



Thank you for inviting me to be the conference panellist, it is honour, but moreover it is responsibility to share the best practices related to human rights with the colleagues and audience, while we are still witnessing human rights violations in certain form.

Addressing human rights challenges promote significant and systemic change within the world of sport. Lately there are some indicators that the reforms are taking place. Historically the IOC Agenda 2020 commits to ensuring respect for human rights and the FIFA or Commonwealth Games have made good progress in recent years, but there are still rooms for improvement within IFs to acknowledge their responsibility as well.

The declaration of human rights gives guidance to build policy in the sports sector.

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Following this historic act, the Assembly called upon all member countries to publicise the text of the Declaration and to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories.

Sport has this amazing unique way of making a positive impact on society. We all understand that nothing is all sunshine. While we need to focus on all the issues and unacceptable human rights violations, we shall put on the scale what can be achieved, if we set all of our efforts together to ensure greater well-being in our local communities. At the same time, we want to bring the eyes and ears of the world to places where the population has been standing alone and with sporting events, we not only create awareness, we must create realistic positive change.

In sport sector the Human Rights could be considered as one of the last issues, a hot topic of these days. A group of American Senators have called on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to relocate the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games out of China due to reported human rights violations in the country. The resolution was unveiled on the same day the IOC revealed they would be delaying the establishment of a Human Rights Advisory Committee, with the IOC Executive Board deciding to further develop its strategy on the topic.

It seems to be in common sense very important, that any sport organisation is committed to host collective and pro-active action on human rights. The International Federations must understand that at the same time, that they are not the government and before we even talk about human rights (protection at events) we must ensure that they are firmly secured within

its own constitution and in fact, in some point, very limited are stipulated within the Olympic Charter and the Olympic Values.

There are so many different avenues which need to be tackled. Which remedies do we have for victims in human rights abuses tied to major events? As much as we protect the athletes on and off the field of play. We have the same obligations to protect the rights of workers, environmentalists, journalists and the list goes on.

Many people want to change the world. Few actually do. In sport we should be realistic in all our approaches and should not set unrealistic goals and because of such, walk away and lose the chance to make a difference.

Sport has this amazing unique way of making a positive impact on society. We all understand that nothing is all sunshine. While we need to focus on all the issues and unacceptable human rights violations, we must put on the scale, what can be achieved if we put all of our efforts together to ensure what we can do in the local community. At the same time, we want to bring the world to places where the population have been standing alone and with the event, we cannot only create awareness, we can create positive change.

Many egregious human rights violations persist including torture, detention without trial, gender inequality, sexual violence and violation of rights, racism and xenophobic intolerance. Human rights ensure State sovereignty to help societies grown and be resilient, empower women and children, advance development, prevent conflict and ensure an equitable world. The Olympic Movement obligation and duty should be to ensure Human Rights violations do not continue without repercussion and responsibility or focus and aid given towards these issues.

According to some NGO's, the key issue is not Human Rights in Sport Sector, but the process the International Sport Organisations. There should be distinguished distance between the expectation and set of criteria that formulate the HR policies. The sport sector should show greater engagement towards the Human Rights and provide the opportunity for better civil society, legitimacy and remedy.

Committee of Ministers adopted the Recommendation on extreme martial arts and combat activities that replace the Recommendation (99) 11 which was on prohibition of free fighting contests, such as cage fighting. In 2018 the IOC began working with the experts on Recommendation on Human rights strategy to review and strengthen the existing human rights work. Together with experts, the IOC assesses the current approach and make recommendation on core content of strategic framework on human rights for the organisation. The activities carried out were following:

- Review the landscape evoking the intersection between sport and human rights
- Review the IOC internal documents

These recommendations include numerous elements that are relevant to human rights, but we should focus more on protection and wellbeing such as medical care, economic and social rights of athletes.

In my opinion the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms should be followed in terms of the possibilities to practice the sport in general and particularly any kind of the martial arts recognised by the GAISF / IOC and should protect the physical integrity of persons within their jurisdiction. If the activities are not complying to the general principles, moreover the WADA code compliance, the restriction might be imposed.

I would like to express and introduce opinion as expert of the consultative board and as the International Federation directly and indirectly involved in development of the martial arts and sport of Sambo.

The International Sports Federation should have the interest to regulate and control the sports respecting the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom as well as general principles of the recognition settled by the GAISF / IOC. If the conditions are fulfilled and the most time mentioned principles of the good governance, protection of the athletes' health, integrity of sport etc. fully comply with these rules and regulations and national jurisdiction, the sport should be accepted.

The International Federations already working seriously on the injury prevention programmes. The medical passports are already in place to protect the athlete's health against any types of injuries such as concussions, contusion and in some sports the full head, shin, gloves protection the health risk decrease. The philosophy of the combat and martial art sports is to protect the health of opponent as well as to show the respect to your community; this aspect is missing within the sports which are business oriented



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