

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

# **Ethics and Good Governance, Olympic Agenda 2020 Play the Game Conference**

Pâquerette Girard-Zappelli, IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer

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# Pierre de Coubertin - Olympic Charter

## Olympic Movement Fundamental Principles



- Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example, social responsibility and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.
- Ethics, the Olympic Movement's DNA.





- Historically based on volunteering, the sports movement faced challenges with the increase of its revenues.
- Respect of sport's autonomy by governments is a must.
- Sport's autonomy does not mean that sport is above the Rule of Law.
- There is no respect for sport's autonomy without good governance of sports organisations.

# Complex responsibilities



- Sport is a mix of responsibilities: private sports organisations and public authorities through public funding, in particular in infrastructure, health and societal aspects.
- The governance of sports organisations is complex due to a complex network of responsibilities within the sports movement (IFs/Continental/NFs), as well as the involvement of public policies.





- Each sports organisation is responsible for respecting its applicable law, assessing its risks and reacting accordingly in the event of problems.
- Confronted with common threats, the sports movement set about finding a global common solution:
  - World Anti-Doping Agency and the IOC Ethics Commission, 1999
  - Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of Olympic and Sports Movement, 2009
  - Competition manipulation: IOC Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS), 2013.

# Olympic and Sports Movement Congress in 2009

## Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance



“The legitimacy and autonomy of the Olympic Movement depends on upholding the highest standards of ethical behaviour and good governance. All the members of the Olympic Movement should adopt, as their minimum standard, the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic Movement, as proposed by the IOC. All members of the Olympic Movement must always demonstrate integrity, accountability and transparency, as well as the highest level of management skills.”

(extract from Recommendation 41)



**All organisations belonging to the Olympic Movement to accept and comply with the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement (“PGG”).**

1. Such compliance to be monitored and evaluated. Supporting tools and processes can be provided by the IOC in order to help organisations become compliant with the principles of good governance, if necessary.
2. Organisations to be responsible for running self-evaluation on a regular basis. The IOC to be regularly informed of the results of the organisations’ self-evaluations. In the event of missing such information, the IOC to request such an evaluation at its discretion.
3. The “PGG” to be updated periodically, emphasising the necessity for transparency, integrity and opposition to any form of corruption.



### IOC to further increase transparency

1. The financial statements of the IOC to be prepared and audited according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), even if these higher standards are legally not required from the IOC.
2. The IOC to produce an annual activity and financial report, including the allowance policy for IOC members.

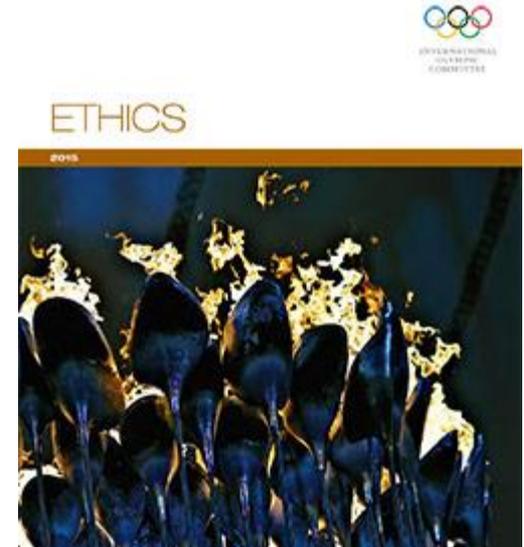


- 9 members elected by the Session: minimum 5 independent personalities + maximum 4 IOC Members, including a representative of the IOC Athletes' Commission;
- Integrity and Compliance Hotline launched April 2015: manipulation of competitions or any other breach of the IOC Code of Ethics;
- Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer: Prevention and advice and, in the event of suspicion of non-compliance to submit the situation to the Ethics Commission, with appeal mechanisms.



### Detailed scope of application

- A. Fundamental Principles including in particular:
  - 1. Respect for the Olympic spirit, of the principle of the universality and political neutrality of the Olympic Movement;
  - 2. Respect of international conventions on protecting human rights insofar as they apply to OG-related activities;
- B. Integrity of Conduct no fraud or corruption
- C. Integrity of Competitions no form of cheating
- D. Good Governance and Resources
- E. Candidatures
- F. Confidentiality
- G. Reporting Obligation



# IOC Code of Ethics Implementing Provisions



- The Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Commission
- The Directions Concerning the Election of the IOC President
- The Rules on Conflict of Interests
- The Rules of Conduct for the Olympic Games and the Youth Olympic Games Candidature Process
- The Rules of Good Conduct for Selecting IFs for the Olympic Programme
- The Basic Principles of Good Governance
- The Rules on Manipulation of Competition during the Olympic Games



- All documents, procedure documentation (including the HCC) published on website
- Sessions meetings fully broadcast live
- Financial transparency
- Independent Audit Committee – internal auditor
- Annual report including the activities of the IOC administration
- IOC administration: risk management and process supervision and control - OpEx



- Change the philosophy
- Financial support for the new philosophy

### COMPETITION MANIPULATION

#### Cheating to LOSE

- Often organised by a criminal group
- Once involved, difficult to disengage
- Direct impact on fans
- No “test”, difficult to detect → IBIS

### DOPING

#### Cheating to WIN

- Individual act
- Possibility to stop doping
- Indirect impact on fans

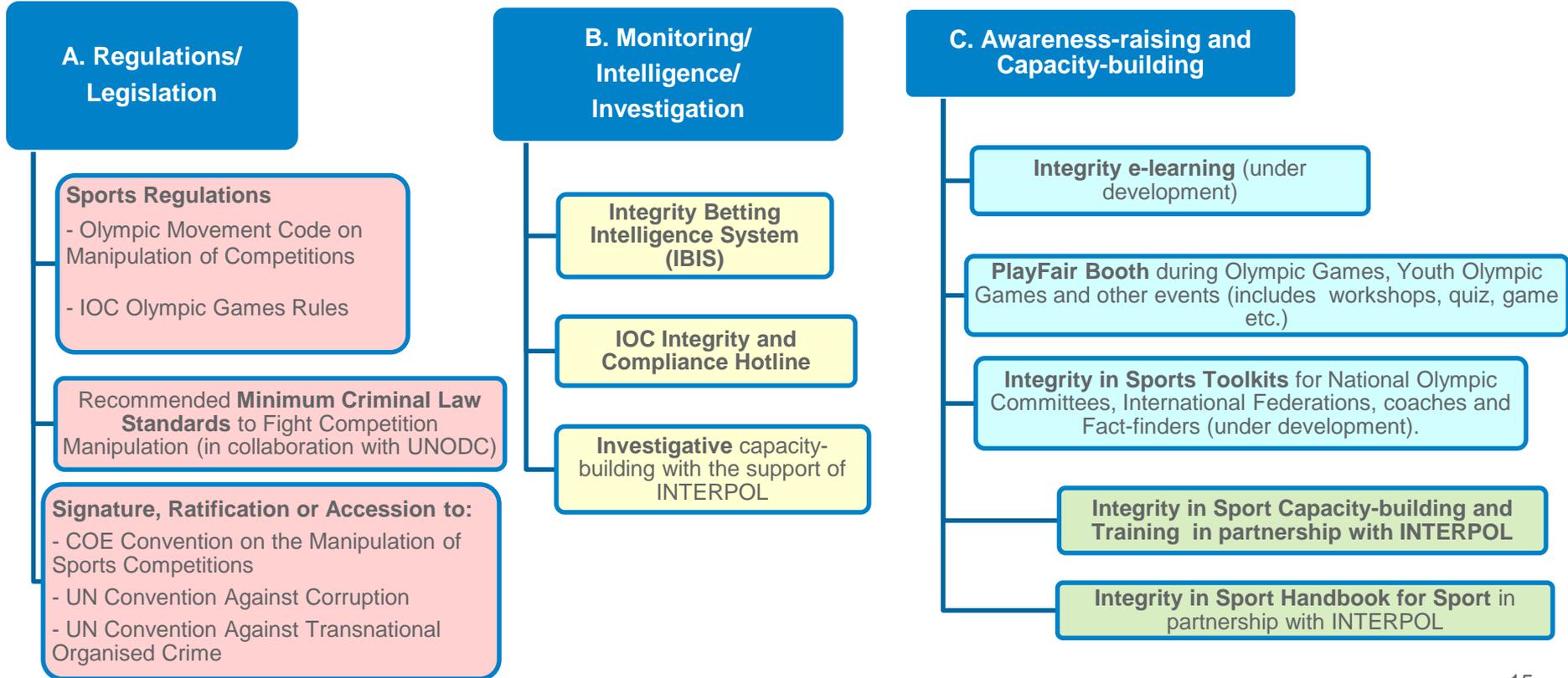


- Manipulation of a sports competition means:

“an intentional arrangement, act or omission aimed at an improper alteration of the result or the course of a sports competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition with a view to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others” Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions.

- Manipulation of a competition may or may not be linked to sports betting. It is not necessarily a criminal offence, but it is certainly a disciplinary issue.
- Sports betting per se is not problematic; but it could be a risk for sport, because the two are based on opposite principles: sports betting needs to ensure a result in the competition, while sport is all about the uncertainty of the result.

# The IOC's three-pillar strategy



# Thank you



For further information and documents, visit:  
<http://www.olympic.org/ethics-commission>

