

新ヨーロッパ・スポーツ憲章 改定案第2版と最終版の比較（原文の比較）

	最終版	改定案第2版	(参考) 2001年版の対応箇所
Preambles 前文	<p>The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,</p> <p>Bearing in mind that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress;</p> <p>Bearing in mind the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ETS No. 5, the Convention);</p> <p>Bearing in mind the European Social Charter (ETS No. 35, revised ETS No. 163), which enacts the rights to health, education, culture and participation in the life of the community, in the exercise of which sport is an integral part;</p> <p>Bearing in mind its Resolution Res(76)41 on the principles for a policy of sport for all, as defined by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport at its first meeting in 1975 entitled "European Sport for All Charter", which was updated in 1992 and 2001 as the European Sports Charter (the Charter), endorsed by Recommendation Rec(92)13 (revised) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the revised European Sports Charter, and that the successive versions of the charter have provided an essential basis for governmental policies in the field of sport and enabled many individuals to exercise their right to participate in sport;</p> <p>Bearing in mind the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, which has contributed to ensuring respect for the integrity and dignity of every human being in physical education, physical activity and sport; to the promotion of physical activities without discrimination; to fighting the exclusion experienced by vulnerable or marginalised groups; and to the recognition of the practice of sport as a fundamental right (Article 1);</p> <p>Bearing in mind its recommendations to member States adopted in the field of sport since the latest revision of the European Sports Charter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport (Rec(2001)6);</li> <li>- on improving physical education and sport for children and young people in all European countries (Rec(2003)6);</li> <li>- on the principles of good governance in sport (Rec(2005)8);</li> <li>- on the revised Code of Sports Ethics (CM/Rec(2010)9);</li> <li>- on the principle of autonomy of sport in Europe (CM/Rec(2011)3);</li> <li>- on promotion of the integrity of sport against manipulation of results, notably match-fixing (CM/Rec(2011)10);</li> <li>- on the protection of child and young athletes from dangers associated with migration (CM/Rec(2012)10);</li> <li>- on gender mainstreaming in sport (CM/Rec(2015)2);</li> <li>- on the promotion of good governance in sport (CM/Rec(2018)12);</li> <li>- on extreme martial arts and combat activities (CM/Rec(2021)3);</li> </ul> <p>Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the 15th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport in Tbilisi, on 16 October 2018, "Protecting human rights in sport: obligations and shared responsibilities" and "Fighting corruption in sport: scaling up action", as well as the International Declaration on Human Rights and Sport (Tbilisi Declaration), which was endorsed at the same conference;</p> <p>Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the 16th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, during its online closing session, on 11 February 2021, "A European approach to sport policies: the revision of the European Sports Charter" and "Human rights in sport";</p> <p>Bearing in mind that it is necessary to agree on a common European framework for the development of sport in Europe, based on the principles of pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights;</p> <p>Stressing that sport can contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations;</p>	<p>A. The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,</p> <p>B. Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress;</p> <p>C. Bearing in mind the Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and notably the "right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others", and the enjoyments of rights "without discrimination on any ground (...)";</p> <p>D. Bearing in mind the European Social Charter, which enacts the rights to health, education, culture and participation in the life of the community, in the exercise of which sport is part and parcel;</p> <p>E. Bearing in mind its Resolution (76)41 on the Principles for a Policy for Sport for All, as defined by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their first Conference in 1975 under the title of the "European Sport for All Charter", which was updated in 1992 as the "European Sports Charter", endorsed by Recommendation No. R (92) 13 REV of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Sports Charter, and that these Charters have provided an essential basis for governmental policies in the field of sport and enabled many individuals to exercise their "right to participate in sport";</p> <p>F. Bearing in mind the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, which has contributed to respect for the integrity and dignity of every human being in physical education, physical activity and sport, to the promotion of physical activities without discrimination, to overcome the exclusion experienced by vulnerable or marginalised groups and to the recognition of the practice of sport as a fundamental right (Article 1);</p> <p>G. Bearing in mind the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers to member States adopted in the field of sport since the latest update of the European Sports Charter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport (CM/Rec(2001)6)</li> <li>- on improving physical education and sport for children and young people in all European countries (CM/Rec(2003)6)</li> <li>- on the principles of good governance in sport (CM/Rec(2005)8)</li> <li>- on the revised Code of Sports Ethics (CM/Rec(2010)9)</li> <li>- on the principle of autonomy of sport in Europe (CM/Rec(2011)13)</li> <li>- on promotion of the integrity of sport against manipulation of results, notably match-fixing (CM/Rec(2011)10)</li> <li>- on the protection of child and young athletes from dangers associated with migration (CM/Rec(2012)10)</li> <li>- on gender mainstreaming in sport (CM/Rec(2015)2)</li> <li>- on the promotion of good governance in sport (CM/Rec(2018)12)</li> </ul> <p>H. Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the 15th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport in Tbilisi, on 16 October 2018, "Protecting human rights in sport: obligations and shared responsibilities" and "Fighting corruption in sport: scaling up action" as well as the International Declaration on Human Rights and Sport (Tbilisi Declaration) endorsed at the same conference;</p> <p>I. Considering that it is necessary to agree on a common European framework for sports development in Europe, based on the notions of pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and including the ethical principles set out in the revised Code of Sports Ethics (CM/Rec(2010)9);</p> <p>J. Stressing that sport can contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations</p>	<p>1. The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,</p> <p>2. Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and of facilitating their economic and social progress;</p> <p>3. Bearing in mind the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and notably the "right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others", and the enjoyments of rights "without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status";</p> <p>4. Bearing in mind its Resolution (76)41 on the Principles for a Policy for Sport for All, as defined by the European Ministers responsible for Sport at their first Conference in 1975 under the title of the "European Sport for All Charter", and that this Charter has provided an essential basis for governmental policies in the field of sport and enabled many individuals to exercise their "right to participate in sport";</p> <p>5. Bearing in mind its Recommendations No R(80)1, on Sport and Television; No R(81)8 on Sport and Physical Recreation and Nature Conservation in Inland Water Areas; No R(83)6 on Energy-Saving Measures in Sports Facilities; No R(86)18 on Sport for All: Disabled Persons; No R(87)9 on the Euro fit Tests of Physical Fitness; No R(88)8 on Sport for All: Older Persons; which have contributed to the implementation of Sport for All policies;</p> <p>6. Considering that sport is a social and cultural activity based on voluntary choice which encourages contacts between European countries and citizens, and plays a fundamental role in the realisation of the aim of the Council of Europe by reinforcing the bonds between peoples and developing awareness of a European cultural identity;</p> <p>7. Wishing to promote the diverse contributions which sport can make to personal and social development through creative activities, recreational pursuits and the continuous search for improving sporting performance and bearing in mind that physical exercise helps promote both the physical and the mental well-being of individuals;</p> <p>8. Bearing in mind the political, economic, social and other changes in Europe since 1976, the rapid pace of such changes, and their impact upon sport, and that a new European Sports Charter is necessary to reflect these changes and to face up to future challenges;</p> <p>9. Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between sound environmental conditions and sporting activities as well as the need to integrate environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development in sport;</p> <p>10. Bearing in mind the need to accompany, on a wider basis, the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches and the Anti-Doping Convention, which have already contributed to the safeguarding of the values of sport;</p>

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Preambles 前文	Whereas:  - sport is a social, educational and cultural activity based on voluntary choice which encourages contact between European countries and their citizens, and plays a fundamental role in the realisation of the aim of the Council of Europe by reinforcing the bonds between peoples and developing awareness of a European cultural identity;  - sport can make diverse contributions to personal well-being and social development, and physical exercise in particular helps to promote both physical and mental well-being;  - there is a close interrelationship between sound environmental conditions, sporting activities and a need to integrate environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development into sport;  -sport is also an important economic sector in Europe in its own right, contributing to economic growth, development and employment, as has been underlined by many studies;  - political, economic and social changes and their impact on sport have occurred in Europe at a rapid pace since the last revision of the European Sports Charter in 2001, making a new European Sports Charter necessary to reflect these changes and to face up to future challenges;  - the combination of standards on sports development and on sports ethics into one single reference standard on sports policies would be more effective;  - public authorities should develop reciprocal co-operation with the sports movement, as the essential basis of sport, in order to promote the values and benefits of sport, and in many European States governmental action in sport is taken in order to be complementary to and support the work of this movement (subsidiarity);  - the current structure of competitive sport in Europe, which is mainly based on a national configuration with competitions at regional, national, continental and global levels, and which respects the regulatory role of international governing bodies, has delivered benefits in terms of the coherent development of sport and international solidarity,  Recommends that the governments of member States: a. base their domestic policies for sport, and, when appropriate, any relevant legislation, on the European Sports Charter as set out in the appendix to this recommendation; b. invite relevant stakeholders to take account of the principles set out in the European Sports Charter in developing their policies; c. take steps to ensure wide dissemination of the European Sports Charter; d. provide or facilitate the provision of information and data that will be needed for monitoring its implementation	Whereas: (1)Political, economic and social changes and their impact on sport have occurred in Europe at a rapid pace since the last update of the European Sports Charter in 2001, making a new European Sports Charter necessary to reflect these changes and to face up to future challenges;  (2)The promotion of sport development and sports ethics through one single reference standard on sports policies would be more effective;  (3)Sport is a social, educational and cultural activity based on voluntary choice which encourages contacts between European countries and citizens, and plays a fundamental role in the realisation of the aim of the Council of Europe by reinforcing the bonds between peoples and developing awareness of a European cultural identity;  (4)Sport can make diverse contributions to personal well-being and social development and physical exercise in particular helps to promote both the physical and the mental well-being;  (5)There is a close inter-relationship between sound environmental conditions and sporting activities and a need to integrate environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development into sport;  (6)Public authorities should develop reciprocal co-operation with the sports movement as the essential basis of sport, in order to promote the values and benefits of sport, and in many European states, governmental action in sport is taken in order to be complementary to and support the work of this movement (subsidiarity);  (7)Sport is also an important economic sector in Europe in its own right contributing to economic growth, development and employment underlined by many studies	11. Acknowledging that public authorities should develop reciprocal co-operation with the sports movement as the essential basis of sport, in order to promote the values and benefits of sport, and that in many European States, governmental action in sport is taken in order to be complementary to and support the work of this movement (subsidiarity);  12. Considering that it is necessary to agree on a common European framework for sports development in Europe, based on the notions of pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and the ethical principles set out in Recommendation No R(92)14 on the Code of Sports Ethics;  13. Considering that the European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Rhodes for their 7th Conference (1992), the first occasion on which Sports Ministers from all European countries had participated in the work of the Conference, adopted a resolution defining such principles for sport policies under the title of the "European Sports Charter" and undertook to follow and implement them as far as their authority permits,	

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Article 1 - Aim of the Charter 第1条 憲章の目的	<p>The aim of this Charter is to guide governments in the design and implementation of legal and policy frameworks for sport which highlight its multiple individual and social benefits (in particular for health, inclusion and education) and abide by and promote the values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as enshrined in the Council of Europe's applicable standards. To achieve this aim, governments should take the steps necessary to:</p> <p>1. enable every individual to participate in sport and notably ensure that:</p> <p>a. all young people receive physical education instruction at educational institutions and have access to opportunities to develop physical literacy, physical fitness and acquire fundamental movement skills;</p> <p>b. everyone has the opportunity to take part in sport in a safe, secure and healthy environment;</p> <p>c. the development of sport is inclusive, evaluated and monitored on a regular basis; and</p> <p>d. everyone has the opportunity to improve their standard of performance in sport beyond its practice for recreational purpose and reach levels of personal achievement and/or levels of excellence in an ethical, fair and responsible way;</p> <p>2. protect and develop values-based sport, which is a precondition for maximising the individual and social benefits of sport, and notably ensure that:</p> <p>a. the human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities are protected;</p> <p>b. sporting activities contribute to strengthening ethical conduct and behaviour among those involved in sport;</p> <p>c. the integrity of sports organisations, sports competitions and those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities is safeguarded;</p> <p>d. sports activities are in line with the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The aim of this Charter is to guide governments in the design and implementation of legal and policy frameworks for sport which promote its multiple, individual and social benefits (in particular for public health, inclusion, and education) and abide by and promote the values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law as enshrined in the Council of Europe's applicable standards. To achieve this aim, governments should take the steps necessary to:</p> <p>1.Enable every individual to participate in sport and notably ensure that:</p> <p>a.all young people receive physical education instruction at educational institutions and have the opportunity to acquire basic sports skills;</p> <p>b. everyone has the opportunity to take part in sport in a safe, secure and healthy environment;</p> <p>c. sport development is inclusive and monitored and evaluated on a regular basis and;</p> <p>d. everyone has the opportunity to improve the standard of performance in sport beyond a recreational purpose and reach levels of personal achievement and/or levels of excellence in an ethical, fair and responsible way;</p> <p>2.Protect and develop values-based sport, which is a precondition for maximising the individual and social benefits of sport, and notably ensure that</p> <p>:a. the human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities are protected;</p> <p>b. sporting activities contribute to strengthening ethical conduct and behaviour of those involved in sport;</p> <p>c. the integrity of sports organisations, sports competitions and those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities is safeguarded;</p> <p>d. sports activities are in line with the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Article 1 Aim of the Charter 第1条 憲章の目的</p> <p>Governments, with a view to the promotion of sport as an important factor in human development, shall take the steps necessary to apply the provisions of this Charter in accordance with the principles set out in the Code of Sports Ethics in order:</p> <p>i. to enable every individual to participate in sport and notably:</p> <p>a. to ensure that all young people should have the opportunity to receive physical education instruction and the opportunity to acquire basic sports skills,</p> <p>b. to ensure that everyone should have the opportunity to take part in sport and physical recreation in a safe and healthy environment,</p> <p>and, in co-operation with the appropriate sports organisations,</p> <p>c. to ensure that everyone with the interest and ability should have the opportunity to improve their standard of performance in sport and reach levels of personal achievement and/or publicly recognised levels of excellence,</p> <p>ii. to protect and develop the moral and ethical bases of sport and the human dignity and safety of those involved in sport, by safeguarding sport, sportsmen and women from exploitation for political, commercial and financial gain and from practices that are abusive or debasing including the abuse of drugs and the sexual harassment and abuse, particularly of children, young people and women.</p>
Article 2 – Definition of "sport" and scope of the Charter 第2条 スポーツの定義と憲章の範囲	<p>1. For the purpose of this Charter, "sport" means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, are aimed at maintaining or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.</p> <p>2. This Charter highlights the common features of a framework for European sport and its organisation, understood by the sports movement as the European sport model, and provides general guidance to the Council of Europe's member States to refine existing legislation or other policies and to develop a comprehensive framework for sport. It has been specified and complemented by legally binding standards addressing critical issues in the field of sport, such as:</p> <p>a. the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches (ETS No. 120);</p> <p>b. the Anti-Doping Convention (ETS No. 135);</p> <p>c. the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (CETS No. 215); and</p> <p>d. the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events (CETS No. 218).</p> <p>3. The implementation of some of the provisions of this Charter may be entrusted to governmental or non-governmental sports authorities or sports organisations.</p>	<p>1.For the purpose of this Charter, "Sport" means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at maintaining or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.</p> <p>2.This Charter, which provides general guidance for the Council of Europe's member states to perfect existing legislations or other policies and to develop a comprehensive framework for sport, has been specified and complemented by legally-binding standards addressing critical issues in the field of sports such as:</p> <p>a. the Anti-Doping Convention;</p> <p>b. the Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at sports Events and the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches, and</p> <p>c. the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions.</p> <p>3.The implementation of some of the provisions of this Charter may be entrusted to governmental or non-governmental sports authorities or sports organisations.</p>	<p>Article 2 Definition and Scope of the Charter 第2条 憲章の定義及び範囲</p> <p>1. For the purpose of this Charter:</p> <p>a. "Sport" means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.</p> <p>b. This Charter complements the ethical principles and policy guidelines set out in:</p> <p>i. the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches,</p> <p>ii. the Anti-Doping Convention.</p>
Article 3 - Public Authorities 第3条 公共機関	<p>1. The role of the public authorities is primarily complementary to the action of the sports movement and corporate sector. Public authorities are responsible for setting framework conditions and, where appropriate, legal requirements which are necessary for the development of sport. In the development and administration of sports policies, public authorities should pursue the aims of this Charter and demonstrate that they place a high priority on respecting the rule of law and the principles of good governance.</p> <p>2. Horizontal co-ordination should be ensured between the policies and actions of all the public authorities concerned with sport, for example authorities in charge of sport, education, health, social services, urban and regional planning, culture, justice, monitoring of human rights and child protection, law enforcement, betting regulation, environment and development. Vertical co-ordination should be ensured between national authorities and the reg</p>	<p>1.The role of the public authorities is primarily complementary to the actions of the sports movement and corporate sector. Public authorities are responsible for setting framework conditions and where appropriate, legal requirements which are necessary for the development of sport. In the development and administration of sports policies, public authorities should pursue the aims of this Charter and demonstrate that they place a high priority on respecting the rule of law and the principles of good governance.</p> <p>2.Horizontal co-ordination shall be ensured between the policies and actions of all the public authorities concerned with sport, e.g. authorities in charge of sport, education, health, social services, urban and regional planning, culture, justice, authorities responsible for human rights monitoring and for child protection, law enforcement, betting regulatory authorities, environment and development. Vertical co-ordination shall be ensured between national authorities and the regional and local authorities, which play a key role in the provision of sport activities at grassroots level.</p>	

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Article 4 – Sports Movement 第4条 スポーツ振興活動	<p>1. The sports movement, which comprises non-governmental, non-profit sports organisations, is the main partner of public authorities for the implementation of sports policies. Its organisations are bound by the requirements and limits imposed on them by legislation in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>2. The development of the voluntary ethos and movement in sport should be further encouraged, particularly through support for the work of voluntary sports organisations. To this end, public authorities and the sports movement should maintain framework conditions that favour the active involvement of volunteers in sport.</p> <p>3. Sports movement organisations fully enjoy the freedom of association enshrined in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. They enjoy autonomous decision-making processes and should choose their leaders democratically in accordance with good governance principles. Both governments and sports organisations should recognise the need for mutual respect for their decisions.</p> <p>4. Sports movement organisations earning revenue from the sports entertainment market should be committed to financial solidarity between high-level sport and grassroots sport, among different sports and across all regions of the world.</p>	<p>1.The sports movement, which comprises on-governmental, non-profit sports organisations, is the main partner of public authorities for the implementation of sports policies. Its organisations are bound by the legal requirements and limits imposed on them by the legislation.</p> <p>2.The development of the voluntary ethos and movement in sport should be further encouraged, particularly through support for the work of voluntary sports organisations. To this end, public authorities and the sports movement shall strive to maintain framework conditions that favour the active involvement of volunteers in sport.</p> <p>3.Sports movement organisations fully enjoy the freedom of association enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. They enjoy autonomous decision-making processes and choose their leaders democratically in accordance with good governance principles. Both governments and sports organisations should recognise the need for a mutual respect of their decisions.</p> <p>4.Sports movement organisations earning revenue from the sports entertainment market shall be committed to financial solidarity from top sport to grassroots sports.</p>	<p>Article 3 Sports Movement 第3条 スポーツ振興活動</p> <p>1. The role of the public authorities is primarily complementary to the action of the sports movement. Therefore, close co-operation with non-governmental sports organisations is essential in order to ensure the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter, including where necessary the establishment of machinery for the development and co-ordination of sport.</p> <p>2. The development of the voluntary ethos and movement in sport shall be encouraged, particularly through support for the work of voluntary sports organisations.</p> <p>3. Voluntary sports organisations have the right to establish autonomous decision-making processes within the law. Both governments and sports organisations shall recognise the need for a mutual respect of their decisions.</p> <p>4. The implementation of some of the provisions of this Charter may be entrusted to governmental or non-governmental sports authorities or sports organisations.</p> <p>5. Sports organisations should be encouraged to establish mutually beneficial arrangements with each other and with potential partners, such as the commercial sector, the media, etc, while ensuring that exploitation of sport or sportspeople is avoided.</p>
Article 5 – Corporate and professional sector 第5条 企業とプロスポーツ部門	<p>1. The corporate and professional sectors play an important role in the development of sport. Dialogue and co-operation should be undertaken with representatives of companies and occupational categories involved in sport in sectors such as the organisation of activities, events or competitions; the manufacturing of sports goods; sports nutrition; construction of facilities; service provision; and the media.</p> <p>2. When engaging with representatives of these sectors, governments should:</p> <p>a. acknowledge them as drivers of innovation that can serve the development of sport;</p> <p>b. make sure that they abide by the relevant regulations, for example on economic and social rights, safety, qualifications, anti-discrimination, sports integrity, corporate governance and anti-corruption;</p> <p>c. promote endorsement of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business;</p> <p>d. encourage them to co-operate with the sports movement and encourage their participation in solidarity schemes when they benefit from activities conducted and financed by the sports movement.</p>	<p>1.The corporate and professional sector plays an important role in the development of sport. Dialogue and co-operation should be undertaken with representatives of companies and occupational categories involved in sport in sectors such as the organisation of activities, events or competitions, the manufacturing of sports goods, sports nutrition, facilities' construction, service provision and media.</p> <p>2.When engaging with representatives of this sector, governments should:</p> <p>a. acknowledge them as an innovation driver that can serve the development of sport;</p> <p>b. make sure that they respect the relevant regulations, e.g. on economic and social rights, on safety, on qualifications, on anti-discrimination, on sports integrity, on corporate governance and on anti-corruption;</p> <p>c. promote endorsement of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business;</p> <p>d. encourage them to co-operate with the sports movement and encourage their participation in solidarity schemes when they benefit from activities conducted and financed by the sports movement.</p>	
Article 6 – Human Rights 第6条 人権	<p>1. All stakeholders shall respect and protect internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms and they should observe the general framework established for their implementation in business and other activities.</p> <p>2. The human rights due diligence approach in sport requires respect for the human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities and should therefore:</p> <p>a. ensure that the human rights of athletes and everyone involved in sport are respected, protected and promoted;</p> <p>b. fight arbitrariness and other abuses in sport so as to ensure full respect for the rule of law in sports activities, including access to remedies, justice and a fair trial in line with the applicable human rights standards;</p> <p>c. work towards gender equality in and through sport, in particular by implementing the strategy of gender mainstreaming in sport;</p> <p>d. apply a policy of zero tolerance for violence and all forms of discrimination, paying particular attention to individuals and groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as children, migrants and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>e. work towards the inclusion of a clear commitment to human rights in the respective policy and/or regulatory frameworks;</p> <p>f. uphold human rights in the context of the organisation of sports events and introduce human rights considerations and objectives into the whole life cycle of major sporting events, starting with the bidding process and including planning for a lasting positive legacy;</p> <p>g. further invest in the effective implementation of human rights standards in and through sport, in particular by developing governmental/non-governmental partnerships and using multistakeholder platforms to identify and promote measures to prevent and respond to human rights violations in sport.</p>	<p>1. All stakeholders shall respect and protect internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the general framework established for their implementation in business and other human activity.</p> <p>2.The human rights due diligence approach in sport foresees a respect for human rights of those involved in or exposed to sport-related activities and should therefore:</p> <p>a. ensure that the human rights of athletes and everyone involved in sport are respected, protected and promoted;</p> <p>b. fight arbitrariness and other abuses in sport so as to ensure full respect for the rule of law in sport activities, including access to remedies, justice and fair trial in line with the applicable human rights standards;</p> <p>c. work towards gender equality in and through sport, in implementing the strategy of gender mainstreaming in sport;</p> <p>d. apply a policy of zero tolerance for violence and all forms of discrimination, paying particular attention to individuals and groups in a situation of vulnerability, such as children, migrants, and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>e. work towards the inclusion of clear human rights commitments in their respective policy or/and regulatory frameworks;</p> <p>f. uphold human rights in the context of the organisation of sport events and introduce human rights objectives and considerations in the whole life cycle of major sporting events, starting with the bidding process and including planning for a lasting positive legacy;</p> <p>g. further invest in the effective implementation of human rights standards in and through sport, in particular by developing governmental/non-governmental partnerships and using multi-stakeholder platforms to identify and promote measures to prevent and respond to human rights violations in sport.</p> <p>h. ensure access to effective remedy in case of any violations.</p>	
Article 7 – Education in values through sports ethics 第7条 スポーツ倫理による学びの価値	<p>1. "Sports ethics" is a positive concept that guides human behaviour. It is defined as a way of thinking and not just a way of acting. It underpins sports integrity, equality, honesty, excellence, commitment, courage, team spirit, respect for rules and laws, respect for the environment, respect for self and others and a spirit of community, tolerance and solidarity. It also includes respect for human rights and sustainability.</p> <p>2. Sports ethics shall be promoted in all activities in sport, via relevant policies and programmes. Appropriate steps shall be taken to raise awareness of sports ethics and to provide continued learning opportunities in this sphere.</p> <p>3. Being educated about how to choose the ethical course of action inside and outside sport is an integral part of the competences that should be acquired through sport. Practising values-based sport can empower people and teach fairness, teamwork, equality, discipline, inclusion, respect and integrity.</p>	<p>1. "Sports ethics" is a positive concept that guides human action. It is defined as a way of thinking and not just a way of behaving. It underpins sports integrity, equality, honesty, excellence, commitment, courage, team spirit, respect for rules and laws, respect for the environment, respect for self and others, the spirit of community, tolerance and solidarity. It also includes the respect of human rights and sustainability.</p> <p>2.Sports ethics shall be promoted in all spheres of activities in sport, via relevant policies and programmes. Appropriate steps shall be taken to raise awareness of sports ethics and to provide continued learning opportunities on it.</p> <p>3.Being educated about choosing the ethical course of action inside and outside sport is an integral part of the competency that should be acquired through sport. Values-based sport practice can empower people and instil fairness, teamwork, equality, discipline, inclusion, respect and integrity.</p>	

新ヨーロッパ・スポーツ憲章 改定案第2版と最終版の比較（原文の比較）

	最終版	改定案第2版	(参考) 2001年版の対応箇所
Article 8 – Integrity 第8条 インテグリティ	<p>1. “Sport integrity” encompasses the components of personal, competitive and organisational integrity. Threats to sports integrity include criminal offences such as corruption, fraud and coercion, but also violations of statutory and disciplinary regulations and unethical behaviour. The pursuit of sport integrity should thus commit all stakeholders and:</p> <p>a. protect all people, particularly the young, from violence, harassment and abuse, ensure the safety and security of individuals and foster respect for and protection of internationally recognised human rights, including social rights;</p> <p>b. support fair play, which is much more than playing within the rules. Fair play incorporates the concepts of friendship, respect for others and a sense of fellowship. It includes issues concerned with cheating, the use of unfair strategies while respecting the rules, manipulation of sports competitions and doping;</p> <p>c. inspire a governance of sport that is compliant with the principles of transparency, integrity, democracy, development and solidarity, which should be secured by checks and balances and control mechanisms.</p> <p>2. Sport integrity policies should rely on multistakeholder initiatives; encourage and co-operate with whistle-blowers and free media; pay attention to compliance with human rights; invest in education, prevention and awareness raising; be monitored, including through the use of remedies; and use gender and youth mainstreaming.</p>	<p>1.Sport integrity encompasses the components of personal, competition and organisational integrity. Threats to sport integrity involve criminal offences such as corruption, fraud, coercion, but also violation of statutory and disciplinary regulations and unethical behaviour. The pursuit of sport integrity shall thus commit all stakeholders and:</p> <p>a. protect all people, particularly the young, from violence, harassment and abuse, ensure the safety and security of people and foster respect for and protection of internationally recognised human rights, including social rights;</p> <p>b. support fair play, which is much more than playing within the rules. Fair play incorporates the concepts of friendship, respect for others, sense of fellowship. It includes issues concerned with the elimination of cheating, the use of unfair strategies whilst respecting the rules, manipulation of sports competition and doping;</p> <p>c. inspire a governance of sport that is compliant with the principles of transparency, integrity, democracy, development and solidarity which should be secured by checks and balances and control mechanisms.</p> <p>2.Sports integrity policies shall rely on multi-stakeholder initiatives, encourage and co-operate with whistle-blowers and free media, pay attention to compliance with human rights, invest in education, prevention and awareness-raising, be monitored, including with remedies and use gender and youth mainstreaming.</p>	
Article 9 – Sustainability 第9条 持続可能性	<p>1. The principle of sustainability in sport requires all activities to be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, in particular:</p> <p>a. when planning, implementing and evaluating their activities, organisers of sports activities and events should pay due consideration to sustainability, be it economic, social or environmental;</p> <p>b. whereas the growing consumption of sporting goods can generate a positive impact on the global economy, the industry should take responsibility for developing and integrating practices that are satisfactory in social terms and are environmentally friendly;</p> <p>c. indoor and outdoor activities should be carried out responsibly, in other words the precautionary principle (resource conservation and risk prevention) should be implemented. Owners of sports infrastructure have to act proactively to identify the effects and consequences of their facilities, avoid potential damage to nature and, where necessary, take counter- and protective measures against such risks;</p> <p>d. the organisation of major sports events should ensure a sustainable legacy for the hosting communities with regard to their economic, social and environmental impact, in particular to balance the financial cost of the infrastructure with its post-event use and the effect on participation in sport.</p> <p>2. All stakeholders should take responsibility to reduce their carbon footprint and pursue commitments and partnerships for climate action in recognition of the increasingly negative impact of climate change on society and on sport.</p>	<p>1.The principle of sustainability in sport prescribes that all activities are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, in particular:</p> <p>a. when planning, implementing and evaluating their activities, organisers of sport activities and events should pay due consideration to sustainability, be it economic, social or environmental;</p> <p>b. whereas the growing consumption of sporting goods can generate a positive impact on the global economy, the industry should take responsibility for developing and integrating social practices and environmentally friendly practices;</p> <p>c. indoor and outdoor activities should be carried out responsibly, i.e. the precautionary principle (resource precautions &amp; risk prevention) must be implemented. Owners of sport infrastructure have to act proactively, i.e. identify the effects and consequences of their facility, avoid potential damage to nature and, where necessary, take counter-and protective measures;</p> <p>d. the realisation of major sports events should ensure a sustainable legacy for the hosting communities with regard to the economic, social and environmental impact, in particular to balance the financial cost of the infrastructure with its post-event use and the effect on participation in sport.</p> <p>2. All stakeholders should take responsibility to reduce their climate footprint and pursue commitments and partnerships for climate action in recognition of the increasingly negative impacts of climate change on society and on sport.</p>	<p>Article 10 Sport and Sustainable development 第10条スポーツと環境保全</p> <p>Ensuring and improving people's physical, social and mental well-being from one generation to the next requires that sporting activities including those in urban, open country and water areas be adjusted to the planet's limited resources and be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and balanced management of the environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- taking account of nature and environmental values in the physical planning and building of sport facilities;</li> <li>- supporting and stimulating sports organisations in their efforts to conserve nature and the environment;</li> <li>- increasing people's knowledge and awareness of the relations between sport and sustainable development and their understanding of nature.</li> </ul>
Article 10 – Right to Sport 第10条 スポーツをする権利	<p>1. Access to sport for all is considered to be a fundamental right. All human beings have an inalienable right of access to sport in a safe environment, both inside and outside school settings, which is essential for their personal development and instrumental in the exercise of the rights to health, education, culture and participation in the life of the community.</p> <p>2. No discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, religion, gender or sexual orientation, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status, shall be permitted in the access to sports facilities or to sports activities.</p> <p>3. To safeguard and promote this right, it is necessary to:</p> <p>a. ensure that access to the development of physical, intellectual and ethical competences through physical education and sport is guaranteed, both within the educational system and in other aspects of social life;</p> <p>b. make sure that everyone has ample opportunities to benefit from physical education and practise sport, develop physical literacy and physical fitness, acquire fundamental movement skills and attain a level of achievement in sport which corresponds to their abilities; CM/Rec(2021)5</p> <p>c. make sure that specific opportunities are available for young people, including children of pre-school age, for older people and for people with disabilities to enjoy education and sports programmes suited to their requirements;</p> <p>d. ensure that all members of a local community have opportunities to take part in sport and that, where necessary, additional measures are taken aimed at enabling disadvantaged individuals or groups and people with disabilities to make effective use of such opportunities;</p> <p>e. guarantee that local sports clubs have a suitable legal status and framework conditions to offer affordable access to sport for all.</p>	<p>1.Accessforall to sport is considered as a fundamental right. Every human being has an inalienable right of access to sport in a safe environment, both inside and outside school settings, which is essential for their personal development and instrumental in the exercise of the rights to health, education, culture and participation in the life of the community.</p> <p>2.No discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status, shall be permitted in the access to sports facilities or to sports activities.</p> <p>3.To safeguard and promote this right, it is necessary to:</p> <p>a. ensure that access to the development of physical, intellectual and ethical competences through physical education and sport are guaranteed both within the educational system and in other aspects of social life;</p> <p>b. make sure that everyone has full opportunities for practising physical education and sport, developing physical fitness and attaining a level of achievement in sport which corresponds to their abilities;</p> <p>c. make sure that special opportunities are available for young people, including children of pre-school age, for the elderly and for disabled people to enjoy education and sport programmes suited to their requirements;</p> <p>d. ensure that all residents have opportunities to take part in sport and, where necessary, additional measures shall be taken aimed at enabling disadvantaged or disabled individuals or groups to be able to exercise such opportunities effectively;</p> <p>e. guarantee that local sport clubs have the suitable legal status and framework conditions to offer affordable access to sport for all.</p>	

新ヨーロッパ・スポーツ憲章 改定案第2版と最終版の比較（原文の比較）

	最終版	改定案第2版	(参考) 2001年版の対応箇所
<p>Article 11 – Building the foundations of sport practice 第11条 スポーツ基盤の形成</p>	<p>1. All appropriate steps should be taken to develop physical literacy and physical fitness among young people, enabling them to acquire fundamental movement skills and to encourage them to practise sport, notably by:</p> <p>a. ensuring that all students have access to sports, recreation and physical education programmes and facilities and that appropriate time slots are set aside for these activities;</p> <p>b. ensuring the training of qualified teachers in this area in all schools;</p> <p>c. ensuring that appropriate opportunities exist for continuing the practice of sport after compulsory education;</p> <p>d. encouraging the development of appropriate links between schools or other educational institutions, school sports clubs and local sports clubs;</p> <p>e. facilitating and developing the use of sports facilities by schools, local sports clubs and the local community;</p> <p>f. encouraging an environment in which parents, teachers, coaches and leaders motivate young people to take regular physical exercise;</p> <p>g. providing education in sports ethics for pupils from primary school onwards.</p>	<p>1.Appropriate steps shall be taken to develop physical fitness and the acquisition of basic movement skills and to encourage the practice of sport by young people, notably by:</p> <p>a. ensuring that programmes of and facilities for sport, recreation and physical education are made available to all pupils and that appropriate time is set aside for this;</p> <p>b. ensuring the training of qualified teachers in this area at all schools;</p> <p>c. ensuring that appropriate opportunities exist for continuing the practice of sport after compulsory education;</p> <p>d. encouraging the development of appropriate links between schools or other educational institutions, school sports clubs and local sports clubs;</p> <p>e. facilitating and developing the use of sports facilities by schools, by local sports club sand by the local community;</p> <p>f. encouraging a climate of opinion in which parents, teachers, coaches and leaders stimulate young people to take regular physical exercise;</p> <p>g. providing education in sports ethics for pupils from primary school onwards.</p>	<p>Article 5 Building the Foundation 第5条 スポーツ基盤の形成</p> <p>Appropriate steps shall be taken to develop physical fitness and the acquisition of basic sports skills and to encourage the practice of sport by young people, notably:</p> <p>i. by ensuring that programmes of and, facilities for sport, recreation and physical education are made available to all pupils and that appropriate time is set aside for this;</p> <p>ii. by ensuring the training of qualified teachers in this area at all schools;</p> <p>iii. by ensuring that appropriate opportunities exist for continuing the practice of sport after compulsory education;</p> <p>iv. by encouraging the development of appropriate links between schools or other educational establishments, school sports clubs and local sports clubs;</p> <p>v. by facilitating and developing the use of sports facilities by schools and by the local community;</p> <p>vi. by encouraging a climate of opinion in which parents, teachers, coaches and leaders stimulate young people to take regular physical exercise;</p> <p>vii. by providing education in sports ethics for pupils from primary school onwards.</p>
<p>Article 12 – Developing participation 第12条 参加の促進</p>	<p>1. The practice of sport, whether for the purpose of leisure and recreation, health promotion or improving performance, shall be promoted across the whole population through the provision of appropriate facilities and programmes of all kinds and of access to qualified coaches, instructors and staff, whether volunteers or professionals.</p> <p>2. Encouraging the provision of opportunities to participate in sport at workplaces shall be regarded as an integral part of a balanced sports policy</p>	<p>1.The practice of sport, whether it be for the purpose of leisure and recreation, health promotion, or improving performance, shall be promoted to all parts of the population through the provision of appropriate facilities and programmes of all kinds and of qualified coaches, trainers and staff, either volunteer or professional.</p> <p>2.Encouraging the provision of opportunities to participate in sport at workplaces shall be regarded as an integral part of a balanced sports policy.</p>	<p>Article 6 Developing participation 第6条 参加の促進</p> <p>1. The practice of sport, whether it be for the purpose of leisure and recreation, of health promotion, or of improving performance, shall be promoted for all parts of the population through the provision of appropriate facilities and programmes of all kinds and of qualified instructors, leaders or "animateurs".</p> <p>2. Encouraging the provision of opportunities to participate in sport at work places shall be regarded as an integral part of a balanced sports policy.</p>
<p>Article 13 – Improving performance 第13条 競技力の向上</p>	<p>1. The practice of sport at higher levels shall be supported and encouraged in appropriate and specific ways. The support shall cover such areas as talent identification and counselling, the provision of suitable facilities, developing care and support for athletes using sports medicine and sports science in line with sports ethical standards, encouraging scientific coaching and providing training for coaches and others with leadership functions and helping clubs to provide appropriate structures and competitive outlets.</p>	<p>1.The practice of sport at higher levels shall be supported and encouraged in appropriate and specific ways. The support will cover such areas as talent identification and counselling; the provision of suitable facilities; developing care and support with sports medicine and sports science in line with sports ethical standards; encouraging scientific coaching and coach education and other leadership functions; helping clubs to provide appropriate structures and competitive outlets.</p>	<p>Article 7 Improving Performance 第7条 競技力の向上</p> <p>The practice of sport at higher levels shall be supported and encouraged in appropriate and specific ways, in co-operation with the relevant sports organisations. The support will cover such areas as talent identification and counselling; the provision of suitable facilities; developing care and support with sports medicine and sports science; encouraging scientific coaching and coach education and other leadership functions; helping clubs to provide appropriate structures and competitive outlets.</p>
<p>Article 14 – Supporting top level and professional sport 第14条 トップレベル及びプロ・スポーツへの支援</p>	<p>1. Methods of providing appropriate direct or indirect support for athletes who demonstrate exceptional sporting qualities shall be devised in order to give them opportunities to fully develop their sporting and human abilities, while ensuring full respect for their individual personality and physical and moral integrity.</p> <p>Such support should include aspects relating to the identification of talent, to the dual careers of athletes, to balanced education while in training institutes, and to a smooth integration into society through the development of career prospects during and after involvement in high-level sport.</p> <p>2. The organisation and management of professionally organised sport, including by the sports entertainment industry, shall be conducted through competent and well-governed bodies, supportive of appropriate social dialogue with athletes’ representatives and of the regulatory role of the relevant international governing bodies as regards ensuring harmonised rules of the game, safeguarding the integrity of sport and co-ordinating competition calendars. People engaging professionally in sport should have appropriate social status, ethical safeguards against all forms of exploitation and the enjoyment of economic and social rights.</p> <p>3. The organisation of top-level and professional sports competitions should be in compliance with the principle of openness in sporting competitions, giving priority to sporting merit. Competition organisers should work to reconcile the needs and interests of individual/local team competitions and those of national teams.</p>	<p>1.Methods of providing appropriate direct or indirect support for athletes who reveal exceptional sporting qualities should be devised, in order to give them opportunities to fully develop their sporting and human capacities, in the full respect of their individual personality and physical and moral integrity. Such support will include aspects related to the identification of talent, to balanced education while in training institutes, and to a smooth integration into society through the development of career prospects during and after sporting excellence.</p> <p>2.The organisation and management of professionally organised sport, including by sport entertainment industry, shall be conducted through appropriately competent and well-governed bodies, paying attention to appropriate social dialogue with athletes 'representatives. Practitioners engaging professionally in sport should be provided with appropriate social status, enjoyment of economic and social rights and with ethical safeguards against all forms of exploitation</p>	<p>Article 8 Supporting Top level and Professional Sport 第8条 トップレベル及びプロ・スポーツへの支援</p> <p>1. Methods of providing appropriate direct or indirect support for sportsmen and women who reveal exceptional sporting qualities shall be devised in co-operation with sports organisations, in order to give them opportunities to develop fully their sporting and human capacities, in the full respect of their individual personality and physical and moral integrity. Such support will include aspects related to the identification of talent, to balanced education while in training institutes, and to a smooth integration into society through development of career prospects during and after sporting excellence.</p> <p>2. The organisation and management of professionally organised sport shall be promoted through appropriate competent bodies. Practitioners engaging professionally in sport should be provided with appropriate social status and protection and with ethical safeguards against all forms of exploitation.</p>
<p>Article 15 – Facilities and activities 第15条 施設及び活動</p>	<p>1. Since participation in sport is dependent in part on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, their overall planning should be a matter for the public authorities. The range of facilities to be provided should take account of the public and private facilities which are already available. Those responsible should take account of national, regional and local requirements, and take measures designed to ensure good management and the safe and full use of facilities.</p> <p>2. Appropriate steps should be taken by the owners of sports facilities to enable persons from disadvantaged groups, including persons with physical or mental disabilities, to have access to such facilities.</p> <p>3. A clear framework should be provided, and appropriate steps should be taken, to empower event organisers and owners of sporting facilities to fulfil their safety and security obligations effectively.</p>	<p>1.Since the scale of participation in sport is dependent in part on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, their overall planning should be accepted as a matter for public authorities. The range of facilities to be provided should take account of public and private facilities which are available. Those responsible should take account of national, regional and local requirements, and incorporate measures designed to ensure good management and their safe and full use.</p> <p>2.Appropriate steps should be taken by the owners of sports facilities to enable persons from or living in disadvantaged communities including those with physical or mental disabilities to have access to such facilities.</p> <p>3.A clear framework shall be provided, and appropriate steps shall be taken to empower event organisers and owners of sporting facilities to fulfil the safety and security obligations effectively.</p>	<p>Article 4 Facilities and Activities 第4条 施設及び活動</p> <p>1. No discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status, shall be permitted in the access to sports facilities or to sports activities.</p> <p>2. Measures shall be taken to ensure that all citizens have opportunities to take part in sport and, where necessary, additional measures shall be taken aimed at enabling both young gifted people, as well as disadvantaged or disabled individuals or groups to be able to exercise such opportunities effectively.</p> <p>3. Since the scale of participation in sport is dependent in part on the extent, the variety and the accessibility of facilities, their overall planning shall be accepted as a matter for public authorities. The range of facilities to be provided shall take account of public, private, commercial and other facilities which are available. Those responsible shall take account of national, regional and local requirements, and incorporate measures designed to ensure good management and their safe and full use.</p> <p>4. Appropriate steps should be taken by the owners of sports facilities to enable disadvantaged persons including those with physical or mental disabilities to have access to such facilities.</p>

新ヨーロッパ・スポーツ憲章 改定案第2版と最終版の比較（原文の比較）

	最終版	改定案第2版	(参考) 2001年版の対応箇所
Article 16 – Human Resources 第16条 人的資源	<p>1. The development, by appropriate bodies, of training courses leading to diplomas and qualifications covering all aspects of sport, including its compliance with human rights, ethics, integrity and sustainability, shall be encouraged. Such courses should be appropriate to the needs of participants of all backgrounds involved in different kinds and levels of sport and designed for those working both voluntarily and professionally (instructors, coaches, managers, officials, doctors, safety officers, architects, engineers, child safeguarding officers, etc.).</p> <p>2. Those involved in the leadership or supervision of sports activities should have appropriate qualifications, with particular emphasis on the protection of ethical values, integrity and human rights, including the protection of the human dignity, safety and health of the people in their charge.</p> <p>3. Special attention should be paid to volunteering. Voluntary personnel, if given appropriate training and supervision, can make an invaluable contribution to the development of sport as a whole and encourage the participation of everyone in the practice and organisation of sports activities. The recruitment, training and retention of volunteers should be encouraged through the recognition of voluntary work, support for the holistic training of volunteer coaches and other measures.</p>	<p>1.The development of training courses by appropriate bodies, leading to diplomas and qualifications to cover all aspects of sport, including its compliance with human rights, ethics, integrity and sustainability, shall be encouraged. Such courses should be appropriate to the needs of participants of all genders involved in different kinds and levels of sport and designed for both those working voluntarily or professionally (instructors, coaches, managers, officials, doctors, safety officers, architects, engineers, child safeguarding officers, etc).</p> <p>2.Those involved in the leadership or supervision of sports activities should have appropriate qualifications, paying attention to the protection of ethical values, integrity and human rights, including the protection of the human dignity, safety and health of the people in their charge.</p> <p>3.Special attention should be paid to volunteering. Voluntary personnel, given appropriate training and supervision, can make an invaluable contribution to the comprehensive development of sport and encourage the participation of the population in the practice and organisation of sport activities. The recruitment, training and retaining of volunteers should be encouraged through the recognition of voluntary work, support for the holistic training of volunteer coaches and other measures.</p>	<p>Article 9 Human Resource 第9条 人的資源</p> <p>1. The development of training courses by appropriate bodies, leading to diplomas and qualifications to cover all aspects of sports promotion shall be encouraged. Such courses should be appropriate to the needs of participants in different kinds and levels of sport and recreation and designed for both those working voluntarily or professionally (leaders, coaches, managers, officials, doctors, architects, engineers, etc).</p> <p>2. Those involved in the leadership or supervision of sports activities should have appropriate qualifications paying particular attention to the protection of the safety and health of the people in their charge.</p>
Article 17 – Information and research 第17条 情報及び研究活動	<p>1. Suitable structures and means for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information on sport at local, national and international levels should be maintained to the most up-to-date standards and developed further in line with relevant technological advances. This should notably include taking due account of digitisation and other important technological developments and of their use and application in the sporting context.</p> <p>2. Scientific research into all aspects of sport, including its positive and negative effects on health, issues of ethics and governance, new trends and other central underlying principles, shall be further promoted and supported. Arrangements shall be made for disseminating and exchanging such information and the results of such research at the most appropriate level – locally, regionally, nationally or internationally – including as a basis for the further development of informed sports policies.</p>	<p>1.Suitable structures and means for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information on sport at local, national and international levels should be maintained at an up-to-date standard and developed further according to the pertinent technological standards. This shall notably include the appropriate reflection of digitalisation and other important technological developments just like their use and application in the sporting context.</p> <p>2.Scientific research into all aspects of sport, including positive and negative effects on health, its ethics, governance, new trends and other central underlying principles, shall further be promoted and supported. Arrangements shall be made for diffusing and exchanging such information and the results of such research at the most appropriate level, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally, including as a basis for the further evolution of informed sport policies.</p>	<p>Article 11 Information and Research 第11条 情報及び研究活動</p> <p>Suitable structures and means for the collection and dissemination of pertinent information on sport at local, national and international levels shall be developed. Scientific research into all aspects of sport shall be promoted. Arrangements shall be made for diffusing and exchanging such information and the results of such research at the most appropriate level, locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.</p>
Article 18 – Finance 第18条 財源	<p>1. Appropriate support and resources from public funds at national, regional and local levels, including, where appropriate, lottery contributions, adequate public budget provisions, tax exemptions, the lending of premises, etc. shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter.</p> <p>2. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the capacity of the sports sector itself to generate and allocate appropriate resources for its further development, both in terms of its social and its high-level aspects.</p> <p>3. Public measures of support for the organisation of sporting events should be granted in the light of the relevant environmental standards and sustainable economic and social benefits that such events can achieve, in order to realise the positive potential of sporting events and increase public acceptance.</p>	<p>1.Appropriate support and resources from public funds at national, regional and local levels, including where appropriate lottery contributions, adequate public budget provisions, tax exemptions, premises lending etc. shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims and purposes of this Charter.</p> <p>2.Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation and appropriate attribution by the sports sector itself of resources for its further development in both its social and high-level component.</p> <p>3.Public measures of support for the organisation of sporting events should be granted in light of the compliance with relevant environmental standards and sustainable economic and social benefits such events can achieve, in order to activate the positive potential of sporting events and increase public acceptance.</p>	<p>Article 12 Finance 第12条 財源</p> <p>Appropriate support and resources from public funds (i.e. at central, regional and local levels) shall be made available for the fulfilment of the aims and purposes of this Charter. Mixed public and private financial support for sport should be encouraged, including the generation by the sports sector itself of resources necessary for its further development.</p>
Article 19 – Domestic and international co-operation 第19条 国内及び国際協調	<p>1. Appropriate structures for the proper co-ordination of the development and promotion of sport between the various stakeholders should be put in place where they do not already exist at national, regional and local levels in order to achieve the aims of this Charter, thus ensuring that sport is a structural element of the well-being of our society.</p> <p>2. International co-operation at both global and continental levels is also necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter. This can be achieved through the exchange of good practice, education programmes, capac</p>	<p>1.Appropriate structures for the proper co-ordination of the development and promotion of sport between the various stakeholders, should be developed when they do not already exist at central, regional and local levels in order to achieve the aims of this Charter, ensuring that sport is a structural element of the well-being of our society.</p> <p>2.International co-operation both at global and continental levels is also necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter. This can be achieved through the exchange of good practice, education programmes, capacity development, advocacy, pledges, as well as indicators and other monitoring and evaluation tools.</p>	<p>Article 13 Domestic and International Co-operation 第13条 国内及び国際協調</p> <p>1. Appropriate structures for the proper co-ordination of the development and promotion of sport, both between the various public administrations and agencies concerned by sports questions, and between the public and voluntary sectors, shall be developed when they do not already exist at central, regional and local levels in order to achieve the aims of this Charter. Such co-ordination will take account of other areas of policy making and planning such as education, health, social service, town and country planning, environment, the arts and other leisure services, and ensure that sport is an integral part of socio-cultural development.</p> <p>2. Co-operation at European and international level is also necessary for the fulfilment of the aims of this Charter.</p>
Article 20 – Support and follow-up to the implementation of the Charter 第20条 本憲章の導入支援とフォローアップ	<p>1. The Council of Europe as a whole and other international organisations should be encouraged to use sport as a vehicle to promote values and to mainstream sport in strategies and action plans.</p> <p>2. To facilitate the promotion and the implementation of this Charter, relevant stakeholders should be invited to pledge for the implementation of the Charter in their policies, strategies and programmes.</p> <p>3. At European level, it is important to review progress and support the implementation of the Charter, in particular to guarantee the positive impact of sport on health, inclusion and education, to maximise its potential to promote a dynamic civil society as well as a culture of human rights, the rule of law, democratic governance and sustainability, and to fight threats to sports integrity. The Council of Europe’s Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport should be used to assess and promote progress in the implementation of the Charter, including by:</p> <p>a. facilitating the exchange of information and good practices;</p> <p>b. holding thematic exchanges on issues pertaining to the Charter;</p> <p>c. collecting and publishing information to monitor the implementation of the Charter;</p> <p>d. supporting the promotion and implementation of the Charter through regular multilateral and country-specific activities.</p>	<p>1.The Council of Europe as a whole and other international organisations should be encouraged to use sport as a vehicle to promote values, and to mainstream sport in strategies and actions plans.</p> <p>2.To facilitate the promotion and the implementation of this Charter, relevant stakeholders shall be invited to pledge for the implementation of the Charter through their policies, strategies and programmes.</p> <p>3.At European level, it is important to review progress and support the implementation of the Charter particularly to guarantee the positive impact of sport on health, inclusion and education, to maximise its potential to promote a vivid civil society as well as a culture of human rights, rule of law, democratic governance and sustainability and to fight threats to sports integrity. The Council of Europe’s Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport should assess and promote progress in the implementation of the Charter, including by:</p> <p>a. facilitating the exchange of information and good practices;</p> <p>b. holding thematic exchanges on issues pertaining to the Charter;</p> <p>c. collecting and publishing information to monitor the implementation of the Charter;</p> <p>d. supporting the promotion and implementation of the Charter both through regular multilateral and country-specific activities.</p>	