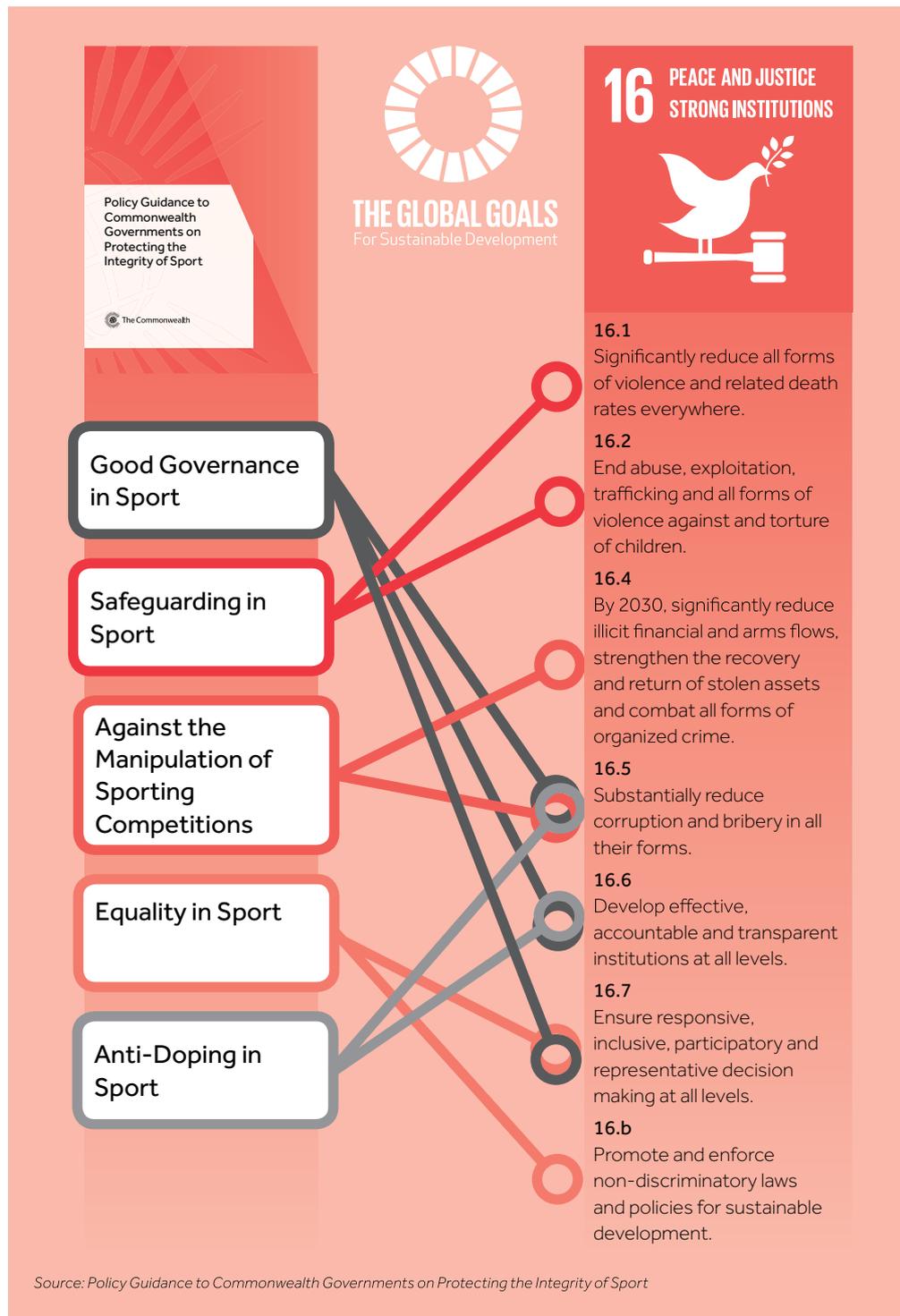
Commonwealth Secretariat analysis of the contribution of sport to the Sustainable Development Goals

Contributing to SDG 16 by building effective, accountable and inclusive sporting institutions

The Commonwealth Secretariat has produced an excellent publication on how sport can enable the SDGs.¹³ This highlights the following SDGs:

- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages
- SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Figure 1 How sport can contribute to the SDGs source Commonwealth Secretariat (2016).



- SD 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The publication did not cover SDG 10: Reducing inequalities, but an updated version will cover the following SDG 10 targets as relevant to sport:

- Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Human rights obligations underpin each of the SDG targets the Commonwealth Secretariat identifies. There is a strong link from each of these SDG targets to the human rights obligations of States Parties and human rights treaties.

The Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education in Sport (MINEPS) Sport Policy Follow-up Framework annexed to the Kazan Action Plan details how sports policy can advance the 2030 Agenda. As the SDGs are underpinned by the human rights obligations of States Parties, the Follow-up Framework is itself an agenda for the realisation of human rights in and through sport.

The Danish NHRI has completed a full analysis of all SDGs mapped to all human rights treaties.¹⁴ The Danish work is used as a basis for the analysis in Part 4, with some human rights obligations that are not included in the Danish analysis added.

In addition, sports organisations can leverage the good work of the UN Global Compact. The Global Compact recently published its *Blueprint for Business Leadership on the SDGs – A Principles-based Approach*. This sets out possible relevant business actions for each target and outlines how business can contribute to each of the SDGs. Much of the guidance is relevant to sport. For SDG target 3.4, for example, the advice to business includes 'promoting active mobility and sports'.

The Commonwealth Secretariat's publication *Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs* notes there is a significant history of sport-based approaches being used as part of health promotion and education strategies. This is an important observation as many sports and states are doing work that protects and promotes human rights through sport.

The Geneva Academy has produced a report *No One Will Be Left Behind: The Role of United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms in Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals that Seek to Realize Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. This presents the links between human rights and development in the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda in relation to the SDGs and economic, social and cultural rights and discusses the role UN human rights mechanisms can play in monitoring the 2030 Agenda where it seeks to realise such rights.¹⁵

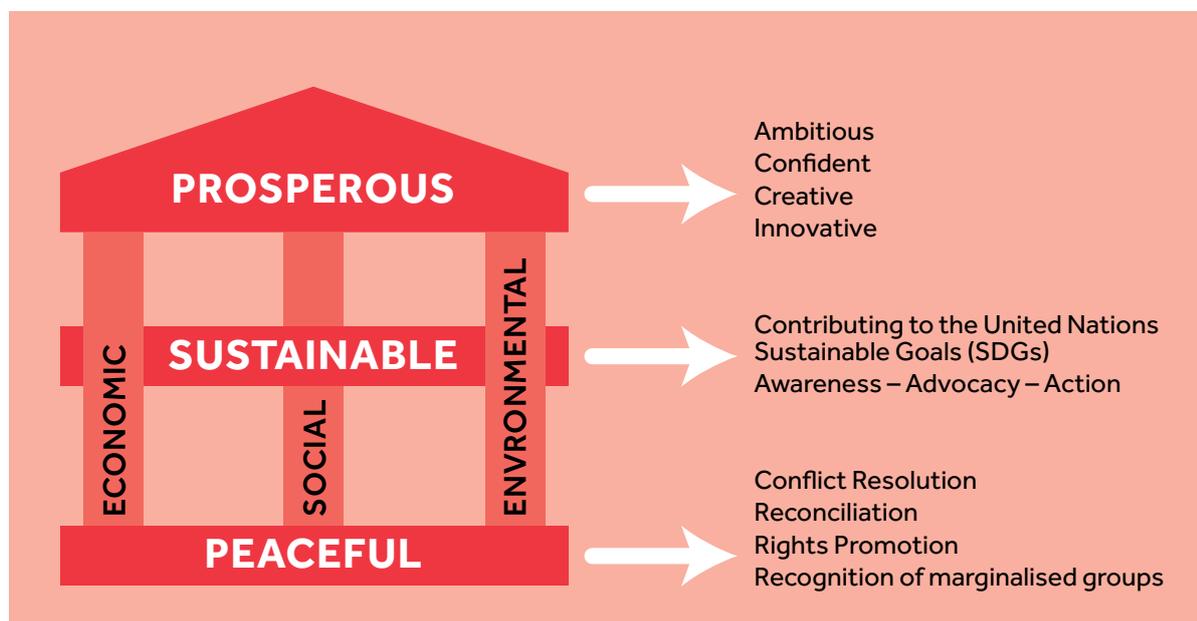
Part 3: Commonwealth Games Federation's Vision and Sports Impact as Starting Points for Policy Coherence and Collective Action in and through Sport

SDG targets 17.14 and 17.15 emphasise the need for policy coherence collective action among government, civil society and business.

The Commonwealth Games Federation's (CGF) Vision—'Building peaceful, sustainable, and the prosperous communities globally by inspiring Commonwealth Athletes to drive the impact and ambition of all Commonwealth Citizens through Sport'—is not one of an organisation concerned simply with organising a one- in four-year event, but rather reflects a movement dedicated to the advancement, in and through sport, of human dignity and rights, sustainable development and the well-being of all people.

The CGF has agreed to adopt a Human Rights Policy, embed human rights due diligence processes and provide access to effective remedy. To this end it has:

- Assigned Board-level responsibility to oversee its human rights efforts, and tasked the CGF's Governance and Integrity Committee with evaluating its human rights impacts as part of the process of reviewing its wider governance structure
- Engaged the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) UK to: (a) conduct a human rights gap analysis of its existing policies and procedures; (b) support the human rights efforts of the four Organising Committees for the Commonwealth Games and Commonwealth Youth Games from 2017 to 2022; (c) provide human and child rights training to build the internal human rights and child safeguarding capacity of the CGF Board and Management Team; and (d) strengthen the human rights knowledge management transfer process of its major events



- Integrated human rights criteria within the CGF's portfolio of bid-related documents, including both the Candidate City Manual and Host City Contract for the 2022 Commonwealth Games

The CGF explains the Commonwealth Sports Impact approach with the diagram opposite.

The thinking behind the Sports Impact approach has much wider application than sport. The model can be adapted to align collective impact in any sustainable development work designed to improve the well-being of people.

The human rights obligations of states underpin the sustainable development work that delivers well-being to the people. The aim of the analysis in this report is not to turn those who read it into human rights experts, but rather to make the case that sport and recreation is both a fundamental human right and a means to advance the SDGs and improve the well-being of people. It also aims to emphasise that states that are States Parties to international human rights treaties have obligations in international human rights law to protect and promote the right to sport and recreation of people in that state.

The indicators of progress in meeting the SDGs and the well-being of people can be used as indicators of a state's progress in realising the human rights of people in that state.

Achieving the realisation of the human rights in each state will require spaces to play, gear to play in, equipment to play with, coaches to teach, administrators to organise and officials to ensure fair play. Most of this is required in the small places all over the world where people already play or could play. Most of the sport in the world is played, coached and administered in small places close to home.

All states and all sports bodies, large and small, local and international, have a role to play in respecting and protecting these human rights.

Part 4. Related Issues about Human Rights and Sport

Concerns about the integrity of sport

Significant concerns about the integrity of sport began to emerge in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, when the confluence of demography (the first generation in the developed world exposed to television were a fan base) and access to new technology (broadcast television) provided revenue to sports events owners and sports leagues and participants. These concerns have been more recently highlighted by scandals surrounding some of the world's largest sports organisations and events—mostly related to doping, corruption and match-fixing.

In recent years, concerns of governments, sponsors and other business partners and non-governmental organisations have led to a greater focus on the human rights obligations of states and the responsibility of sport towards people affected by the conduct of sport, sports organisations and sports businesses. The UNGP and the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business have been particularly influential, as has the work of the MSE Platform and organisations associated with it. The MSE Platform has identified 16 organisations working specifically on sports and human rights issues.¹⁶

The MSE Platform and other organisations are working together to develop more comprehensive, consistent and accountable approaches to managing social risks and adverse human rights impacts arising from mega-sporting events, and to overcome the barriers to better knowledge transfer and good practice within and between sport traditions and events. This collective action seeks to raise awareness, innovate, advocate, educate, drive positive change and give a voice to those most affected.¹⁷

The MSE Platform is driven by the efforts of a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee (which includes two members of the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS)) of more than 20 organisations, supported by a high-level Advisory Group. The IOC,

FIFA and CGF are leading members of the MSE Platform. In 2016, the MSE Platform produced 11 white papers on human rights and sport.

Throughout 2017–2018, the MSE Platform's work is being implemented through four task forces focused respectively on Sports Governing Bodies (co-chaired by two members of CABOS); Governments and Host Cities (including the Commonwealth Secretariat); Sponsors and Broadcasters; and Affected Groups. Over 2018, the MSE Platform will also complete work on guidance based on the UNGP, which moves beyond governance to focus on implementation of the UNGP in the operations of sports bodies. This will be addressed in the following workstreams: Regulation; Management; Development; Events; Communications and Marketing; and Income Generation/Sponsorship.

Even today, one of the clear failings across sport is to provide transparency and accountability about where revenue is earned and how it is distributed through sport. This transparency and accountability is demanded of listed issuers of securities in modern capital markets. It is also demanded of governments in democratic states. Open government requires clarity on the source and the use of funds. It must be demanded of sport by funders.¹⁸

The structure of sport involves member organisations voting people into positions of power in the next level of sport, and those in the next level of sport distributing the revenue from events or leagues to those members who voted them into power. Any lack of transparency of how monies flow up and down a sport's organisational pyramid and any lack of accountability for off-field results of administrators can lead to the corruption of sport. In sport at every level, it would be straightforward to require transparency about where funds are sourced and how they are spent on finance and administration, players, competitions and the development of the sport at a grassroots level.

Most of the sport in the world is played, coached and administered in small places close to home. Millions more people are involved in sport in those small places than are involved in the regional, national and international levels of sport or even elite school sport. Concerns about the integrity of sport in small places is not so much about gambling, doping and illicit drug-taking, or athletes as role models; rather, they are largely about bad behaviour or cheating by elite-level athletes, coaches, fans as gamblers and administrators.

States are not alone – other actors are there as well

The Governments of Switzerland and the USA have recently taken steps to promote and protect human rights in sport. These states have supported robust anti-corruption efforts against corrupt sports administrators; the use of National Contact Points under the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business; and support for the multi-stakeholder work of the MSE Platform for Human Rights and its Sporting Chance Principles. Most recently, these and other states have supported the establishment of the Centre for Sport and Human Rights. These states are supported by non-state actors.

Many businesses involved in the business of sport, for example sponsors or equipment manufacturers, are also involved in leadership in the UNGP. Over 8,500 of the world's largest businesses are members of the UN Global Compact, which includes a commitment to human dignity and rights. Some states have recognised this. Sport Singapore's Vision 2030 provides an example of a state seeing the potential for partnership with business and the need for a totally inclusive national sports policy prior to the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, several sports governing bodies have taken strides towards implementing human rights commitments in 2016 and 2017. Examples including the IOC's new host city contract; the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) bidding requirements for the 2024 European Championships; the CGF's Human Rights Policy and 2022 Games Candidate City Manual; and FIFA's new Human Rights Policy, which follows the recommendations of Harvard Professor John Ruggie, the architect of the UNGP. Recently, the first report of FIFA's Human Rights Advisory Group

was published, and FIFA has advised national football federations to follow FIFA's advice and will be assisting them to do so later in 2018.

This trend reflects a growing recognition among leaders in the sports sector of a responsibility to respect human rights as part of doing business in today's increasingly inter-connected world. However, only a few states are involved in the effort so far, and there are thousands of sports bodies and sports federations at the global, regional and national level, many of which have yet to commit to respecting human rights or to demonstrate their implementation as an integral part of protecting and promoting their various sports movements. As such, there is a need for states to support sports organisations at all levels in identifying their responsibilities to respect human rights and take steps to implement responsibilities within their operations.

The revised UNESCO Charter

The UNESCO Charter states:

UNESCO's purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

There is a strong overlap between Commonwealth and UNESCO membership.

In 2015, the members of UNESCO adopted a revised *International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport*. The Charter called for universal respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms found in the UN Charter.

The most relevant article for sport is Article 1: The practice of physical education, physical activity and sport is a fundamental right for all:

- 1.1 *Every human being has a fundamental right to physical education, physical activity and sport without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property or any other basis.*

- 1.2 *The freedom to develop physical, psychological and social well-being and capabilities through these activities must be supported by all governmental, sport and educational institutions.*
- 1.3 *Inclusive, adapted and safe opportunities to participate in physical education, physical activity and sport must be available to all human beings, notably children of preschool age, women and girls, the aged, persons with disabilities and indigenous people.*
- 1.4 *Equal opportunity to participate and be involved at all supervision and decision-making levels in physical education, physical activity and sport, whether for the purpose of recreation, health promotion or high performance, is the right of every girl and every woman that must be actively enforced.*
- 1.5 *The diversity of physical education, physical activity and sport is a basic feature of their value and appeal. Traditional and indigenous games, dances and sports, also in their modern and emerging forms, express the world's rich cultural heritage and must be protected and promoted."*
- 1.6 *Every human being must have the opportunity to attain a level of achievement through physical education, physical activity and sport which corresponds to their capabilities and interest.*
- 1.7 *Each education system must assign the requisite place and importance to physical education, physical activity and sport in order to establish a balance and strengthen links between physical activities and other components of education. It must also ensure that quality and inclusive physical education classes are included, preferentially on a daily basis, as a mandatory part of primary and secondary education and that sport and physical activity at school and in all other educational institutions play an integral role in the daily routine of children and youth.*

Kazan Action Plan

The Kazan Action Plan (KAP)¹⁹ was adopted in 2017 by UNESCO's Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI). The KAP links sport policy development to the SDGs and commits support to an overarching sports policy follow-up framework and five priority areas for international and national multi-stakeholder

cooperation. It recognises 'that it is essential to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all involved in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport' (para 22).

The Charter of the Commonwealth

The Charter of the Commonwealth refers to the Commonwealth being committed to the UDHR and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments.

The most salient article of the Charter for human rights reads as follows:

Human Rights – We are committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments. We are committed to equality and respect for the protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, for all without discrimination on any grounds as the foundations of peaceful, just and stable societies. We note that these rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and cannot be implemented selectively. We are implacably opposed to all forms of discrimination, whether rooted in gender, race, colour, creed, political belief or other grounds.

The Principles of Responsible Investment

Over 1,700 Institutional Investors with US\$120 trillion of funds under management have signed the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI). These incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance issues into investment practices. Human rights are part of the 'social' component of these.

The PRI were developed by an international group of institutional investors reflecting the increasing relevance of environmental, social and corporate governance issues to investment practices. The process was convened by the UN Secretary-General, and the UN Global Compact is a partner in the PRI.

In signing the Principles, investors publicly commit to adopting and implementing them, where consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities. They also commit to evaluating the effectiveness and improving the content of the Principles over time.

It would be useful for states to consider adopting the PRI in sport both at home and abroad.

Human rights obligations and the rule of law

The rule of law, if it is to mean anything, has to embrace state, corporation and individual alike: that the law's chief concern about the abuse of power is not who is exercising it but what the power is and whom it affects; and that the control of the abuses of power, whether in private or public hands, is possibly the most important of all tasks that will be facing the courts in the 21st century democracy. The sea in which, as citizens, we all have to swim is inhabited not only by Leviathan- an alarmingly big but often benign creature- but by Jaws; and the law needs to be a watch on both. (Sir Stephen Sedley)²⁰

Rule of law is a fundamental Commonwealth principle. It is well recognised by Commonwealth Member Countries that human rights underpin the rule of law, sustainable development and democracy.

Rule of law incorporates a number of subsidiary principles. Its full scope is the subject of debate, but at its core are the following principles: the law must be clear, accessible and apply to everybody (private citizens and the government); human rights must be adequately protected, and proceedings before courts and tribunals must be fair; and public powers must be exercised fairly and in accordance with the law, and must never be exercised arbitrarily. States Parties that meet their obligations in international law enhance compliance with the rule of law.

Commitment to the rule of law also has implications for the relationship between the state and sport. SDG 16: 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels' addresses civil, political, social, economic and cultural human rights obligations. In addition to human rights law, competition law and labour law have shaped, and will continue to shape, sport and the business of sport.

Human rights, corruption, transparency, accountability and good governance

Corruption in sport corrodes human rights. A human rights approach can help fight corruption in sport by insisting on the need for transparency and by promoting the necessary good governance

elements of accountability and mutually reinforced respect for human rights. In sport, this means that the use of revenue must be able to be tracked to the various levels of the game. If funds are used corruptly, sport as a whole suffers, and human rights that might have been realised are not. If selection and other sports policies are not fairly applied, human rights that might have been realised are denied. The solution is for sports organisations to apply the same standards of transparency of performance and accountability of performance that those organisations require of athletes in the field of play. This requires good governance. It also requires generally accepted accounting practices for sport that transparently report on how funds flow to all levels and functions of sport. Ideally, balanced scorecards should be adopted so that off-field performance is as transparent as on-field performance. In short, sports administration needs to be as transparent and accountable for administrative performance as athletes and coaches are for their performance in sport.

The International MINEPS Conference Sport Policy Follow-up Framework annexed to the KAP requires states to 'Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels' and notes:

Problems of corruption, doping and the manipulation of sporting competition emphasizes the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organizations should be considered when measuring the effectiveness, accountability, gender balance 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 tenders, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).²¹

The MSE Platform White Paper on *Corruption and Human Rights in the Sports Context* states:

Countries typically found at the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) are usually also known for their lack of protection of human rights. A state that cannot guarantee the rule of law fails in guaranteeing fundamental rights to its population. Meanwhile, corrupt practices within a company can undermine its

*ability to respect human rights in its operations thus doing harm to own staff, workers within the supply chain, clients, and the local population.*²²

The MSE Platform White Paper notes that the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has acknowledged the close link between human rights violations and corruption. The OHCHR has three key messages in relation to the relationship between corruption and human rights:

1. Corruption is an enormous obstacle to the realisation of all human rights — civil, political, economic, social and cultural, as well as the right to development.
2. The core human rights principles of transparency, accountability, non-discrimination and meaningful participation, when upheld and implemented, are the most effective means to fight corruption.
3. There is an urgent need to increase synergy between intergovernmental efforts to implement UNCAC and international human rights conventions. This requires strengthened policy coherence and collaboration between the intergovernmental processes in Vienna, Geneva and New York, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), OHCHR and civil society.²³

The UN Secretary General stated:

*Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organised crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to flourish.*²⁴

In the final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights,²⁵ the Committee stated the duty of the state as follows:

The State has a duty to protect against any adverse human rights impacts arising from acts of corruption by non-State actors, including corruption by the private sector. The duty of States to protect against human rights abuses by third parties obliges States to take effective regulatory or other measures to prevent such acts by third parties, to investigate violations that occur, to prosecute the perpetrators as appropriate, and to provide redress for victims.

In addition to corruption that meets the Transparency International definition of corruption²⁶—‘the abuse of entrusted power for private gain’—in sport, there is also the corruption of extravagant expenditure lavished on administrators. No government and few businesses would tolerate a claim to serve the grassroots of a sport while diverting funds intended for that purpose to elite sport.

The final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee referred to above notes that the UNGP do not explicitly draw the link between human rights and corruption. It concludes that the UNGP imply that states have a duty to ensure corruption does not interfere in their obligations to protect against corporate-related human rights abuses. Therefore businesses, including sports businesses, must refrain from involvement in corrupt activity that may impinge on the enjoyment of human rights.

Conclusion

Sport is a relevant field for states to realise many human rights obligations. In doing so, the vision for maximising the contribution of sport to sustainable development can be advanced through investment in building effective, accountable, accessible and inclusive sport; through investment in sport that promotes peaceful and inclusive sustainable development; and through ensuring sport provides justice for all people connected to it.

The limited availability of guidance for states on how meeting their human rights obligations in the world of sport can further the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents an unnecessary barrier to its advancement. This challenge can be addressed through the development of practical policy and strategy tools to link human rights to the SDG indicator framework, drawing on the three pillars of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Appendix

See Index at end of section

Links of human rights obligations to SDGs

	Goal
	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target and indicators	
Target 3.4	
By 2030 reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	
Indicators	
3.4.1	
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.	
3.4.2	
Suicide mortality rate	
Instrument	
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
Article/description	
3	
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person	
25.1	
Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control	
Instrument	
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	
Article/description	

6.1

Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life

Instrument

IESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Article/description

12.1

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

12.2

The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for

12.2.a

The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child

12.2.b

The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene

12.2.c

The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases

12.2.d

The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness

Instrument

CRC Convention of the Rights of the Child

Article/description

24.1

States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services

24.2

States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures

24.2.a

To diminish infant and child mortality

24.2.b

To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care

24.2.c

To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution

24.2.d

To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers

24.2.e

To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents

24.2.f

To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services

24.3

States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children

Instrument

CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article/description

10

States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others

25

States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall

25.b

Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons

25.d

Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care

Instrument
ICERD Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation; (b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations; (c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists; (d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization; (e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division. <p>2.2</p> <p>States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved</p> <p>3</p> <p>States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction</p>

5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

- (a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;
- (b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution;
- (c) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:
 - (iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;
 - (vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;
- (f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and parks.

6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>2</p> <p>States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle; (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women; (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination; (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation; (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise; (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
<p>3</p> <p>States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men</p>
<p>4</p> <p>Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved</p>
<p>5</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women
<p>7</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:</p>

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;
- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
- (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations

9.2.

States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children

10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
- (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;
- (g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
- (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>7.1 Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person</p> <p>24.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services</p> <p>24.2 Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right</p>

Good practice: examples of government and sports organisations related to SDG 3 and target 3.4

There are many good examples of contribution by governments and sports organisations to the SDGs in the *Commonwealth Secretariat publication Enhancing the Contributions of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals*, including the two summarised below.



Goal

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target and indicators

Target 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Indicators

4.1.1

Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

26.1

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit

26.2

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>13.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace</p>
<p>13.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right</p>
<p>13.2.a</p> <p>Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all</p>
<p>13.2.b</p> <p>Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education</p>
<p>13.2.d</p> <p>Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;</p>
<p>13.2.e</p> <p>The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved</p>
<p>14</p> <p>Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all</p>

Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>28.1 States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular</p> <p>28.1.a Make primary education compulsory and available free to all</p> <p>28.1.b Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need</p> <p>28.1.d Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children</p> <p>28.1.e Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates</p> <p>28.2 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention</p> <p>28.3 States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries</p> <p>29.1 States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to</p> <p>29.1.a The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential</p> <p>29.1.b The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations</p> <p>29.1.c The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own</p> <p>29.1.d The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin</p>

29.1.e

The development of respect for the natural environment

29.2

No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State

Instrument

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Article/description

10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women

10.a

The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training

10.b

Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality

10.c

The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods

10.d

The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants

10.e

The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women

10.f

The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely

10.g

The same Opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education

10.h

Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>24.1</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and life long learning directed to</p>
<p>24.1.a</p> <p>The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity</p>
<p>24.1.b</p> <p>The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential</p>
<p>24.1.c</p> <p>Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society</p>
<p>24.2</p> <p>In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that</p>
<p>24.2.a</p> <p>Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability</p>
<p>24.2.b</p> <p>Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live</p>
<p>24.2.c</p> <p>Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided</p>
<p>24.2.d</p> <p>Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education</p>
<p>24.2.e</p> <p>Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion</p>

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>14.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination</p> <p>14.3</p> <p>States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language</p> <p>15.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information</p>

Target and indicators
<p>Target 4.4</p> <p>By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>4.4.1</p> <p>Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>

Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>26.1</p> <p>Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit</p> <p>26.2</p> <p>Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace</p>

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p> <p>6.2</p> <p>The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual</p> <p>13.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right</p> <p>13.2.c</p> <p>Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education</p>
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>28.1</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular</p> <p>28.1.c</p> <p>Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means</p> <p>28.1.d</p> <p>Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>10</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women</p> <p>10.a</p> <p>The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right</p> <p>14.2.d</p> <p>To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency</p>
Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>24.5</p> <p>States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities</p>
Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>21.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security</p>

Target and indicators

Target 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Indicators

4.7.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

26.2

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace

Instrument

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article/description

27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language

Instrument

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Article/description

13.1

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace

Instrument
Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>29.1 States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to</p> <p>29.1.a The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential</p> <p>29.1.b The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations</p> <p>29.1.c The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own</p> <p>29.1.d The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin</p> <p>29.1.e The development of respect for the natural environment</p> <p>30 In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language</p>
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>10 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women</p> <p>10.c The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods</p> <p>10.h Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning</p>

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>24.3</p> <p>States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including</p> <p>24.3.a</p> <p>Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring</p> <p>24.3.b</p> <p>Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community</p> <p>24.3.c</p> <p>Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development</p>
Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>15.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information</p>

	Goal
	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target and indicators	
Target 5.1	
End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	

Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>2</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty</p>
Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant</p>
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p>
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
2
States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake
2.a
To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle
2.b
To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women
2.c
To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination
2.f
To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women
3
States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men
6
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women
15.1
States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law
15.2
States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals
15.3
States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void
15.4
States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
22.2 States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination
Target and indicators
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. Indicators
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Instrument
UDHP Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person
Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
7 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
10 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that
10.1 The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses

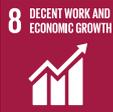
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status</p>
<p>2.2</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members</p>
<p>19.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child</p>
<p>19.2</p> <p>Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement</p>
<p>34</p> <p>States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent</p>
<p>34.a</p> <p>The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity</p>
<p>34.b</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices</p>
<p>34.c</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials</p>
<p>35</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form</p>

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>16.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects</p> <p>16.2</p> <p>States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive</p> <p>16.3</p> <p>In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities</p>
Target and indicators
<p>Target 5.3</p> <p>Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>5.3.1</p> <p>Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p> <p>5.3.2</p> <p>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p>
Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>3</p> <p>Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>5</p> <p>No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p> <p>16.1</p> <p>Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution</p>

Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
7 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
3 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant
10 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that
10.1 The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
1 For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
19.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child
24.3 States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
16.2 The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory
Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
22.2 States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination
Target and indicators
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life. Indicators
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
21.1 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives
Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
25 Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions
25.a To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives
25.b To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
3 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant
Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
5 In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights 5.c Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
7 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right 7.a To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies 7.b To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government



Goal

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target and indicators

Target 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicators**8.3.1**

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Instrument

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Article/description

13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular

13.b

The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit

Target and indicators

Target 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Indicators**8.5.1**

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

23.1

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment

23.2

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work

23.3

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p>
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p>
<p>6.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right</p>
<p>6.2</p> <p>The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual</p>
<p>7</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular</p>
<p>7.a</p> <p>Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with</p>
<p>7.a.i</p> <p>Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work</p>
<p>7.a.ii</p> <p>A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant</p>
<p>7.c</p> <p>Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence</p>

Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>5</p> <p>In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights</p> <p>5.e</p> <p>Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular</p> <p>5.e.i</p> <p>The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration</p>
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>11.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular</p> <p>11.1.a</p> <p>The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings</p> <p>11.1.b</p> <p>The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment</p> <p>11.1.c</p> <p>The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training</p> <p>11.1.d</p> <p>The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work</p>

14.1

States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas

14.2

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right

14.2.e

To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>24.3 States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including</p> <p>24.3.a Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring</p> <p>24.3.b Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community</p> <p>24.3.c Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development</p> <p>27.1 States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia</p> <p>27.1.b Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances</p> <p>27.1.d Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training</p> <p>27.1.e Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment</p> <p>27.1.f Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business</p> <p>27.1.g Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector</p>

27.1.h

Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures

27.1.i

Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace

27.1.j

Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market

27.1.k

Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities

Instrument

UNDRIP United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Article/description

17.3

Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary

Target and indicators**Target 8.6**

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Indicators**8.6.1**

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

23.1

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment

23.2

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work

23.3

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection

26.1

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p>
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p>
<p>6.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right</p>
<p>6.2</p> <p>The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual</p>
<p>7</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular</p>
<p>7.a</p> <p>Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with</p>
<p>7.a.i</p> <p>Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work</p>
<p>7.a.ii</p> <p>A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant</p>
<p>7.c</p> <p>Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence</p>
<p>13.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right</p>
<p>13.2.b</p> <p>Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education</p>

Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>5</p> <p>In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights</p> <p>5.e</p> <p>Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular</p> <p>5.e.i</p> <p>The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>10</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women</p>
<p>10.a</p> <p>The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training</p>
<p>11.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular</p>
<p>11.1.a</p> <p>The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings</p>
<p>11.1.b</p> <p>The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment</p>
<p>11.1.c</p> <p>The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training</p>
<p>11.1.d</p> <p>The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work</p>
<p>14.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas</p>
<p>14.2</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right</p>
<p>14.2.d</p> <p>To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency</p>

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>24.3</p> <p>States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including</p> <p>24.3.b</p> <p>Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community</p> <p>24.3.c</p> <p>Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development</p> <p>27.1</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia</p> <p>27.1.b</p> <p>Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances</p> <p>27.1.d</p> <p>Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training</p> <p>27.1.e</p> <p>Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment</p> <p>27.1.f</p> <p>Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business</p> <p>27.1.g</p> <p>Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector</p> <p>27.1.h</p> <p>Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures</p>

27.1.i

Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace

27.1.j

Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market

27.1.k

Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities

Instrument

UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Article/description

17.3

Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary

Target and indicators

Target 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour; end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Indicators**8.7.1**

Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms

Instrument

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article/description

8.1

No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited

8.2

No one shall be held in servitude

8.3.a

No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>6.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right</p>
<p>6.2</p> <p>The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual</p>
<p>10</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that</p>
<p>10.3</p> <p>Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law</p>

Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of Children
Article/description
<p>32.1</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development</p>
<p>32.2</p> <p>States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular</p>
<p>32.2.a</p> <p>Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment</p>
<p>32.2.b</p> <p>Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment</p>
<p>32.2.c</p> <p>Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article</p>
<p>33</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances</p>
<p>34</p> <p>States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent</p>
<p>34.b</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices</p>
<p>34.c</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials</p>
<p>35</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form</p>
<p>38.2</p> <p>States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities</p>
<p>38.3</p> <p>States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
6 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women
Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/Description
16.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects
27.2 States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour
Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
17.2 States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment
Target and indicators
Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
Indicators
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>23.1 Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment</p> <p>23.2 Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work</p> <p>23.3 Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection</p> <p>23.4 Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests</p>
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.2 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p> <p>3 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p> <p>7.b Safe and healthy working conditions</p> <p>8.1 The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure</p> <p>8.1.a The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>11.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular</p> <p>11.1.d The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work</p> <p>11.1.f The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction</p>
Instrument
CRPD Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>27.1 States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia</p> <p>27.1.b Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances</p>
Target and indicators
<p>Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex</p>

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>11.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature</p> <p>11.2</p> <p>States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs</p> <p>12.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains</p> <p>31.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions</p>



Goal

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target and indicators

Target 10.2

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Indicators**10.2.1**

Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty

21.1

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives

21.2

Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country

22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality

25.1

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures</p>
<p>2.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p>
<p>3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant</p>
<p>9</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance</p>
<p>11.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent</p>
<p>11.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed</p>

Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status</p>
<p>4</p> <p>States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation</p>
<p>19.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child</p>
<p>19.2</p> <p>Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement</p>
<p>26.2</p> <p>The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>1</p> <p>For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field</p> <p>2</p> <p>States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:</p> <p>2.a</p> <p>To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle</p> <p>2.b</p> <p>To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women</p> <p>2.c</p> <p>To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination</p> <p>2.d</p> <p>To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation</p> <p>2.e</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise</p> <p>2.f</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women</p> <p>2.g</p> <p>To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women</p> <p>3</p> <p>States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men</p> <p>7</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:</p>

7.a

To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies

7.b

To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government

7.c

To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country

11.2

In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

11.2.c

To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities

13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

14.2

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

14.2.a

To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>4.1</p> <p>States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake:</p> <p>4.1.a</p> <p>To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention</p> <p>4.1.b</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities</p> <p>4.1.c</p> <p>To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes</p> <p>4.2</p> <p>With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law</p> <p>28.2</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures:</p> <p>28.2.b</p> <p>To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>28.2.c</p> <p>To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care</p>

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>3</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development</p>
<p>5</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State</p>
<p>15.2</p> <p>States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society</p>
<p>20.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities</p>
<p>20.2</p> <p>Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress</p>
<p>21.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security</p>
<p>21.2</p> <p>States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities</p>



Goal

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target and indicators

Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Indicators

11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

21.1

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives

Instrument

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article/description

25

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions

25.a

To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives

25.b

To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors

Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>5</p> <p>In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights</p> <p>5.c</p> <p>Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service</p>
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>12.1</p> <p>States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.</p>
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>7</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right</p> <p>7.a</p> <p>To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies</p> <p>7.b</p> <p>To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government</p> <p>7.c</p> <p>To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country</p>

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>4.3</p> <p>In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations</p>
Target and indicators
<p>Target</p> <p>11.7</p> <p>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>11.7.1</p> <p>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.7.2</p> <p>Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>31.2</p> <p>States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.</p>
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>13</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular</p> <p>13.c</p> <p>The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life</p>

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>9.1</p> <p>To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia</p> <p>9.1.a</p> <p>Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces</p> <p>9.2</p> <p>States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to</p> <p>9.2.a</p> <p>Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public</p> <p>9.2.b</p> <p>Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities</p> <p>9.2.c</p> <p>Provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities</p> <p>30.1</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities</p> <p>30.1.c</p> <p>Enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance</p>



Human rights linked to safeguarding sports

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target and indicators

Target 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Indicators

16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.3

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.2

Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.1.4

Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person

5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Instrument

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article/description

6.1

Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life

7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation

9.1

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law

Target and indicators

Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicators

16.2.1

Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

16.2.2

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation

16.2.3

Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person

4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms

5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Instrument

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article/description

7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation

8.1

No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited

8.2

No one shall be held in servitude

8.3.a

No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour

9.1

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>10</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that</p> <p>10.3</p> <p>Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law</p>
Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>5</p> <p>In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights: 5.b</p> <p>The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution</p> <p>5.b</p> <p>The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution</p>

Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
Article/description
<p>19.1</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child</p>
<p>19.2</p> <p>Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement</p>
<p>20.1</p> <p>A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State</p>
<p>33</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances</p>
<p>34</p> <p>States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent</p>
<p>34.a</p> <p>The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity</p>
<p>34.b</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices</p>
<p>34.c</p> <p>The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials</p>
<p>35</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form</p>
<p>36</p> <p>States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare</p>

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
6 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women
Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
16.1 States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects
16.2 States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive
16.3 In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programs designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities
27.2 States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour
Instrument
CAT Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Article/description
The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is relevant in its entirety

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>7.1 Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person</p> <p>7.2 Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group</p> <p>17.2 States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment</p> <p>22.2 States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination</p>



Human rights linked to preventing the manipulation of sporting competitions
SDG 16: Targets 16.4, 16.5, 16.6

Target and indicators
<p>Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized and small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</p> <p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p>

Target and indicators
<p>Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p>
Instrument
IESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.1 Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measure</p>
<p>Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>
Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
<p>2.2 Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant</p>

Instrument
IESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
2.1 Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measure
Instrument
CRC Convention on the rights of the Child
Article/description
4 States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation
Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
3 States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men



Goal: Human rights linked to good governance in sport

SDG 16: Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.7

Target and indicators

Target

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicators

16.5.1

Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Target

16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicators

16.6.1

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

16.6.2

Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Target

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels

Indicators

16.7.1

Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2

Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Instrument
UNCAC United Nations Convention against Corruption (SDG target 16.5)
Article/description
The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a global legally binding international anti-corruption instrument. It requires States Parties to implement anti-corruption measures which aim at preventing corruption, including domestic and foreign bribery, embezzlement, trading in influence and money laundering. It also intends to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, providing effective legal mechanisms for asset recovery, technical assistance and information exchange
Instrument
ICERD Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (SDG target 16.6)
Article/description
2.2
States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved
Instrument
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child (SDG target 16.6)
Article/Description
4
States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (SDG Target 16.6)
Article/Description
<p>2</p> <p>States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:</p> <p>2.a</p> <p>To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle</p> <p>2.b</p> <p>To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women</p> <p>2.d</p> <p>To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation</p> <p>2.e</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise</p> <p>2.f</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women</p> <p>3</p> <p>States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men</p>



Human rights linked to equality in sport

SDG 16: Targets 16.b and 16.7

Target and indicators

Target 16.b

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicators

16.b

The Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Instrument

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article/description

2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty

21.1

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality

25.1

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control

Target and indicators**Target 16.7**

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Indicators**16.7.1**

Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2

Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Instrument**ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights****Article/description****2.1**

Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

2.2

Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant

Instrument**ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights****Article/description****2.1**

Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures

2.2

The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status

Instrument
ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
Article/description
<p>1.1</p> <p>In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life</p> <p>1.4</p> <p>Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved</p> <p>5</p> <p>In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:</p> <p>Article 5.A The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice</p> <p>5.e</p> <p>Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:</p> <p>5.e.i</p> <p>The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration</p>

6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination

Instrument

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article/description

2.1

States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status

2.2

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members

4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation

12.1

States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child

19.1

States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child

19.2

Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement

Instrument
CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Article/description
<p>1</p> <p>For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field</p> <p>2</p> <p>States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:</p> <p>2.a</p> <p>To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle</p> <p>2.b</p> <p>To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women</p> <p>2.d</p> <p>To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation</p> <p>2.e</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise</p> <p>2.f</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women</p> <p>2.g</p> <p>To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.</p> <p>Article 3 States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men</p>

7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right

7.b

To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government

7.c

To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country

13 c

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life

Instrument
CRPD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Article/description
<p>4.1</p> <p>States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake:</p> <p>4.1.a</p> <p>To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention</p> <p>4.1.b</p> <p>To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities</p> <p>4.1.c</p> <p>To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes</p> <p>4.2</p> <p>With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law</p> <p>7.1.</p> <p>States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children</p> <p>7.2.</p> <p>In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration</p> <p>7.3.</p> <p>States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right</p> <p>8 1.</p> <p>States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:</p> <p>(a) To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;</p>

(b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;

(c) To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities

8.2.

Measures to this end include:

(a) Initiating and maintaining effective public awareness campaigns designed:

(i) To nurture receptiveness to the rights of persons with disabilities;

(ii) To promote positive perceptions and greater social awareness towards persons with disabilities;

(iii) To promote recognition of the skills, merits and abilities of persons with disabilities, and of their contributions to the workplace and the labour market;

(b) Fostering at all levels of the education system, including in all children from an early age, an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities;

(c) Encouraging all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention;

(d) Promoting awareness-training programmes regarding persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities;

30.5

With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels;

(b) To ensure that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities and, to this end, encourage the provision, on an equal basis with others, of appropriate instruction, training and resources;

(c) To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues;

(d) To ensure that children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system;

(e) To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities

Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>5</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State</p> <p>15.2</p> <p>States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society</p> <p>20.1</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities</p>



Goal
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target and indicators
<p>Target 17.3</p> <p>Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>17.3.2</p> <p>Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p> <p>17.3.1</p> <p>Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</p>
Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>28</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized</p>

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures</p> <p>11.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent</p>
Instrument
UNDRIP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article/description
<p>39</p> <p>Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration</p>
Target and indicators
<p>Target 17.9</p> <p>Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>17.9.1</p> <p>Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p>
Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>28</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized</p>

Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
2.2 Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
11.1 The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent
Target and indicators
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
Indicators
17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
Target and indicators
Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
Indicators
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
Instrument
ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Article/description
1.1 All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development

Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>1.1</p> <p>All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development</p>
Target and indicators
<p>Target 17.16</p> <p>Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>17.16.1</p> <p>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>
Instrument
UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article/description
<p>28</p> <p>Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized</p>
Instrument
ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article/description
<p>2.1</p> <p>Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures</p> <p>11.1</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent</p> <p>11.2</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed</p> <p>11.2.b</p> <p>Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need</p>

Target and indicators**Target 17.17**

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicators**17.17.1**

Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

Endnotes

1. The KAP was adopted in 2017 by the UN Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport. It links sport policy development to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and commits support to an overarching sport policy follow-up framework and five priority areas for international and national multi-stakeholder cooperation.
2. Implementing Human Rights in the Governance of Sports Bodies, Mega Sporting Events Taskforce on Sports Governing Bodies https://www.ihrb.org/uploads/reports/1_Sports_Bodies_-_Implementation_Guide.pdf.
3. 'A Rights-Compliant Mega-Sporting Event: best practice across the MSE Lifecycle', Mega Sporting Events Taskforce on Sports Host Actors, https://www.ihrb.org/uploads/reports/2_Host_Actors_-_Implementation_Guide.pdf.
4. World Players Association Global Union, http://www.uniglobalunion.org/sites/default/files/imce/world_players_udpr_1-page_0.pdf.
5. John G. Ruggie, 'For The Game For The World: FIFA and Human Rights', Shift and Harvard Kennedy School, 2016, http://www.sportandhumanrights.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Ruggie_human-rights_FIFA_report_April_2016.pdf
6. CESCR, General Comment 21, Right of Everyone to Take Part in Cultural Life (art. 15, para. 1a of the ICESCR), 21 December 2009, E/C.12/GC/21, www.refworld.org/docid/4ed35bae2.html at para 15 of the General Comment.
7. Details of the human rights treaties ratified by Commonwealth Member Countries can be located on the website of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Status of Ratification: <http://indicators.ohchr.org/>
8. John G. Ruggie, 'Protect, Respect and Remedy: A Framework for Business and Human Rights, Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises', <https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/reports-and-materials/Ruggie-report-7-Apr-2008.pdf>.
9. Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework and Guiding Principles', <https://business-humanrights.org/en/un-secretary-generals-special-representative-on-business-human-rights/un-protect-respect-and-remedy-framework-and-guiding-principles>.
10. Where sport is a business, the UNGP, the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy are all relevant to the obligations of the state towards sport.
11. The issues around remedy in sport are set out in the MSE Platform on Human Rights White Paper 2.4: Remedy Mechanisms for Human Rights in the Sports Context, www.ihrb.org/megasportingevents/mse-news/sporting-chance-white-papers.

12. See www.hks.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/centers/mrcbg/programs/cri/files/Ruggie_humanrightsFIFA_reportApril2016.pdf.
13. Commonwealth Secretariat, *Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals*, 2017, www.sportanddev.org/sites/default/files/downloads/enhancing_the_contribution_of_sport_to_the_sustainable_development_goals_.pdf, pp.119-131.
14. Danish Human Rights Institute, *The Human Rights Guide to 'A Blueprint for the Sustainable Development Goals'*, <http://sdg.humanrights.dk/>.
15. The Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, *No One Will Be Left Behind: The Role of United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms in Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals that Seek to Realize Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* Academy, Briefing 11, Christopher Golay, January 2018, [www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/.../Briefing11- interactif-HD.pdf](http://www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/.../Briefing11-interactif-HD.pdf).
16. Council for Responsible Sport, *Responsible Sport Initiative* (part of the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry), Green Sports Alliance, Right to Play, Laureus Sport for Good Foundation, Women in Sport, The International Platform on Sport and Development, Institute of Business Ethics, Fairplay, Sport Inclusion Network, Sport Integrity Global Alliance, Sporting Integrity Ltd, PLAY International, Sports and Rights Alliance, UNESCO, Comic Relief.
17. *The Sporting Chance White Papers*—1. Sports Governing Bodies: White Paper 1.1 Evaluating Human Rights Risks in the Sports Context; White Paper 1.2 Sports Governing Bodies and Human Rights Due Diligence; White Paper 1.3 Corruption and Human Rights in the Sports Context; 2. Host Actors: White Paper 2.1 Host Actors and Human Rights Due Diligence in the Sports Context; White Paper 2.2 Procurement and Human Rights in the Sports Context; White Paper 2.3 Human Rights Risk Mitigation in the Sports Context; White Paper 2.4 Remedy Mechanisms for Human Rights in the Sports Context; 3. Sponsors and Broadcasters: White Paper 3.1 Sponsors and Human Rights in the Sports Context; White Paper 3.2 Broadcasters and Human Rights in the Sports Context; 4. Affected Groups: White Paper 4.1 Children's Rights in the Sports Context; White Paper 4.2 Athletes' Rights and Mega-Sporting Events, <https://www.ihrb.org/megasportingevents/mse-news/sporting-chance-white-papers>.
18. Examples of a voluntary effort to do this can be found in NZ Rugby's balanced scorecard and generally accepted rugby accounting practice, e.g. NZ Rugby 2016 Annual Report: [http://files.allblacks.com/2017-AGM/NZR-2016-Annual-Report-LONGFORM-\(WEBSITE\).pdf](http://files.allblacks.com/2017-AGM/NZR-2016-Annual-Report-LONGFORM-(WEBSITE).pdf). An example of good practice in a governmental effort for better transparency and accountability is found in the provisions of Singapore's Regulation of Institutions of a Public Character, relating to fundraising, use of donations and maintenance and audit of records and the provisions on reporting and disclosure: <https://www.charities.gov.sg/setting-up-a-charity/Registering-for-a-new-charity/Pages/Legislation-governing-Charities.aspx>.
19. The Kazan Action Plan was adopted on 15 July 2017 by UNESCO's Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, MINEPS VI. <https://en.unesco.org/mineps6/kazan-action-plan>.
20. S. Sedley, 'Public and Private Power', in C. Forsyth (ed.) *Judicial Review & the Constitution*, 2000, pp.291, 306.

21. KAP, <https://en.unesco.org/mineps6/kazan-action-plan>, p.11.
22. Sporting Chance White Paper 1.3: Corruption and Human Rights in the Sports Context, Version 1, January 2017, www.ihrb.org/uploads/reports/MSE_Platform%2C_Corruption_and_Human_Rights_in_the_Sports_Context%2C_Jan_2017.pdf.
23. OHCHR, Human Rights and Anti-Corruption, www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/AntiCorruption.aspx.
24. UN Secretary General Statement on the Adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption New York, 31 October 2003, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/background/secretary-general-speech.html>.
25. United Nations Human Rights Council Human Rights Advisory Committee, Final Report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the Issue of the Negative Impact of Corruption on the Enjoyment of Human Rights, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/000/55/PDF/G1500055.pdf?OpenElement>, para 9.
26. Transparency International, <https://www.transparency.org/what-is-corruption>.

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