

Version for public comments



Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games
Sustainable Sourcing Code
(Draft)

DRAFT

The Tokyo Organising Committee of
the Olympic and Paralympic Games

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1. Objectives

The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (hereinafter “Tokyo 2020”), will pursue a wide variety of initiatives concerning sustainability in environmental, social economic and other terms for the Tokyo 2020 Games, based on the Tokyo 2020 Sustainability Plan (formulated on ____).

To this end, Tokyo 2020 believes that, in the procuring process in the preparation and operational phases of the Games, it should fulfill its social responsibilities through procurement with consideration for sustainability, as well as economic rationality, while concentrating its sourcing efforts on products and services really essential to the delivery of the Games. To clarify principles for elaborating specific procurement methods, Tokyo 2020 established the Fundamental Principles for the Sustainable Sourcing Code in January 2016.

Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted at the UN General Assembly in the meantime, include the goal of “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.” Efforts in sustainable sourcing for the Tokyo 2020 Games will bequeath the legacy of the reform of consumption and production patterns in the entire society, including the introduction and promotion of sustainable practices in the private and public sectors.

Under the above-mentioned Fundamental Principles, the Sustainable Sourcing Code is aimed at defining standards and operational procedures for ensuring procurement with respect to international agreements and codes of conduct in relevant fields of sustainability (including the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Core Labour Standards, United Nations Global Compact, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights), and in consideration of compliance with laws and regulations; environmental issues, including global warming and depletion of natural resources; human rights and labour issues; promotion of fair business practices; invigoration of regional economies; and positive contribution in other fields.

Tokyo 2020 will promote all stakeholders' efforts to ensure the compliance with the Sustainable Sourcing Code in collaboration with parties involved, including suppliers, licensees and supply chains, and encourage expansion of initiatives similar to Sustainable Sourcing Code-based ones and widespread recognition of the importance of sustainability among various parties in the society, including delivery partners and suppliers, with the aim of creating a society that helps ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, as SDGs advocate.

2. Scope

The Sourcing Code covers the entire range of products and services procured by Tokyo 2020 and licensed products (hereinafter “procured products, etc.”), including products and services procured from partner companies.

Tokyo 2020 requires all suppliers and licensees to comply with the Sourcing Code in producing and distributing procured products, etc. Furthermore, Tokyo 2020 requires suppliers and licensees to encourage their supply chains to comply with the Sourcing Code.

Suppliers and licensees shall follow the procedure provided in “5. Verification Procedure” in complying with the Sourcing Code and encouraging supply chains to do so.

3. Principles of Tokyo 2020 Sustainable Sourcing

To achieve sustainability in preparing and operating the Games, Tokyo 2020 implements sustainable sourcing practices according to the following four principles

that imply the concept of transparency and due diligence.

« Four principles »ⁱ

Tokyo 2020 places the utmost importance on:

- (1) how procured products, etc. are supplied;
- (2) the origin of procured products, etc. and the resources they are made of;
- (3) compliance with the Sourcing Code throughout the supply chains; and
- (4) the effective use of resources.

Tokyo 2020 makes sure that procured products, etc. are safe and hygienic for all people involved, including athletes, staff members and spectators, and are fully considerate of the religious and cultural diversity of these people, preventing discrimination and harassment.

4. Standards for Sustainability

Based on the above four principles, Tokyo 2020 has set the following standards for sustainability, which suppliers and licensees, and their supply chains (hereinafter “suppliers, etc.”), are required to meet concerning procured products, etc.

(1) General affairs

i. Compliance with laws and regulations

Suppliers, etc. shall comply with relevant national and international laws, regulations, etc., throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

ii. Ban on retaliatory actions

Suppliers, etc. shall not take retaliatory actions against those who have reported violation of laws and ordinances, discrimination, etc.

(2) Environment

Amid ongoing development of environment-related laws, regulations, policies, guidelines and the like in Japan, Tokyo 2020 will implement its sourcing practices in accordance with the Act on Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities (Act No. 100 of 2000) in principle, and will require procured products and services to meet the standards provided for in the

policies that the Government of Japan and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government have developed to reduce environmental burdens (e.g. the national government's Basic Policy for the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services and the Tokyo Metropolitan Green Purchasing Guidelines).

Tokyo 2020 will also set desired levels of environmental performance, etc. of individual products and services, considering the goals established in the Tokyo 2020 Sustainability Plan.

Additionally, due consideration should be given to reducing environmental burdens not only through the performance of products and services themselves but also throughout the process of their production, distribution and other processes.

i. Energy savings

Suppliers, etc. should take measures to reduce energy consumption throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. Examples of possible measures include use of low carbon materials, introduction of highly energy-saving facilities and logistics systems, thermal insulation of buildings, and introduction of energy management systems.

ii. Use of low carbon / carbon-free energy

Suppliers, etc. should use energy with low CO₂ emission factors throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. Examples of possible measures include use of electricity and heat generated from renewable energy sources or lower CO₂-emitting fuels, such as natural gas.

iii. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by other means

Suppliers, etc. should take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. Examples of possible measures include replacement of fluorocarbon-based freezers and refrigerators with fluorocarbon-free ones (natural refrigerant-based ones), and use of carbon offset schemes.

iv. Promotion of the 3 Rs ("Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle")

Suppliers, etc. should ensure that procured products, etc. will be reusable and/or recyclable after the Games by using multipurpose parts/materials, and adopting easily detachable or dismountable structures.

Suppliers, etc. should also use recycled parts/materials and raw materials including

recycled resources, and take measures to use resources effectively by minimizing, reusing and/or recycling wastes, using energy recovery systems when resources cannot be reused or recycled, and other means.

v. Reduced use of containers, packaging, etc.

Suppliers, etc. should take measures to minimize use of containers and packaging for individual products, and packing and shipping materials, including boxes and transport pallets, throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. They should also use reusable and/or recyclable containers and packaging, and packing and shipping materials.

vi. Prevention of contamination, management of chemicals, and waste disposal

Suppliers, etc. shall prevent contamination of the air, water, soil, etc., appropriately manage chemicals (including chemicals contained in products), and appropriately dispose of wastes throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., based on relevant environmental laws, ordinances, etc. They also should take measures to avoid the creation of adverse impacts on the environment and human health throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

vii. Collection of raw materials with consideration for resource conservation

If suppliers, etc. use resources deriving from forests, oceans, etc. for procured products, etc., they shall not use resources illegally collected or cultivated. They also should use raw materials collected or cultivated in consideration of resource conservation, for procured products, etc.

viii. Conservation of biodiversity

Suppliers, etc. shall not use raw materials for procured products, etc. derived from endangered animal and plant species at which no measures to protect resources and ensure the reproduction of species are aimed. Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., including collection or cultivation of raw materials, suppliers, etc. should take measures to reduce burdens on biodiversity and the ecosystem by conserving rare animals and plants, adopting production methods that have little adverse impacts on organisms and their habitats, and other means.

(3) Human rights

Tokyo 2020 strongly supports one of the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter: “The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Olympic Charter shall be secured without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” It also places high priority on the perspectives of diversity and inclusion.

i. Compliance with and respect for international human rights standards

Suppliers, etc. shall comply with and respect international standards concerning human rights (in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention on the Rights of the Child; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others) regarding procured products, etc.

ii. Ban on discrimination and harassment

Suppliers, etc. shall eliminate any forms of discrimination and harassment based on race, nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, level of ability, social status, etc.,ⁱⁱ throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

iii. Ban on violation of the rights of local residents, etc.

Suppliers, etc. shall not illegally force local residents, etc. to leave their residences, or largely destroy the local living environment, throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

iv. Respect for women’s rights

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. should respect women’s rights and give due consideration to making good use of the capabilities of women as human resources and developing childcare

leave systems from the perspective of women's empowerment, promotion of a gender-equal society, and reproductive health rights.

v. Respect for the rights of persons with disabilities

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. should respect the rights of persons with disabilities, and give due consideration to stimulating employment of persons with disabilities, creating a barrier-free workplace environment, and using products produced by persons with disabilities receiving vocational aid, in order to encourage them to participate in economic and social activities.

vi. Respect for children's rights

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. should respect children's rights, and give due consideration to ensuring safety in providing products and services for children, and supporting parents who take care of children, in addition to stopping child labour, in order to encourage children's healthy growth.

vii. Respect for the rights of social minorities

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. should respect the rights of social minorities, such as ethnic, cultural and sexual minorities (including LGBTs) and immigrant workers, as fully as the rights of other people, and give due consideration to supporting these people to enjoy economic and social rights equal to the rights of other people, while taking into consideration the protection of privacy according to their characteristics.

(4) Labour

While labour is involved in each phase of production, distribution and other processes, and labour-related problems, including child labour, long working hours, and issues related to foreign workers, have been pointed out both in Japan and abroad, Tokyo 2020 will require suppliers, etc. to ensure proper labour management and an appropriate working environment.

i. Compliance with and respect for international labour standards

Suppliers, etc. shall comply with and respect international labour standards (the

ILO Core Labor Standards, in particular) throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

ii. Freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining

Suppliers, etc. shall secure the fundamental rights of workers, such as freedom of association and the right of collective bargaining, employed for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

iii. Ban on forced labour

Suppliers, etc. shall not compel workers to engage in any forms of forced labour, or be involved in human trafficking, throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

iv. Ban on child labour

Suppliers, etc. shall not make children work in any forms throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

v. Ban on discrimination in employment and careers

Suppliers, etc. shall not discriminate against workers employed for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. in employment or working conditions on account of race, nationality, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, level of ability, social status, etc. ⁱⁱ

vi. Living wage

Suppliers, etc. shall pay at least the minimum wage provided for in relevant laws and ordinances to workers employed for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

Suppliers, etc. also should give due consideration to paying wages at a level that can cover the costs of each worker's living necessities.

vii. Ban on long working hours

Suppliers, etc. shall not set illegally long work hours for workers (or set long work hours that cause damage to workers' health and welfare for workers to whom working hour regulations, etc. do not apply) throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

viii. Safety and hygiene of workplaces

Suppliers, etc. shall create physically and mentally safe and healthy working environments and conditions, including mental health care, for workers employed for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. in accordance with laws and ordinances relevant to health and hygiene. Suppliers, etc. also should give due consideration to fostering working environments that bring workers a favorable work-life balance.

ix. Foreign and immigrant workers

Suppliers, etc. shall not treat foreign and immigrant workers (including technical interns) who work in the supplier's country for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. unjustly in terms of labour management, such as depriving them of their passport, forcing them to return home, collecting deposit money from them, paying no wages, setting illegally long work hours for them, or illicit conduct specified in relevant laws and ordinances (for example, in Japan, the Ministerial Ordinance on Criteria for Landing, which provides for criteria mentioned in Clause 2, Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act). Suppliers, etc. also shall notify each worker of his/her working conditions in a format written in the language that he/she can understand in accordance with laws, administrative directions, etc. Moreover, if suppliers, etc. have workers introduced or sent to them, they should check whether the businesses who introduce or send workers to them have been licensed based on laws and ordinances, or whether the said businesses illicitly violate the rights of foreign workers. Additionally, suppliers, etc. should take measures to provide favourable living environments for foreign workers, to establish systems for enabling foreign workers to easily file complaints and ask for consultation, and to collaborate with authorized labour-related organisations.

(5) Economy

Recently, fairness of business activities has become a focus of growing social interest. Moreover, sustainability is based on the three pillars of the environment, society and economy, the harmony of which is hoped for also in economic and business activities. Active efforts in procurement for the Games with involvement of small and mid-sized enterprises, which form the foundation of the Japanese economy, contribute to sustainable growth of the Japanese economy through developing new markets and acquiring further expertise. It is also necessary to take into account the recovery and

reconstruction of areas stricken by the Great East Japan Earthquake, etc. Therefore, Tokyo 2020 places importance on approaches for fair business practices and invigoration of regional economies.

i. Prevention of corruption

Suppliers, etc. shall not be involved in corruption, such as bribery, throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

ii. Fair business practices

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. shall comply with anti-trust acts and subcontracting laws, and shall not be engaged in unfair and uncompetitive business practices, such as dumping, beating down of prices, and bid-rigging, which are banned in these acts and other laws, ordinances, etc.

iii. Use of raw materials with no involvement with a conflict or crime

Suppliers, etc. shall not use any raw material for procured products, etc. which is involved with a conflict or crime or could be a money source of an armed force or criminal organization.

iv. Protection of intellectual property rights

Suppliers, etc. shall not violate the intellectual property rights (e.g. patent rights, copyrights, and design rights) and trade secrets of a third party, throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc.

v. Responsible marketing

Suppliers, etc. shall not use misleading representations prohibited by laws and ordinances related to product labelling (for example, in Japan, the Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations (Act No. 134 of 1962)), throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. Suppliers, etc. should give due consideration to consumers and society in the marketing process of procured products, etc. by avoiding use of discriminatory or misleading advertisements, restraining use of advertisements that will adversely affect children, and other means.

vi. Proper management of information

Throughout the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. shall handle personal information based on relevant laws, and properly manage the confidential matters that they come to know during their business operations related to the Games to prevent these matters from being leaked outside through cyberattacks, internal frauds, etc. Suppliers, etc. also should take preventive measures, such as enhancing management of information access and establishing systems for preventing information leakage according to the levels of information security risks, and proactively building systems useful in case of information leakage, including ones for identifying the cause of leakage and minimizing resulting damage.

vii. Invigoration of regional economies

Involvement in sustainable sourcing for the Tokyo 2020 Games will provide valuable experience for small and mid-sized enterprises in Japan, and stimulate them to enhance and invigorate their own competitiveness in the global market, which leads to the sustainable development of their local communities. Tokyo 2020 will therefore encourage enterprises in Japan to make efforts for sustainable sourcing, in cooperation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, which implements various initiatives, including Business Chance Navi 2020.

When outsourcing necessary functions and procuring raw materials for the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc., suppliers, etc. should give due consideration to providing business opportunities for domestic small and mid-sized companies and agricultural, forestry or fishery enterprises that take into account the environmental and social aspects of their business practices, and using domestic products.

5. Verification Procedure

(1) Understanding of the Sourcing Code

Enterprises who want to be a supplier or licensee shall check the content of the Sourcing Code beforehand, by referring to and/or using explanations to be formulated separately by Tokyo 2020 or other means.

(2) Proactive commitment

Enterprises who want to be a supplier or licensee shall commit to striving to comply with the Sourcing Code.

(3) Internal preparation for compliance with the Sourcing Code

Suppliers and licensees should properly check and assess sustainability-related risks that they face, and take internal preparatory measures to comply with the Sourcing Code according to the levels of the assessed risks, before and after entering into a contract with Tokyo 2020. ⁱⁱⁱ

(4) Dissemination

Suppliers and licensees should take proper measures to appropriately disseminate the content of the Sourcing Code to their relevant executives and workers, and supply chains, before and after entering into contracts with Tokyo 2020.

(5) Encouragement of supply chains' efforts towards sustainability

Suppliers and licensees should encourage their supply chains to comply with the Sourcing Code or other procurement policies equivalent to it, before and after entering into a contract with Tokyo 2020, aiming for compliance with the Sourcing Code through the production, distribution and other processes of procured products, etc. For this purpose, suppliers and licensees should properly check and assess sustainability-related risks that their supply chains face, and focus their efforts on the supply chains and fields that face higher risks concerning sustainability.

When encouraging their supply chains' efforts towards sustainability, suppliers and licensees should place high priority on communication with supply chains, in order to promote compliance with the Sourcing Code in collaboration with their supply chains, based on the principle of harmonious coexistence and co-prosperity.

To ensure the reliability of their initiatives in encouragement of and communication with their supply chains, suppliers and licensees should consider adding to their contracts with supply chains model provisions concerning sustainability to be formulated by Tokyo 2020 or other similar provisions.

(6) Record of compliance efforts

Suppliers and licensees should record their efforts to comply with the Sourcing Code, including encouragement of supply chains, as fully as possible before and after entering into contracts with Tokyo 2020, in order to be prepared to offer the record whenever they are asked to by Tokyo 2020.

Suppliers and licensees shall be prepared to offer information about the names and locations of facilities (including those owned by supply chains) where they produce procured products, etc. (in the assembling and finishing phases) and store

them, in particular, whenever they are asked to by Tokyo 2020. Additionally, they should consider building a system for offering other kinds of information about such facilities as fully as possible, whenever they are asked to by Tokyo 2020.

(7) Disclosure and explanation of compliance efforts

Enterprises who want to be a supplier or licensee shall disclose and explain their efforts (including planned efforts) to comply with the Sourcing Code, including encouragement of supply chains, in the manners designated by Tokyo 2020 according to the types and volumes of procured products, etc. Also after entering into contracts with Tokyo 2020, suppliers and licensees shall disclose and explain their efforts whenever they are asked to by Tokyo 2020.

(8) Check and monitoring of the status of compliance

Tokyo 2020 will check and monitor whether suppliers and licensees are complying with the Sourcing Code, when it recognises the necessity to do so according to the levels of risks to sustainability, before and after entering into contracts with suppliers and licensees.

Suppliers and licensees shall cooperate in the said check and monitoring by Tokyo 2020. If Tokyo 2020 recognises the necessity of further inspections as a result of the said check and monitoring, it may request suppliers and licensees to be audited by a third party designated by Tokyo 2020, and suppliers and licensees shall accept being subject to the audit. If Tokyo 2020 requests supply chains to accept the check and monitoring of their status of compliance with the Sourcing Code, and the audit of their supply chains, suppliers and licensees also shall cooperate as fully as possible.

(9) Improvement measures

If it is revealed that a supplier or licensee is not complying with the Sourcing Code, Tokyo 2020 will require the said supplier or licensee to take improvement measures and submit a written improvement plan within a certain period of time. In such cases, the said supplier or licensee shall submit a written improvement plan within a designated period, implement the improvement measures according to the plan approved by Tokyo 2020, and report the results to Tokyo 2020.

If it is revealed that a supply chain is not complying with the Sourcing Code, the supplier or licensee shall cooperate to encourage the supply chain to take improvement measures, in response to the request from Tokyo 2020.

If Tokyo 2020 recognises that a supplier or licensee has not taken proper improvement measures against its serious non-compliance with the Sourcing Code,

Tokyo 2020 can cancel the contract with the said supplier or licensee. However, if a supply chain is not complying with the Sourcing Code, Tokyo 2020 will not cancel the contract with the supplier or licensee as long as the supplier or licensee encourages the supply chain properly based on the provisions of this Sourcing Code and the request from Tokyo 2020.

6. Complaint Processing System

To properly deal with complaints on incompliance with the Sourcing Code, Tokyo 2020 will establish a complaint counter.

If a complaint on incompliance with the Sourcing Code is received, Tokyo 2020 will require the supplier, etc. against which the complaint has been filed to verify the facts, facilitate communication between the supplier, etc. and relevant stakeholders, and take necessary measures to resolve the said complaint.

More details of the complaint processing procedure will be defined separately by Tokyo 2020.

7. Individual Codes for Core Products/Services

In addition to the above sections 4 to 6, an individual code defined in the Appendix applies to each of the following products.

- Timber (Appendix 2-1) [* Comments on this Code are not invited this time.]
- Agricultural products (Appendix 2-2)
- Livestock products (Appendix 2-3)
- Fishery products (Appendix 2-4)
- Paper (tentative) (to be discussed in FY2017 or later) [* Comments on this Code are not invited this time.]
- Palm oil (tentative) (to be discussed in FY2017 or later) [* Comments on this Code are not invited this time.]

8. Others

Tokyo 2020 will request the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, national governmental bodies, etc. to respect the Sourcing Code concerning products and services procured by them for the Games.

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- i For details on the four principles, refer to the Fundamental Principles for the Sustainable Sourcing Code (formulated in January 2016). (<https://tokyo2020.jp/jp/games/sustainability/data/sus-principles-EN.pdf>)
 - ii Including discrimination and harassment on account of colour, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, and property.
 - iii The same as above.
 - iv To check and assess risks concerning sustainability, and address the risks, human rights due diligence, which the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights requires companies to put into practice, is useful as a model.

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Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

Certain key terms in this document are defined as follows.

Term	Definition
Products and Services	Construction; materials for construction; furniture, fixtures and consumables; a variety of services
Licensed products	Products manufactured, sold, etc. by a licensee in accordance with a license contract with Tokyo 2020
Supplier	A company contracted with Tokyo 2020 to provide products and services (tier 1 supplier)
Licensee	A company that manufactures, sells, etc. official products with use of the Games emblem, etc.
Delivery partner	A national government, prefectural/municipal government or private agency that provides financial and other support toward the planning and delivery of the Games
Supply chain	A company responsible for each phase in production, distribution and other processes, ranging from collection of raw materials to provision of them to suppliers / licensees (i.e. tier 2 supplier, tier 3 supplier, etc.)
Production, distribution and other processes	A process, including extraction of raw materials and manufacturing and distribution of products, up to the delivery of products and services to Tokyo 2020 or sales of licensed products. (Although it is important to see the overall life cycle from extraction of raw materials to disposal (i.e. value chain) with a view to sustainability, the scope of the service level of this Sourcing Code is defined up to the delivery of products and services to Tokyo 2020.)
Due diligence	Continuous process of assessing risks and adverse impacts created by violation of laws, ordinances, human rights, etc. in corporate activities, implementing necessary measures based on the results of the assessment, and reviewing the effects of the implemented measures
Women's empowerment	To empower women with rights and the capability of making decisions in their own lives, participating in the decision-making process at every level, and changing their

	social, economic and political circumstances
Reproductive health rights	Human rights applied to health in terms of sexuality and reproduction. Basic rights on freely and responsibly making a decision on the number of children to give birth to, pregnancy intervals, and timing of delivery of children, and making it possible to collect necessary information and take necessary measures for exercising these rights.

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Major references

- Referenced related to international agreements and codes of conduct
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - Paris Agreements
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
 - ILO Core Labor Standards (CLS)
 - United Nations Global Compact
 - OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Nations Convention against Torture)
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
 - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)
 - Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
 - Children's Rights and Business Principles (CRPBs)

- References related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games
 - Olympic Charter
 - Olympic Agenda 2020
 - LOCOG Sustainable Sourcing Code
 - London 2012 Food Vision
 - Rio 2016 Sustainable Supply Chain Guide
 - Rio 2016 Taste of the Games

- References related to ISO standards
 - ISO20121
 - ISO26000

• ISO20400

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