

Sporting Chance Principles on Human Rights in Mega-Sporting Events

1. Bidding to host mega-sporting events is open to all.

All nations/localities should be able to bid to host mega-sporting events and bring these celebrations of human achievement to their people, provided they responsibly meet the criteria of the sports bodies.

2. All actors respect internationally recognized human rights and labor rights.

All actors involved in a mega-sporting event should commit to protecting/respecting (as appropriate) internationally recognized human rights, including the fundamental principles and rights at work, and other relevant international labor rights standards across the event lifecycle.

3. Mega-sporting events need to take account of human rights at every stage of their lifecycle.

Mega-sporting event bids, bid evaluation, planning, delivery and legacy should be based on international instruments, principles and standards, including those expressed in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and in the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. Awarding bodies, host bidders and their delivery partners should address human rights risks and considerations identified through impact assessments and due diligence.

4. Affected groups merit a voice in decision-making.

Principled and practical ways should be found to strengthen the voice of affected athletes, workers, fans and spectators, and residents at each stage of the mega-sporting event lifecycle through meaningful and ongoing engagement. Special efforts should be made to engage with vulnerable and hard to reach groups.

5. Access to remedy is available.

Effective remedy should be available to those whose human rights are negatively impacted during any stage of the mega-sporting event lifecycle. Companies, governments, trade unions and other civil society groups, and sports bodies should coordinate and collaborate on this issue.

6. Lessons are captured and shared.

Lessons learned with regard to human rights successes and failures throughout the mega-sporting event lifecycle should be captured and shared to raise standards and improve practices, in order to prevent a recurrence of human rights problems over time.

7. Stakeholder human rights capacity is strengthened.

To address human rights risks and opportunities, sports federations, organizing committees and other key stakeholders involved at all stages of the mega-sporting event lifecycle should develop human rights knowledge and capacity, and seek expert advice as required.

8. Collective action is harnessed to realize human rights.

To help mega-sporting events continue to be a source of inspiration for decades to come, all stakeholders should forge collective solutions to address human rights challenges that are beyond the capacity of any single stakeholder to resolve.