



International  
Olympic  
Committee

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# ETHICS



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# INTRODUCTION TO THE IOC CODE OF ETHICS

## **Rule 22 of the Olympic Charter**

### **IOC Ethics Commission**

- 1 The IOC Ethics Commission is charged with defining and updating a framework of ethical principles, including a Code of Ethics, based upon the values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter of which the said Code forms an integral part. In addition, it investigates complaints raised in relation to the non-respect of such ethical principles, including breaches of the Code of Ethics and, if necessary, proposes sanctions to the IOC Executive Board.
- 2 The chair and members of the IOC Ethics Commission are elected by the IOC Session, in a secret ballot, by a majority of the votes cast.

#### ***Bye-law to Rule 22***

- 1 *The composition and organisation of the IOC Ethics Commission are provided for in its statutes.*
- 2 *Any modification of the IOC Code of Ethics, the statutes of the IOC Ethics Commission and any other regulation and implementing provisions emanating from the IOC Ethics Commission is submitted for the approval of the IOC Executive Board.*

## **Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter**

### **Measures and sanctions**

In the case of any violation of the Olympic Charter, the World Anti-Doping Code, the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions or any other regulation, the measures or sanctions which may be taken by the Session, the IOC Executive Board or the disciplinary commission referred to under 2.4 below are:



1 In the context of the Olympic Movement:

1.1 with regard to IOC members, the Honorary President, honorary members and honour members:

- a a reprimand, pronounced by the IOC Executive Board;
- b suspension, for a specific period, pronounced by the IOC Executive Board. The suspension may be extended to all or part of the rights, prerogatives and functions deriving from the membership of the person concerned.

The above-mentioned sanctions may be combined. They may be imposed on IOC members, the Honorary President, honorary members or honour members who, by their conduct, jeopardise the interests of the IOC, also regardless of any specific violation of the Olympic Charter or any other regulation.

1.2 with regard to IFs:

- a withdrawal from the programme of the Olympic Games of:
  - a sport (Session),
  - a discipline (IOC Executive Board),
  - an event (IOC Executive Board);
- b withdrawal of provisional recognition (IOC Executive Board);
- c withdrawal of full recognition (Session).

1.3 with regard to associations of IFs:

- a withdrawal of provisional recognition (IOC Executive Board);
- b withdrawal of full recognition (Session).



1.4 with regard to NOCs:

- a suspension (IOC Executive Board); in such event, the IOC Executive Board determines in each case the consequences for the NOC concerned and its athletes;
- b withdrawal of provisional recognition (IOC Executive Board);
- c withdrawal of full recognition (Session); in such a case, the NOC forfeits all rights conferred upon it in accordance with the Olympic Charter;
- d withdrawal of the right to organise a Session or an Olympic Congress (Session).

1.5 with regard to associations of NOCs:

- a withdrawal of provisional recognition (IOC Executive Board);
- b withdrawal of full recognition (Session).

1.6 with regard to a host, an OCOG and a NOC:

withdrawal of the right to organise the Olympic Games (Session).

1.7 with regard to interested hosts or candidates and a NOC:

withdrawal of the right to be an interested host or a candidate to host the Olympic Games (IOC Executive Board).

1.8 with regard to other recognised associations and organisations:

- a withdrawal of provisional recognition (IOC Executive Board);
- b withdrawal of full recognition (Session).





- 2 In the context of the Olympic Games, in the case of any violation of the Olympic Charter, of the World Anti-Doping Code, or of any other decision or applicable regulation issued by the IOC or any IF or NOC, including but not limited to the IOC Code of Ethics, the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions or of any applicable public law or regulation, or in case of any form of misbehaviour:
  - 2.1 with regard to individual competitors and teams: temporary or permanent ineligibility or exclusion from the Olympic Games, disqualification or withdrawal of accreditation; in the case of disqualification or exclusion, the medals and diplomas obtained in relation to the relevant infringement of the Olympic Charter shall be returned to the IOC. In addition, at the discretion of the IOC Executive Board, a competitor or a team may lose the benefit of any ranking obtained in relation to other events at the Olympic Games at which he or it was disqualified or excluded; in such case the medals and diplomas won by him or it shall be returned to the IOC (Executive Board);
  - 2.2 with regard to officials, managers and other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury: temporary or permanent ineligibility or exclusion from the Olympic Games (IOC Executive Board);
  - 2.3 with regard to all other accredited persons: withdrawal of accreditation (IOC Executive Board);
  - 2.4 the IOC Executive Board may delegate its power to a disciplinary commission.
  - 2.5 Notwithstanding Rules 59.1 and 59.2, the competent IOC body (Session, IOC Executive Board, disciplinary commission) may also, or in lieu of the measures and sanctions authorised by such Rules, impose financial sanctions on the relevant individuals, teams or entities, taking into account factors such as the gravity and extent of the violation and the ability of those concerned to bear the financial consequences of the sanctions. The sanctions may include fines and/or the suspension or cancellation of any form of financial support by or emanating from the IOC. In all cases, the IOC shall be entitled to recover its related expenses and costs.



- 3 Before applying any measure or sanction, the competent IOC body may issue a warning.
- 4 All sanctions and measures are taken without prejudice to any other rights of the IOC and of any other body, including but not limited to NOCs and IFs.

### ***Bye-law to Rule 59***

- 1 *Any inquiry relating to facts that may lead to any measure or sanction is conducted under the authority of the IOC Executive Board, which may delegate all or part of its authority to that effect.*
- 2 *Throughout any inquiry, the IOC Executive Board may provisionally withdraw from any concerned person or organisation all or part of the rights, prerogatives and functions deriving from such person's or organisation's membership or status.*
- 3 *Any individual, team or any other individual or legal entity has the right to be heard by the IOC body competent to apply a measure or sanction to such individual, team or legal entity. The right to be heard in the sense of this provision includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally or to submit a defence in writing.*
- 4 *Any measure or sanction decided by the Session, the IOC Executive Board or the disciplinary commission referred to in Rule 59.2.4 shall be communicated in writing to the party concerned.*
- 5 *All measures or sanctions shall be effective forthwith unless the competent body decides otherwise.*



## Youth Olympic Games (YOG)

The IOC Code of Ethics and Implementing Provisions apply to the Youth Olympic Games.

## Olympic Agenda 2020

The recommendations of the Olympic Agenda 2020, approved by the 127<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Monaco on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> December 2014, related to ethics and good governance (recommendations 15, 16 and 30–32) were implemented in the current version of the IOC Code of Ethics and the various Implementing Provisions.

## Olympic Agenda 2020 + 5

The recommendations of the Olympic Agenda 2020+5, approved by the 137<sup>th</sup> IOC Session on the 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2021, related to ethics and good governance (recommendations 5 and 14 ) were implemented in the current version of the IOC Code of Ethics and the various Implementing Provisions.





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# IOC Code of Ethics

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## Preamble

The International Olympic Committee and each of its members and its administration, the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations, the Interested Parties to the Continuous and/or Targeted Dialogue for the election of the Future Hosts of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games, the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games, Olympic Games participants and the Recognised Organisations (hereinafter “the Olympic parties”) restate their commitment to the Olympic Charter and in particular its Fundamental Principles, and reaffirm their loyalty to the Olympic ideal inspired by Pierre de Coubertin.

The Olympic parties undertake to disseminate the culture of ethics and integrity within their respective areas of competence and to serve as role models.



## Scope of application

The Olympic parties undertake to comply and ensure compliance with the IOC Code of Ethics in the following circumstances:

- the International Olympic Committee (IOC), each of its members and its administration, and the National Olympic Committees (NOC) and their officials, at all times and in all circumstances;
- all Olympic Games participants, throughout each edition of the Olympic Games for which they are accredited;
- the International Federations (IFs) and the Recognised Organisations and their officials, in all their relations with the IOC;
- the Interested Parties to the Continuous and/or Targeted Dialogue for the election of the Future Hosts of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games, during the duration of the dialogues; and
- the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs) and their officials, throughout the existence of each such Committee.

The National Olympic Committees, the International Federations, the Recognised Organisations and the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games undertake to adopt, for their internal activities, a code of ethics based on the principles and rules of the IOC Code of Ethics, or in a written declaration to adopt the IOC Code of Ethics.





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## A Fundamental principles

### Article 1

Respect for the universal fundamental ethical principles is the foundation of Olympism.

These include:

- 1.1 Respect for the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play;
- 1.2 Respect of the principle of the universality and political neutrality of the Olympic Movement;
- 1.3 Maintaining harmonious relations with state authorities, while respecting the principle of autonomy as set out in the Olympic Charter;
- 1.4 Respect for international conventions on protecting human rights insofar as they apply to the Olympic Games' activities and which ensure in particular:
  - respect for human dignity;
  - rejection of discrimination of any kind on whatever grounds, be it race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;
  - rejection of all forms of harassment and abuse, be it physical, professional or sexual, and any physical or mental injuries;
- 1.5 Ensuring the participants' conditions of safety, well-being and medical care favourable to their physical and mental equilibrium.



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## **B Integrity of conduct**

### **Article 2**

The Olympic parties must use due care and diligence in fulfilling their mission. At all times, they must act with the highest degree of integrity, and particularly when taking decisions, they must act with impartiality, objectivity, independence and professionalism.

They must refrain from any act involving fraud or corruption. They must not act in a manner likely to tarnish the reputation of the Olympic Movement.

### **Article 3**

The Olympic parties or their representatives must not, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or offer any form of remuneration or commission, nor any concealed benefit or service of any nature, connected with the Olympic Games.

### **Article 4**

Only tokens of consideration or friendship of nominal value, in accordance with prevailing local customs, may be given or accepted by the Olympic or third parties. Such tokens may not lead to the impartiality and integrity of the Olympic parties being called into question.

Any other form of token, object or benefit constitutes a gift which may not be accepted, but must be passed on to the organisation of which the beneficiary is a member.

### **Article 5**

For hospitality shown to the Olympic parties, as well as those accompanying them, a sense of measure must be respected.

## Article 6

The Olympic parties must refrain from placing themselves in any conflict of interests, and must respect the Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests Affecting the Behaviour of Olympic Parties.

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## C Integrity of competitions

### Article 7

The Olympic parties shall commit to combat all forms of cheating and shall continue to undertake all the necessary measures to ensure the integrity of sports competitions.

### Article 8

The Olympic parties must respect the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

### Article 9

All forms of participation in, or support for betting related to the Olympic Games, and all forms of promotion of betting related to the Olympic Games are prohibited.

### Article 10

Participants in the Olympic Games must not, by any manner whatsoever, manipulate the course or result of a competition, or any part thereof, in a manner contrary to sporting ethics, infringe the principle of fair play or show unsporting conduct.



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## D Good Governance and resources

### Article 11

The Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement, in particular transparency, responsibility and accountability, must be respected by all Olympic parties.

### Article 12

The Olympic resources of the Olympic parties must be used only for Olympic purposes.

### Article 13

- 13.1 The income and expenditure of the Olympic parties must be recorded in their accounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An independent auditor will check these accounts.
- 13.2 In cases where the IOC gives financial support to Olympic parties:
- a the use of these Olympic resources for Olympic purposes must be clearly demonstrated in the accounts;
  - b the accounts of the Olympic parties may be subjected to auditing by an expert designated by the IOC Executive Board.

### Article 14

The Olympic parties recognise the significant contribution that broadcasters, sponsors, partners and other supporters make to the development and prestige of the Olympic Games throughout the world.

In order to preserve the integrity and neutrality of the various candidature procedures, the support and promotion of any of the candidatures by broadcasters, sponsors, partners and other supporters must be in a form consistent with the rules of sport and the principles defined in the Olympic Charter and the present Code.

However, the IOC TOP Sponsors and other IOC marketing partners must refrain from supporting or promoting any Interested Party to the Continuous and/or Targeted Dialogue for the election of the Future Hosts of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games.

The broadcasters, sponsors, partners and other supporters must not interfere in the running of sports organisations.

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## E Candidatures

### Article 15

The Olympic parties shall respect the integrity of any candidature process initiated by the IOC and the Continuous and Targeted Dialogues for the election of the Future Host of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games, allowing equal conditions and opportunities for all and avoiding any risk of conflict of interests.

The behaviour of all these entities and persons must be in full compliance with the principles and provisions of the Olympic Charter and of the IOC Code of Ethics. Therefore, the related NOC is responsible for informing all entities and persons involved and taking all reasonable measures to ensure the respect of these principles.

The Olympic parties shall not directly or indirectly solicit or accept any form of advantage from the candidature process or the concerned dialogue.



The principle of neutrality shall be respected by all the Olympic parties, including IOC TOP Sponsors and other IOC Marketing partners. To this end, the IOC Members must refrain from making any public declaration appearing to give an opinion on one candidature or an Interested Party to a dialogue; likewise, the candidatures or the Interested Parties to a dialogue may not use the name or image of the IOC Members who are not from their country.

All the entities and persons must refrain from approaching any constituent of the Olympic Movement or any third-party authority with the aim to obtain financial, political or any other support, which is not compliant with the rules established by the IOC.

## Article 16

The Olympic parties shall respect the “Rules of Conduct for Continuous Dialogue” and the “Rules of Conduct for Targeted Dialogue” published by the IOC.

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## F Confidentiality

### Article 17

The principle of confidentiality shall be strictly respected by the IOC Ethics Commission in all its activities.

It must also be strictly respected by any person concerned by the activities of the IOC Ethics Commission.

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## **G Reporting Obligation**

### **Article 18**

The Olympic parties shall inform the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, in the strictest confidentiality and by using the appropriate mechanisms, in particular the IOC Ethics and Compliance Hotline, of any information related to a violation of the IOC Code of Ethics, with a view to possible referral to the IOC Ethics Commission.

Any disclosure of information must not be for personal gain or benefit, nor be undertaken maliciously to damage the reputation of any person or organisation.

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## **H Implementation**

### **Article 19**

The IOC Ethics Commission may set out the provisions for the implementation of the present Code in a set of Implementing Provisions, subject to the approval of the IOC Executive Board in accordance with the Bye-law to Rule 22 of the Olympic Charter.

### **Article 20**

The IOC Ethics and Compliance Office is available to the IOC Ethics Commission to disseminate and implement the present Code.





# Directions Concerning the Election of the IOC President

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## Preamble

It is in the interest of the IOC and the candidates for the presidency of this institution that the respect of the fundamental ethical principles of Olympism shall prevail during the campaign.

In particular, it is essential that equality be observed between the candidates in mutual respect.

These Directions aim to ensure a degree of harmonisation in the conduct of the candidates and to prevent any excesses which their supporters might in good faith be led to commit.

## Article 1

### Scope

The present Directions apply from their publication until the election by the IOC Session.

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## General conduct of candidates

### Article 2

#### General conduct

Each candidate may promote his/her candidature, subject to respecting the provisions of the present Directions.

The promotion of a candidature shall be conducted with dignity and moderation.

The conduct of the candidates shall comply with the provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics.

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## Relations with IOC members

### Article 3

#### Candidature documentation

Each candidate may present to his/her colleagues his/her plans and views as the future IOC President, in the form of a written document, whatever the means of distribution. This document shall be reserved only for IOC Members, and the candidates shall refrain from participating in any promotional and/or communications campaign based on their written document.

A copy is submitted to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

## **Article 4**

### **Promotion**

The promotion of a candidature for the IOC presidency shall exclude any form of publicity, including the use of media or social networks.

## **Article 5**

### **Trips**

The candidates shall be invited by the IOC Director General to attend the official meetings of the IOC, at the cost of the latter. The candidates shall limit the number of their personal trips that they make with a view to promoting their candidature in order to avoid excessive expenditure, a factor of inequality amongst them.

## **Article 6**

### **Meetings**

No public meeting or gathering of any kind may be organised in the framework of promoting a candidature.

## **Article 7**

### **Assistance**

No assistance, whether financial, material or in kind, be it direct or indirect, may be given to candidates by an IOC Member. If offered such assistance, the candidate concerned has the duty to refuse it and to inform the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer accordingly.

## Article 8

### Gifts – Benefits

Candidates may in no circumstances and under no pretext give presents, offer donations or grant advantages of whatever nature.

## Article 9

### Promises

No candidate may enter into any promise or undertaking to be performed, whatever the timing of such performance, for the direct or indirect benefit of an IOC Member, a group of IOC Members, an organisation, region or partner.

## Article 10

### Visits

Visits between candidates and IOC Members are not encouraged. Any such visits organised specifically in connection with a candidature shall be reported to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

## Article 11

### Declarations

As the voting is secret, IOC Members are prohibited individually or collectively, from announcing publicly in any form whatsoever their intention to vote or from any public invitation to vote for one of the candidates.



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## Relations with Olympic Movement constituents, IOC TOP Sponsors and third parties

### Article 12 Neutrality

IOC Honorary Members and Honour Members, NOCs, IFs, IOC-Recognised Organisations, OCOGs, interested parties to the election for a future host of the Olympic Games or the Youth Olympic Games, IOC TOP Sponsors and IOC partners shall remain neutral.

They shall refrain from making any public declaration and may in no way support one of the candidates.

### Article 13 Mandatory instructions

Candidates may not accept mandatory instructions from any public or private, natural or legal person.

### Article 14 Undertaking

Candidates may not enter into any form of undertaking with any natural or legal person likely to affect the freedom of decision or action of the future IOC President.

### Article 15 Assistance

No direct or indirect assistance, be it financial, material or in kind, may be given to candidates by an Olympic Movement constituent, IOC TOP Sponsor, IOC partner or other third party. If offered such assistance, the candidate concerned has the duty to refuse it and to inform the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer accordingly.



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## Relations with the media

### Article 16

#### **Publications**

Candidates may grant interviews to the media.

No form of publicity may be devoted to one of the candidates regardless of the backer.

All communications undertaken by the candidate shall strictly respect the other candidates and shall in no way be prejudicial to any other candidate.

### Article 17

#### **Debates**

The candidates may not take part in any public debate, regardless of the organiser.

### Article 18

#### **Communications services**

No use, free of charge or in return for payment, of the services of a journalist or of media may be made in order to place a candidature at an advantage or a disadvantage.



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## Relations with other candidates

### Article 19

#### **Respect due to candidates**

Each candidate shall, in the framework of promoting his/her candidature, respect the other candidates, the IOC Members and the IOC itself.

### Article 20

#### **Prejudice to a candidature**

A candidate may produce no spoken word, written text or representation of any nature likely to harm the image of another candidate or cause his/her prejudice.

### Article 21

#### **Understandings**

No understanding, coalition or collusion between candidates with the intent to influence the result of the vote is allowed.

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## Relations with the IOC administration

### Article 22

#### General relations

The IOC administration shall maintain a strict duty of neutrality at all times.

The members of the administration shall limit their relations with the candidates strictly to the content of their mission.

### Article 23

#### Support

No support or service in relation to a candidature may be requested from any member of the IOC administration, from a department or other section of the IOC administration.

### Article 24

#### Concealed promotion

Concealed promotion in the form of technical meetings or other events is prohibited. These may be added to the official calendar of events only with the approval of the IOC President.



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## Breaches of the Directions

### Article 25

#### Competent body

Any breach of these Directions shall be brought to the attention of the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, who will refer to the IOC Ethics Commission, pursuant to the Rules of Procedure.

### Article 26

#### Sanctions

If there is proof of a breach of these Directions, the IOC Ethics Commission may make to the candidate in question:

- observations, which could be made public, or
- issue a warning, which will be automatically made public on the IOC website.

In the event of a serious breach of these Directions, the case shall be referred to the IOC Executive Board for possible sanctions.



# Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest Affecting the Behaviour of Olympic Parties

## Article 1

### Scope of application

These Rules apply to Olympic parties as defined by the IOC Code of Ethics' Scope of application.

## Article 2

### Definition

In the context of the provisions of these Rules, a distinction is made between, on the one hand, a “potential conflict of interest” or “perceived conflict of interest” and, on the other hand, an “actual conflict of interest”.

- A potential conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest arises when the opinion or decision of a person, acting alone or within an organisation, could be reasonably considered as liable to be influenced by, relations that the aforementioned person has, has had or is on the point of having with another person or organisation that would be affected by the person's opinion or decision.
- An actual conflict of interest occurs when a person, acting alone or within an organisation, expresses an opinion or participates to a decision while this person is liable to be influenced by relations that the aforementioned person has, has had or is on the point of having with another person or organisation that would be affected by the person's opinion or decision. An actual conflict of interest may occur irrespective of whether or not the person has declared the relevant interests pursuant to [Article 4.2](#) below.

## Article 3

### Types of interests to take into consideration

In assessing the situations described in [article 2](#) above, direct as well as indirect interests of the relevant person must be considered. This includes the interests of close members of the immediate family of such person, such as their children, spouse or partner and dependents, as well as those of the spouse or partner.

For the purposes of these Rules, interests to be taken into consideration are situations where the relevant persons, or a close member of their immediate family, is in a position to control or materially influence the situation of any commercial entity, sports organisation or other types of legal entities, by any means (including through the ownership of voting rights, or other equity interests, by contract or otherwise).

## Article 4

### Resolution and prevention

- 4.1 Only actual conflicts of interest are prohibited. It is the personal responsibility of each person to avoid any case of actual conflict of interest. Faced with a situation of potential conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest, the person must refrain from expressing an opinion, from making a decision or participating in the decision-making process.
- 4.2 In order to prevent a conflict of interest, the persons shall disclose their interests to their sport organisation, which shall keep such disclosures confidential. The interests to be disclosed shall be all the direct and indirect interests, as mentioned in [article 3](#) above.
- 4.3 The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer is responsible for advising persons, at their request, in a situation of a potential conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest.



## Article 5

### Undeclared or actual conflicts of interest

In the event that a person omits to declare an interest, as described in [Article 3](#), and/or is in an actual conflict of interest, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer may refer the case to the IOC Ethics Commission in accordance with the conditions set out in its Rules of Procedure, in view of making a recommendation to the IOC Executive Board.





# Future Host Elections

## Rules of Conduct for Continuous Dialogue

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### Terminology

**Interested Party(ies):** City/Region/Country/National Olympic Committee (NOC)/ associated individual interested in hosting a future edition of the Olympic Summer/ Winter Games or the Summer/Winter Youth Olympic Games.

**Continuous Dialogue:** Non-committal discussions between the IOC and Interested Parties with regard to hosting future Olympic Summer/Winter Games or Summer/ Winter Youth Olympic Games\*.

*\*Those Rules of Conduct also apply for Targeted Dialogue of the Summer/Winter Youth Olympic Games.*

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### Principles

#### Article 1

The Rules of Conduct for Continuous Dialogue with Interested Parties (“The Rules”) are guided by the core Olympic value of fair play, the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, in particular the Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest Affecting the Behaviour of the Olympic Parties.

## Article 2

The Rules of Conduct apply during the entire duration of Continuous Dialogue with the IOC and are to be respected by all Interested Parties, as well as all representatives of the Olympic Movement.

## Article 3

The NOC of the Interested Party(ies) is responsible for ensuring that any persons/entities participating in or associated with the Continuous Dialogue are aware of and fully respect these Rules.

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## Promotion

### Article 4

Interested Parties may promote their vision/project at national level at any time.

### Article 5

Any such promotional activities (advertising, public relations, use of social networks, etc.) are to take place with dignity and moderation and must be overseen by the NOC.

### Article 6

Promotional activity at international level is prohibited (further information to be provided to Continuous Dialogue participants).





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## Future Host Commissions

### Article 7

All Interested Parties involved in Continuous Dialogue must respect the conditions defined by the IOC for interaction with and potential visits by Future Host Commissions. All costs incurred will be covered by the IOC.

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## IOC Members/Representatives of the Olympic Movement

### Article 8

Interested Parties must refrain from visiting IOC Members, inviting IOC Members for any type of visit or from any form of direct communication.

### Article 9

Any form of gift, official honour, invitation, advantage or promise from Interested Parties (including Ambassadors, Embassies, Permanent Representation in the country – ies – of the Interested Party) is strictly prohibited.

### Article 10

The neutrality of the IOC Members is to be respected. The IOC Members (with the exception of those in the country of an Interested Party) must refrain from making any public declarations or expressing any public opinion on any person(s)/entity(ies) involved. Similarly, the name or image of an IOC Member, IOC Honorary Member or IOC Honour Member shall not be used for promotional activities, with the exception of Members in the country of an Interested Party.

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## Consultants

### Article 11

Consultants working with Interested Parties must be registered on the IOC's Register of Consultants. The NOC takes responsibility for overseeing this process.

### Article 12

Registration is required to ensure that the consultants undertake, as an individual or on behalf of a company, to respect the IOC's ethical principles, the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, in particular the Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest.

### Article 13

Registration must be finalised prior to any services and/or any consultancy work being commissioned by the Interested Parties. The Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants are published in the IOC Code of Ethics. Non-compliance may lead to sanctions, as specified in the Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants.

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## International Federations and National Olympic Committees

### Article 14

No recognised International Federation (IF) or NOC may request or gain any advantage from any Interested Party(ies).

## Article 15

All recognised IFs and NOCs must remain neutral and not favour any one Interested Party (with the exception of an NOC with an Interested Party in its territory).

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## IOC TOP Partners and other IOC sponsors/suppliers

### Article 16

The IOC TOP Partners and IOC sponsors/suppliers must remain neutral and refrain from providing any form of support to Interested Parties. Consequently, Interested Parties shall not solicit or accept any form of support or promotion from IOC TOP Partners or IOC sponsors/suppliers.

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## Media

### Article 17

Interested Parties shall not organise or cover the costs of any working visit by international media representatives.



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## Respect between Interested Parties

### Article 18

Interested Parties must respect each other, as well as IOC Members, the IOC and representatives of the Olympic Movement.

### Article 19

Interested Parties must refrain from any act or comment that could tarnish the image of another party or be prejudicial to it. Any comparison between Interested Parties is strictly forbidden.

### Article 20

To ensure respect between Interested Parties, there may be no organised debates.

### Article 21

No agreement, coalition or collusion between the Interested Parties or their NOCs, aimed at influencing the result of the host election, is permitted.



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## Interpretation

### Article 22

Any questions concerning the Rules of Conduct and their interpretation are to be submitted to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

### Article 23

Breaches will be dealt with by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer; any serious or repeated breaches may be referred to the IOC Ethics Commission.





# Future Host Elections

## Rules of Conduct for Targeted Dialogue

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### Terminology

**Interested Party(ies):** City/Region/Country/National Olympic Committee (NOC)/ associated individual interested in hosting a future edition of the Olympic Games or Olympic Winter Games.

**Preferred Host(s):** Interested Party/ies invited by the IOC Executive Board to enter Targeted Dialogue for a specific edition of the Olympic Games or Olympic Winter Games based on recommendations from the respective Future Host Commission.

**Targeted Dialogue:** A defined period during which the IOC Executive Board targets one or more Preferred Hosts to develop a project for a specific edition of the Games.

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### Principles

#### Article 1

The Rules of Conduct for Targeted Dialogue (“The Rules of Conduct”) are guided by the core Olympic value of fair play, the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, in particular the Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest Affecting the Behaviour of the Olympic Parties.



## Article 2

The Rules of Conduct apply during the entire duration of Targeted Dialogue with the IOC and are to be respected by all Preferred Hosts, as well as all representatives of the Olympic Movement.

## Article 3

The NOC of the Preferred Host(s) is responsible for ensuring that any persons/entities participating in or associated with the Targeted Dialogue are aware of and fully respect the Rules of Conduct.

## Article 4

The Rules of Conduct apply from the date on which the IOC Executive Board opens Targeted Dialogue for a specific edition of the Games until the election of the Host by the IOC Session or the end of Targeted Dialogue.

## Article 5

The purpose of the Rules of Conduct is to ensure an honest and fair environment for the Preferred Host(s) exempt from any external influence, with equal conditions and opportunities and the absence of any risk of conflict of interest.

The Preferred Host(s) must refrain from approaching any constituent of the Olympic Movement or any third party with the aim of obtaining financial, political or other support which is not compliant with the Rules of Conduct.





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## Promotion

### Article 6

The Preferred Host(s) may promote its/their vision/project on a national level at any time.

### Article 7

During Targeted Dialogue, promotional activities may also be carried out internationally.

### Article 8

Any promotional activities (advertising, public relations, social networking, etc.) must take place with dignity and moderation and must be overseen by the NOC.

### Article 9

Unless the IOC grants specific authorisation, no form of promotion may be undertaken on the territory of Switzerland\* at any time, or on that of the country hosting the IOC Session during the three weeks before the day of the vote.

*\*To be rediscussed if a Swiss city/region is a Preferred Host.*

## Article 10

Depending on when Targeted Dialogue is opened, a number of pre-scheduled Olympic stakeholder international meetings may fall within the period of Targeted Dialogue. The Preferred Host(s) may be invited by the IOC to attend such meetings/events as observers or presenters, e.g.:

- General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees
- SportAccord Convention
- IOC Session
- Games of the Olympiad/Olympic Winter Games, as appropriate
- Summer/Winter Youth Olympic Games, as appropriate

The conditions of participation for each event (number of accredited persons – normally between four and six – or invitation to make a presentation) will be confirmed by the IOC following the opening of Targeted Dialogue.

## Article 11

Once the Targeted Dialogue is opened by the IOC Executive Board, the NOC of the Preferred Host(s) shall ensure that no new international sports competition(s) meeting(s) of an IOC-recognised organisation is organised on its territory or no new NOC assistance agreement is awarded, unless approved in writing by the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office.

Within one month of the opening of Targeted Dialogue, the NOC of each Preferred Host shall provide the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office with:

- A list of all international events/competitions scheduled or in the process of being scheduled during Targeted Dialogue on its territory
- A list of all existing agreements between the NOC of the Preferred Host and other NOCs (including assistance programmes of any nature).



## Article 12

Each Preferred Host is entitled to use an emblem to support its interest in hosting the Games. During Targeted Dialogue, the emblem shall comprise the NOC emblem of the respective territory, the name of the City/Region/Country and the text “Aspiring to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games/Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games” followed by the year in question.

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## Future Host Commissions

### Article 13

The Preferred Host(s) must respect IOC conditions with respect to meetings with/potential visit(s) by the respective Future Host Commission. The costs of any Future Host Commission visit will be covered by the IOC.

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## IOC Members/Representatives of the Olympic Movement

### Article 14

The Preferred Host(s) must refrain from visiting IOC Members or inviting IOC Members to visit them.

If an IOC Member has to travel to a Preferred Host as part of his/her normal activities, he/she shall inform the IOC Ethics and Compliance Officer in advance. In such circumstances, the Preferred Host may not take advantage of the situation or cover any costs or expenses.



## Article 15

The neutrality of the IOC Members must be respected. The IOC Members (with the exception of those in the country of a Preferred Host –s) must refrain from making any public declarations expressing an opinion on any person(s) or entity/ies involved. Similarly, the name or image of an IOC Member, IOC Honorary Member or IOC Honour Member shall not be used for promotional activities, with the exception of the Member(s) in the country of the Preferred Host(s).

## Article 16

The Preferred Host(s) may provide information on the Olympic project to IOC Members via electronic newsletters or in person on the occasion of international sports events or sports competitions.

## Article 17

No other form of promotion is authorised and, in particular, IOC Members who are not from the country of the Preferred Host(s) may not:

- be invited or accept an invitation to any form of reception linked to the promotion of a Preferred Host and its Olympic project;
- be contacted by the Ambassador or Embassy of the countries concerned with a view to promoting the Preferred Host and its Olympic project;
- receive honorary diplomas or official decorations from a Preferred Host or a representative of a Preferred Host's country.



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## Gifts/advantages

### Article 18

None of the following may be given to or accepted/received by IOC Members, IOC-recognised organisations or the media or representative of the Olympic Movement:

- Gift of any value
- Invitation to any sporting or other event that includes accommodation and/or transport
- Advantage or promise of an advantage.

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## International Federations and National Olympic Committees

### Article 19

The Preferred Host(s) may benefit from and consult with the International Federations (IFs) with regard to their Olympic projects. The conditions for any working visit by an IF, as defined by the IOC, must be strictly respected by both the Preferred Host and the IF. There should be a strict sense of moderation, particularly concerning hospitality and accommodation.

### Article 20

No form of promotion or advertising is permitted in any IF publication and Preferred Hosts may not take or be offered a promotional stand at IF events.



## Article 21

No recognised IF or NOC may request or gain any advantage from any Preferred Host(s).

## Article 22

All recognised IFs and NOCs must remain neutral and not favour any Preferred Host(s) (with the exception of a NOC with a Preferred Host in its territory).

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## IOC TOP Partners and other IOC sponsors/suppliers

### Article 23

The Preferred Host(s) may benefit from the knowledge and expertise of the IOC TOP Partners and other IOC sponsors/suppliers in their domestic territory in line with the conditions in Annex 1.

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## Rights-holding Broadcasters

### Article 24

The Preferred Host(s) may benefit from and harness the promotional reach of the Rights-Holding Broadcasters (RHBs) in their domestic territory in line with Annex 2.



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## Media

### Article 25

The Preferred Host(s) may organise working visits by international media representatives provided that the costs for such visits are covered entirely by the media representatives.

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## Consultants

### Article 26

Consultants working with the Preferred Host(s) must be registered on the IOC's Register of Consultants. The NOC takes responsibility for overseeing this process.

### Article 27

Registration is required to ensure that the consultants undertake, as an individual or on behalf of a company, to respect the IOC's ethical principles, the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, in particular the Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest.

### Article 28

Registration must be finalised prior to any services and/or any consultancy work being commissioned by the Preferred Host(s). The procedure for registration as well as the Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants are published in the IOC Code of Ethics. Non-compliance may lead to sanctions, as specified in the Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants.

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## Respect between Preferred Hosts

### Article 29

The Preferred Host(s) must respect each other, as well as IOC Members, the IOC and representatives of the Olympic Movement.

### Article 30

The Preferred Host(s) must refrain from any act or comment that could tarnish the image of another Preferred Host or be prejudicial to it. Any comparison is strictly forbidden.

### Article 31

To ensure respect between Preferred Hosts, there may be no organised debates.

### Article 32

No agreement, coalition or collusion between the Preferred Hosts or their NOCs, aimed at influencing the result of the Host election, is permitted.

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## Election of the host

### Article 33

The IOC Ethics Commission supervises the Future Host election, in accordance with the provisions made by the IOC.



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## Interpretation

### Article 34

Any questions concerning the Rules of Conduct and their interpretation are to be submitted to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

### Article 35

Breaches of the Rules of Conduct will be dealt with by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer; any serious or repeated breaches may be referred to the IOC Ethics Commission.

#### **Annex 1**

#### ***IOC TOP Partners and other IOC sponsors/suppliers***

*The Preferred Host(s) may benefit from the knowledge and expertise of the IOC TOPs in their domestic territory in line with the conditions shown below:*

##### **1 Supply of Goods/Services by IOC TOP Partners (IOC TOPs)**

*The IOC TOPs may participate in open, fair and transparent tender processes in compliance with applicable laws for the supply of goods and services to a Preferred Host when bidding is open to any third-party supplier. The objective is to ensure that the IOC TOPs participate equally and consistently, to the extent possible, in response to open tenders established by each of the Preferred Hosts requiring the supply of goods or services for projects during Targeted Dialogue. Therefore, the eventual appointment of any IOC TOP for the supply of goods/ services to any Preferred Host will be subject to the following conditions:*

- 1.1 *If a IOC TOP wishes to participate in any tender process conducted by any Preferred Host(s) for the supply of goods/services within its competencies (and not just for goods/services falling within their Olympic product category), then it must respond equally and participate consistently in tenders for substantially similar projects across all of the Preferred Hosts.*
- 1.2 *The IOC TOP must be able to meet the needs and requirements of the Preferred Host(s) (including but not limited to the ability to provide appropriate goods and services in the specifications and quantities specified by the Preferred Host – s –, at fair and competitive prices, and all to be supplied in a timely manner).*
- 1.3 *No preferential treatment may be afforded to the IOC TOP solely by virtue of its status as a “IOC TOP Partner” and no residual rights may be tied to the eventual supply.*
- 1.4 *If selected following the tender process, neither the IOC TOP nor the Preferred Host(s) will be permitted to engage in any marketing or communication around the scope of eventual supply to the Preferred Host(s) (nor grant or exercise any marketing rights).*

## 2 *Transfer of Knowledge/Expert Advice*

*The Preferred Host(s) and the IOC TOPs may, in agreement with the IOC, engage in constructive multilateral discussions on key topics, enabling the Preferred Host(s) to benefit from the extensive experience and expertise of the IOC TOPs without having to “reinvent the wheel”. This will be a needs-based relationship and the Preferred Host(s) may elect to exercise the engagement opportunities (or not) at their entire discretion. Neither the IOC TOPs nor the Preferred Host(s) will be permitted to engage in any marketing or communication around the scope of support or advice given by the IOC TOPs during the Dialogue (nor grant or exercise any marketing rights).*



## **Annex 2**

### **Rights-Holding Broadcasters**

*In order to protect and preserve the spirit of integrity and neutrality of the Targeted Dialogue, Rights-Holding Broadcaster (RHB) support to any Preferred Host(s) shall be determined on the basis of the region within which the RHB has been granted Olympic-related broadcasting rights and its territorial link to the Preferred Host located in this region.*

*The following rules apply:*

- 1 The RHB must be a national broadcaster operating in the national territory of the Preferred Host.*
- 2 Any promotional and support activities undertaken by the RHB must always maintain the territorial link to the Preferred Host, namely that it promotes and supports the Preferred Host originating from that territory only.*
- 3 A Preferred Host may appoint the RHB as a “sponsor” with corresponding association rights according to the same rules and conditions related to any of the Preferred Host’s other sponsorship arrangements.*
- 4 Any content/sponsorship rights must be targeted towards audiences within the national territory only.*
- 5 Promotion and support is permitted only by RHBs acting as bona fide broadcasting organisations (and not agencies).*
- 6 If an RHB operates across multiple territories, it must support all of the Preferred Hosts equally within these territories.*
- 7 The foregoing rules may apply to an RHB’s sub-licensee, as appropriate, to ensure the territorial link to one particular national territory.*
- 8 The Preferred Host is responsible for monitoring the RHB’s compliance with the foregoing rules.*





# Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants

## Article 1

All consultants wishing to participate in or support a project for Future Host must be entered in the IOC's Register of Consultants on the list for the NOC of the Interested Parties concerned.

Entry in the Register is a prerequisite for the provision of any service and/or the signature of any service contract.

Registration in the IOC's Register of Consultants does not constitute any form of endorsement by the IOC.

A consultant is considered to be any individual or company who is not linked by an employment contract to the NOC or Interested Parties and who participates in or supports an Interested Party by providing consultancy or similar services, in any way and at any time.

## Article 2

Entry in the Register is made through a written undertaking by the consultant to respect the IOC's ethical principles, the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, especially the Rules of Conduct for Continuous and Targeted Dialogue with Interested Parties and the Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests.

The consultant binds him/herself personally for his/her activities, as well as for the activities of any person acting on his/her behalf or on behalf of his/her company.

## Article 3

Such undertaking is made by following the electronic entry procedure accessible on the IOC website.

The IOC Ethics and Compliance Office is responsible for keeping and posting the IOC's Register of Consultants on [www.olympic.org](http://www.olympic.org).

## Article 4

Any failure to respect the IOC's ethical principles, the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, especially the Rules of Conduct for Continuous and Targeted Dialogue with Interested Parties and the Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests, may lead to a sanction by the IOC Executive Board, such as the withdrawal from the Register for a specific period of time or a warning together with publication in an official IOC press release.

The procedure to re-enter the Register may take place only after the deadline specified by the IOC Executive Board.

### *Declaration of consent by the consultant*

*I, the undersigned, confirm:*

- that I have taken note of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics and its Implementing Provisions, especially the Rules of Conduct for Continuous and Targeted Dialogue with Interested Parties, the Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests and the Rules for the IOC's Register of Consultants;*
- that I have understood them;*
- and that I undertake to inform all those acting on my behalf, or on behalf of the company I represent, about these Rules.*

*I undertake to respect these texts personally and to ensure their respect by all those acting on my behalf or on behalf of the company, which I confirm I am authorised to represent for the purpose of the present Declaration.*

*I undertake, personally and on behalf of the company, not to support more than one Interested Party and to inform the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office of any type of existing contract with the IOC.*

*I undertake, personally and on behalf of the company, not to refer in any way to this entry in the IOC's Register of Consultants for promotional or commercial purposes.*

*I undertake, personally and on behalf of the company, to keep the data of the entry up to date and to accept withdrawal from the list once services are no longer provided or the contract terminated.*

*I accept that the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office is entitled to request additional information or documents for the purpose of verifying compliance with the present Declaration, and that any refusal to provide such information may result in withdrawal or cancellation of the entry in the IOC's Register of Consultants.*

*I accept that the IOC may use the data linked to my entry in the IOC's Register of Consultants in accordance with the declaration on the processing of personal data.*

*I accept that any non-compliance by me personally or by any person acting on my behalf or on behalf of the company may be sanctioned and may lead to withdrawal from the IOC's Register of Consultants, in accordance with these Rules.*

*I accept any decision by the IOC Executive Board as final.*

*I accept that any dispute arising from or linked to the present Declaration or entry in the IOC's Register of Consultants will be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, for final and binding settlement in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration.*







# **Rules of Conduct for the Recognised International Federations seeking inclusion in Olympic Games**

## **Organising Committee’s proposal on additional sports**

### **Article 1**

#### **General principles**

These Rules of Conduct apply to the Recognised International Federations (hereafter “IFs”) governing the event submitted by an Olympic Games Organising Committee (hereafter “OCOG”) for inclusion in the programme of events of an Olympic Games. The Rules of Conduct apply from the moment they are notified to the IFs concerned.

The purpose of the Rules of Conduct is to ensure an honest and fair process for IFs seeking inclusion in an OCOG proposal on additional sports for programme of the Olympic Games, exempt from any external influence, with equal conditions and opportunities for all IFs.

The Rules of Conduct must be respected by the IFs and by any person or organisation acting on their behalf or supporting them, including National Federations, consultants, and any other person or organisation participating in any way in the candidature process.

The conduct of IFs must comply strictly with the provisions of the Olympic Charter.

## Article 2

### Promotion and advertising

#### 2.1 Restriction on promotion and advertising

IFs are not permitted to purchase advertising or to produce or publish promotional materials relating to their proposed inclusion in the Programme of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic symbol (rings), the Olympic motto, the Olympic flag, and any other Olympic imagery (flame, torch, medal, etc.) slogan, the designation 'Olympic', the Olympic Games emblems, or other indicia or distorted version thereof, or any design confusingly similar thereto, must not be used in any form of promotion of the candidature.

No images of the Olympic Games may be used in any form of promotion.

No names or images of IOC staff or of members of the Olympic Programme Commission may be used in any form of promotion or presentation (documentation, film, video, etc.) in order to respect the IOC's neutrality.

#### 2.2 Opportunities for promotion and advertising

The IFs may promote their sport at any time during their respective sports events they organise. The restrictions listed on article 2.1 above apply to all promotional material.

On any promotional documentation (documentation, film, video, etc.), the IFs must use only their own logo.

With regard to the media relations, the IFs may organise interviews with the media, but this must be entirely at the cost of media representatives; but no form of advertisement is allowed in the media.



## Article 3

### Relations with IOC Members

There will be no visits to IOC Members by the IFs or by anyone acting on their behalf or supporting them.

No form of reception for IOC Members may be organised by an IF or by any person or organisation acting on its behalf or supporting it.

If an IOC Member decides to participate in a sports competition organised by an IF, the IF must not cover the costs linked to such event, in particular the travel and accommodation costs.

In order to respect the IOC Members' neutrality, except those officially involved in an executive position within the IF concerned, the IOC Member may not be involved in any form of promotional action in favour of the sport.

For the same reason, the names or images of IOC Members, IOC Honorary Members or IOC Honour Members, except those officially involved in an executive position within the IF concerned, must not be used in any form of promotion or presentation (documentation, film, video, etc).

## Article 4

### Relations with the members of the Olympic Programme Commission

The IOC Sports Director, who is responsible for the Olympic Programme Commission, is alone responsible for relations with the various IFs, in particular with regards to participation by the IOC administration and the members of the Olympic Programme Commission in the different events organised by the IFs.

As a result, any invitation by an IF or by any person or organisation acting on its behalf or supporting it, made to any member of the Olympic Programme Commission or IOC Staff member, must be submitted to the IOC Sports Department for approval beforehand.



## Article 5

### Gifts

No gifts, whatever value, may be made and no advantages promised to IOC Members, to any members of the Olympic Programme Commission or IOC Staff.

This prohibition must be respected by the IFs and by anyone acting on their behalf or supporting them.

## Article 6

### Relations with sponsors and broadcasters

In order to preserve the integrity and neutrality of the process, IOC TOP Sponsors, other IOC marketing partners, and IOC-contracted broadcasters shall refrain from supporting or promoting any of the candidates.

Consequently, IFs may not solicit or accept any such support or promotion from IOC TOP Sponsors, IOC marketing partners, or any IOC-contracted broadcasters.



## Article 7

### Relations between the IFs

IFs must refrain from any act or statement likely to tarnish the image of a rival IF or damage it in any way.

## Article 8

### Interpretation and compliance

All questions concerning the Rules of Conduct and matters concerning their interpretation shall be addressed to the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office.

Minor breaches of the Rules of Conduct will be dealt with by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer; other breaches might be referred to the IOC Ethics Commission.





# Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance within the Olympic Movement

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## Preamble

Paragraph 5 of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism in the Olympic Charter reads: *“Recognising that sport occurs within the framework of society, sports organisations within the Olympic Movement shall apply political neutrality. They have the rights and obligations of autonomy, which include freely establishing and controlling the rules of sport, determining the structure and governance of their organisations, enjoying the right of elections free from any outside influence and the responsibility for ensuring that principles of good governance be applied.”*

The Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance within the Olympic Movement were first approved by the Olympic Congress in Copenhagen in 2009 and have been updated in the framework of Recommendation 14 of Olympic Agenda 2020+5 – “Strengthen the Olympic Movement through good governance” – with a view to adjusting to the latest standards.

The internationally recognised standards of corporate governance have been reflected throughout this document, in addition to the various specific elements that should be taken into account in the context of sport and the Olympic Movement.

All members of the Olympic Movement shall adopt these Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance and reflect these standards in their respective rules, regulations, policies and operations.

## Principle 1

### Vision, mission and strategy of sports organisations

#### 1.1 Vision

The vision shall be clearly defined at the highest level of the organisation and publicly communicated.

#### 1.2 Mission and goals

The mission and goals shall include:

- Compliance with the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics, including the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance within the Olympic Movement
- The development and promotion of sport and its values
- Direct and indirect financial and technical support for athletes, sports development and the promotion of the Olympic values
- The organisation of, or participation in, competitions
- Ensuring a fair sporting contest at all times
- Protection of the members – the athletes and officials – from doping, manipulation of competitions, corruption in sport, all forms of discrimination and violence in sport, and all forms of harassment and abuse in sport
- The promotion of physical and mental health and well-being
- The promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures, with a view to striving for gender equality on and off the field of play
- Solidarity and social responsibility
- Respect for human rights within the framework of the sports organisation's activities
- Sustainable development and protection of the environment within the framework of the sports organisation's activities
- Awareness-raising for all stakeholders regarding the missions.

The mission and goals shall be publicly communicated and advocated.





### 1.3 Strategy

The strategy shall be aligned with the vision, mission and goals, and reviewed periodically.

The strategy shall be publicly communicated.

## Principle 2 Institutional governance

### 2.1 Structures

Sports organisations shall be established and operate in accordance with the applicable rules of the Olympic Movement, their respective statutes and regulations, and applicable laws.

Sports organisations shall include as members legal and/or physical persons that constitute the organisation and contribute to forming the will of the organisation.

The stakeholders should encompass all members of the organisation, as well as all external entities that are involved and have a link or relation with, or an interest in, the organisation.

The organisational structure shall be clearly identified, formalised and communicated. This includes, in particular, the governing bodies, the roles and responsibilities, the list of members and elected officials, and the administrative structure.

### 2.2 Regulatory framework

The statutes and regulations shall be clear, transparent and publicly available.

The statutes and regulations shall be reviewed and updated periodically.



The statutes shall include specific provisions relating, in particular, to the following:

- Compliance with the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics, including the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance within the Olympic Movement, the World Anti-Doping Code, and the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions
- The mission and goals and the roles and responsibilities
- Membership (including qualification and application for membership; rights and duties of members; termination or cessation of membership; disciplinary measures and sanctions; etc.)
- The organisational structure and governing bodies, including the General Assembly, the executive body, the commissions, ad hoc committees and key staff
- The governing bodies' roles and responsibilities
- Financial transparency
- Specific requirements and procedures to award and organise sports events, when applicable
- Disciplinary procedures, which shall respect the principles of due process, including, in particular, the right to be heard and the right to appeal
- Dispute resolution mechanisms
- The procedure to adopt and amend the statutes and regulations.

When drafting the statutes and regulations, specific attention shall be given to the applicable laws (depending on the legal status under which the sports organisation is registered in the country), e.g. laws on associations/non-governmental organisations/not-for-profit organisations, labour laws, laws on data protection, laws on tender processes, etc.

### 2.3 Governing bodies

The size of the governing bodies shall be appropriate to and consistent with the size of the organisation.



The roles and responsibilities of the governing bodies shall be clearly defined in the statutes, with a clear segregation of duties, in full compliance with the principles of checks and balances.

Governing bodies should be entitled to create standing or ad hoc committees with specific responsibilities.

The composition of the governing bodies shall be established in accordance with the statutes and applicable rules.

The organisation shall set out clear, open, appropriate and objective eligibility criteria to include, simultaneously, the required skills and expertise, and a fair, inclusive and diverse representation of the main components in its governing bodies, including in particular:

- A balanced representation of genders among the members (with a minimum of 30% of each gender)
- Athletes' representation with active participation in the decision-making processes
- A special focus on diversity and inclusion.

## 2.4 Accountability and transparency

### Accountability

- All governing bodies, the management and staff of sports organisations shall be accountable for their area of responsibility
- The executive body shall report to the General Assembly
- Management shall be accountable for the implementation of the decisions made by the governing bodies
- An annual activity report, including institutional information, main events and financial reports, should be publicly available.

## Transparency

In order to enhance transparency, sports organisations shall have a regularly updated website that includes the following elements (list not exhaustive):

- Vision, mission, goals and strategy;
- Organisational structure;
- List of elected officials and the management structure;
- Rules, regulations and policies;
- Main activities and decisions;
- Annual audited financial statements;
- Awarding procedure for sports events, when applicable.

This information shall be easily accessible on the website.

### 2.5 Democratic processes

All members shall have access, in due time, to the relevant information relating to meetings, including the agenda, the relevant documents, the minutes of the meetings, etc.

Governing bodies shall meet on a regular basis, taking into consideration their specific duties, and the General Assembly shall be held at least once a year.

Meetings may take place in person or remotely (through secure and appropriate electronic means).

All members shall have the right to express their opinion on the topics on the agenda.



## 2.6 Voting and elections

Voting members shall exercise their voting rights in accordance with the statutes and regulations.

The quorum for meetings and the majority required for decisions to be taken shall be clearly set out in the statutes and regulations.

The election process shall be governed by clear, democratic, transparent and fair rules.

The election process shall include:

- Eligibility rules, including vetting mechanisms through an independent electoral commission when applicable
- A clear procedure and deadlines to submit the nominations and communicate the list of eligible candidates
- Campaign rules, including a fair opportunity for each candidate to present their programme
- A clear voting procedure, which shall include a vote by secret ballot (electronic or paper)
- Dispute resolution mechanisms.

The election results shall be published.

## 2.7 Renewal of officials

In order to allow a periodic renewal of elected and appointed officials, and to promote access for new candidates, the following limitations should be considered:

- Term limit (e.g. no more than 3 or 4 consecutive terms or 12 or 16 consecutive years in the same role); and/or
- Age limit (e.g. not older than 70 or 75).



## 2.8 Appeals process

Any decision shall be grounded in and respect the principles of due process, including, in particular, the right to be heard and the right to appeal.

Any physical person or entity affected by a sports organisation's decision, after exhausting all internal dispute resolution mechanisms, shall have the right to submit an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

Decisions could be made public where applicable.

## Principle 3 Ethical and integrity standards

### 3.1 Ethical principles

Sports organisations shall adopt ethical principles and rules, in compliance with the IOC Code of Ethics.

These principles and rules shall be endorsed by the governing body at the highest level and implemented throughout the entire organisation.

The implementation of the ethical principles and rules should be monitored by a designated individual within the organisation (e.g. compliance officer).

### 3.2 Ethics Commission

Sports organisations shall establish an Ethics Commission with independent representation from the governing bodies.

The mission of the Ethics Commission should be defined and mention the updates to the ethical rules.



The rules of procedure for potential breaches, measures/sanctions and the appeals process shall be provided.

The mission and composition of the Ethics Commission, as well as the above-mentioned rules, shall be published.

### 3.3 Qualifications, skills and integrity

All members of the governing bodies, management and staff of sports organisations shall have the appropriate competences, skills and integrity.

Appropriate due diligence and integrity checks should be conducted prior to election or appointment.

Specific regulations, including a code of conduct and disciplinary procedures, should be adopted.

Vacant staff positions should be advertised, including job descriptions, and a clear selection process should be established, including specific application deadlines and an assessment based on objective criteria.

The use of external experts to bring additional expertise in specific fields should be considered when necessary.

Staff and external experts shall have contracts established in accordance with the needs of the organisation and the applicable laws (e.g. labour law).

### 3.4 Conflict of interest

Sports organisations shall adopt and publish a conflict of interest policy prohibiting any situation of actual, potential and/or perceived conflict of interest. This policy may include prevention mechanisms (such as disclosure of interests) and detection mechanisms (such as conflict resolution).



The members of any decision-making body should be independent in their decisions; therefore, members facing an actual or perceived conflict of interest must be excluded from the decision-making process.

### 3.5 Anti-corruption

An anti-corruption policy shall be adopted and published; it shall cover, in particular, bribery, extortion, sextortion, fraud, money laundering and collusion.

The anti-corruption policy may be included in the ethics rules.

### 3.6 Contract management and procurement

Sports organisations shall follow an open tender process for major commercial and procurement contracts (other than events).

A contract management policy, including signature management, shall be set up.

Criteria for the procurement of goods and services shall be established, including due diligence (i.e. on human rights as appropriate).

### 3.7 Awarding of sporting events

The requirements and the process for awarding sports events shall be transparent and impartial; they shall be made publicly available in advance.

Sustainable development criteria (human rights, gender equality, environment and legacy) shall be included in the assessment process.

### 3.8 Fight against doping

A zero-tolerance approach in the fight against doping shall be adopted in all sports organisations at all levels.





Sports organisations shall fight against doping and uphold an anti-doping policy.

Regulations on anti-doping shall be compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code.

Sports organisations shall protect the athletes, their entourages and sports officials from doping, in particular through robust prevention and educational programmes.

Sports organisations shall ensure that their anti-doping programme is independent and free from any real or perceived conflict of interest, e.g. the setting-up of a National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) independent of sports bodies and anti-doping laboratories, and the delegation of International Federations' anti-doping programmes to the International Testing Agency (ITA), are encouraged.

### 3.9 Fight against manipulation of competitions

A zero-tolerance approach in the fight against manipulation of competitions shall be adopted in all sports organisations at all levels.

Regulations regarding manipulation of competitions shall be compliant with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

An appropriate mechanism shall be put in place to deal with breaches of the regulations on the manipulation of competitions (internally or externally).

Sports organisations shall protect the athletes, their entourages and sports officials from the risk of manipulation of competitions through robust prevention and educational programmes.

### 3.10 Safeguarding

A zero-tolerance approach to breaches of safeguarding principles shall be adopted in all sports organisations at all levels.



A safe sport strategy shall be established and published to protect individuals from any form of harassment, exploitation and abuse; measures shall be implemented to ensure an effective and appropriate response to any safeguarding concerns.

A qualified, trained individual shall be designated within the organisation as a point of contact for any issue relating to safeguarding.

### 3.11 Reporting mechanism

Sports organisations shall have a confidential internal reporting mechanism for any type of breach of the organisation's regulations.

The reporting mechanism shall be easily accessible and minimise the risks of retaliation.

### 3.12 Education, training and internal communication

An induction programme for all new members (in particular Board members and staff) should be conducted.

Educational tools and regular training on ethics, integrity, good governance, prevention of doping, manipulation of competitions, and harassment and abuse shall be provided to all members (in particular Board members), staff and stakeholders (including athletes, athletes' entourage members, judges and referees, technical officials, volunteers, etc.).

Internal communication and regular meetings at all levels within the organisation should be promoted so that timely and informed decisions can be taken.

Good working conditions and a good working atmosphere should be established, as should incentives policies for staff.



## Principle 4

### Financial governance

#### 4.1 Financial transparency

Accounts shall be established in accordance with the applicable laws and the “true and fair view” principle.

All sports organisations shall adopt accounting principles (e.g. IFRS/GAAP) in the preparation of their financial statements.

The annual audited financial statements should be approved by the General Assembly and published.

A comprehensive pluri-annual financial plan, such as a quadrennial plan, should be approved.

Policies on travel/accommodation, allowances, per diems and benefits for officials (including members of the governing bodies) shall be adopted. The total amount of such allowances, per diems and benefits shall be separately indicated in the annual financial statements.

A remuneration policy for staff should be established.

A dual signature process shall be established, and individual signatures shall be avoided for binding financial and contractual obligations.

#### 4.2 Financial control

Precise and clear regulations ensuring checks and balances shall be established and published, and should be properly implemented and monitored to ensure effective and efficient use of funds and control.



Appropriate segregation of duties controls shall be established to avoid conflicting duties being assigned to the same individual.

A strategy to ensure diversification of income sources shall be established.

#### 4.3 Internal control and risk management

##### Internal control

- An internal control system for key processes and operations, including financial, shall be established and monitored within sports organisations.
- The structure of the internal control system should depend on the size of the organisation.

##### Risk management

A clear and appropriate risk management policy shall be established that takes into account the following elements:

- Identification of potential risks for the organisation, including corruption, financial, environmental, human rights, security and data protection requirements
- A risk assessment process
- Mitigating factors, including the diversification of income sources.
- Risk monitoring.

Risks related to third parties (clients, service providers, suppliers, commercial partners, intermediaries, subcontractors, etc.) shall be included in the risk assessment.

#### 4.4 Internal audit

An internal audit function should be established, including an internal auditor and/or an audit committee, depending on the size of the sports organisation.



An annual internal audit report shall be presented to the General Assembly.

#### 4.5 External audit

For all organisations, annual financial statements shall be audited by independent and qualified external auditors appointed by the General Assembly.

## Principle 5 Support to athletes

### 5.1 Athletes' rights and responsibilities

Appropriate measures should be taken to adopt and implement the Athletes' Rights and Responsibilities Declaration.

The right of athletes to participate in sports competitions and within applicable rules (including competition laws) shall be protected.

No form of discrimination on whatever grounds, be it race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, shall be tolerated.

### 5.2 Representation and active participation in the decision-making processes

The athletes' voice should be heard, and athletes should be represented with voting rights in the relevant decision-making bodies of sports organisations.

An Athletes' Commission shall be established within each sports organisation, with gender-balanced representation. Athletes' Commission members should be elected by their peers, and their terms should be in accordance with the IOC guidelines.



The Athletes' Commission should have an active role and the capacity to engage effectively with its constituents, and be involved in and consulted on any decisions that impact athletes.

### 5.3 Health and child protection

Sports organisations shall adopt rules for the protection of athletes' physical and mental health and to limit the risk of endangering athletes' health (medical supervision, number of days of competition, pollution, mental health, etc.).

Measures shall be taken to prohibit exploitation of young child athletes and to respect the rights of the child.

### 5.4 Insurance

Event insurance in case of death or serious injury shall be mandatory for all athletes.

Whenever and wherever possible, athletes shall be provided with social security coverage and/or special insurance policies.

The organisers of sports events shall obtain adequate insurance coverage.

### 5.5 Awareness-raising programmes

Robust prevention and education programmes shall be mandatory for the athletes, their entourages and all sports officials, including judges and referees, on the following (list not exhaustive):

- Athletes' Rights and Responsibilities Declaration
- Ethical values and integrity
- Non-discrimination policy
- Safe sport policy
- Physical and mental health risks



- Fight against doping
- Fight against manipulation of competitions
- Risks linked to unscrupulous recruiters and agents.

#### 5.6 Athletes' education and career management

Educational programmes, in particular through “Sport and Studies” programmes, should be encouraged.

Career management programmes should be made available and accessible for the athletes, to maximise their education and employment opportunities during and/or after their sports career.

### Principle 6

#### **Solidarity – Social and sustainable development through sport**

##### 6.1 Distribution of resources

As a principle, financial resources which are proceeds from sport shall be allocated to sport, in particular for the development of sport and direct or indirect support to the athletes.

Financial revenues shall be distributed in a fair and efficient manner, in particular to ensure balanced and attractive competitions.

Appropriate resources shall be dedicated to gender-equal, inclusive and diverse sport.

A clear and transparent process for the allocation of financial revenues shall be established and published, in line with the sports development objectives.

Specific information on the direct and indirect support to athletes shall be available and communicated.



Specific mechanisms shall be established to ensure that the recipients of any financial support can be held accountable for the use of such funding

Resources should be distributed equitably to reduce disparities in access and opportunities, and the principle of solidarity should be taken into account when allocating resources.

## 6.2 Social and sustainable development in and through sport, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR)

### Environmental and social responsibility

The organisation shall aim to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive ones within its spheres of responsibility, which are 1) its direct operations, 2) the organisation of events, and 3) its impact on communities. It shall focus, in particular, on:

- Advancing gender equality, inclusion and diversity
- Respecting and promoting human rights
- Striving for environmental excellence
- Implementing sustainable sourcing.

### Social development through sport

- The development programme shall be set up in the framework of contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals
- The development of partnerships between different sports organisations should be encouraged
- The expansion and maintenance of sports facilities in developing countries should be promoted.

Development programmes shall be promoted in keeping with the type of the organisation, targeting underserved populations in particular. A process to measure the impact of this programme shall be set up where appropriate.





## Principle 7

### **Autonomy of the Olympic Movement – Harmonious relations with government authorities and external partners**

#### 7.1 Autonomy of the Olympic Movement

Sports organisations should preserve their autonomy and political neutrality in their operations and governance, and should reject any form of political, religious or economic pressures which may prevent them from complying with the Olympic Charter.

In this context, sports organisations should seek sources of financing compatible with the Fundamental Principles of Olympism and with a view to ensuring a diversification of revenues.

#### 7.2 Cooperation and coordination with government authorities and external partners

Harmonious relations and constructive partnerships between sports organisations and governmental or non-governmental organisations should be encouraged in the interest of sport and in order to help sports organisations fulfil their mission, provided however that the principle of autonomy is fully respected and that the sports organisations do not associate themselves with any activity which would be at odds with the Olympic Charter.

In particular, sports organisations and government authorities should work closely together and coordinate their actions, with mutual respect for each other's jurisdiction and responsibilities, and without any undue interference, in order to:

- contribute to the development of sport at their respective levels,
- support and protect the athletes, and fight against doping and any form of manipulation, corruption in sport, and harassment, abuse or violence in sport, and
- protect youth from crime through sport.





# Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions

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## Preamble

- a Acknowledging the danger to sports integrity from the manipulation of sports competitions, all Sports Organisations, in particular the International Olympic Committee (IOC), all International Federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and their respective members at the Continental, Regional and National level and IOC recognised organisations (hereinafter, 'Sports Organisations'), restate their commitment to safeguarding the integrity of sport, including the protection of clean athletes and competitions as stated in Olympic Agenda 2020 and the Olympic Agenda 2020+5;
- b Due to the complex nature of this threat, Sports Organisations recognise that they cannot tackle this threat alone, and hence cooperation with public authorities, in particular law enforcement and sports betting entities, is crucial;
- c The purpose of this Code is to provide all Sports Organisations and their members with harmonised regulations to protect all competitions from the risk of manipulation. This Code establishes regulations that are in compliance with the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions<sup>1</sup>, in particular [Article 7](#). This does not prevent Sports Organisations from having more stringent regulations in place;

<sup>1</sup> The Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions is open for signatories from non-European States. The Convention entered into force on 1 September 2019.



- d Within the framework of its jurisdiction as determined by Rule 2.9 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC establishes the present Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, hereinafter the Code;
- e Sports Organisations bound by the Olympic Charter and the IOC Code of Ethics declare their commitment to support the integrity of sport and fight against the manipulation of competitions by adhering to the standards set out in this Code and by requiring their members to do likewise. Sports Organisations are committed to take all appropriate steps within their powers to incorporate this Code by reference, or to implement regulations consistent with or more stringent than this Code.
- f Compliance with this Code is overseen by the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (“OM Unit PMC”). The Unit supports the Olympic Movement stakeholders in the adoption of rules, the development of awareness-raising programmes/activities and in the centralisation of intelligence and monitoring activities in line with the Code.

## Article 1

### Definitions<sup>2</sup>

- 1.1 “Benefit” means the direct or indirect receipt or provision of money or the equivalent such as, but not limited to, bribes, gains, gifts and other advantages including, without limitation, winnings and/or potential winnings as a result of a wager; the foregoing shall not include official prize money, appearance fees or payments to be made under sponsorship or other contracts. Sporting advantage is also a benefit;
- 1.2 “Competition” means any sports competition, tournament, match or event, organised in accordance with the rules of a Sports Organisation or its affiliated organisations, or, where appropriate, in accordance with the rules of any other competent Sports Organisation;

<sup>2</sup> The definitions used in this Code are in line with the definitions provided by the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. In relation to sports regulations the wording used in this Code prevails.



- 1.3 “Inside Information” means information relating to any competition that a person possesses by virtue of his or her position in relation to a sport or competition, excluding any information already published or common knowledge, easily accessible to interested members of the public or disclosed in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the relevant Competition;
- 1.4 “Participant” means any natural or legal person belonging to one of the following categories:
- a “athlete” means any person or group of persons, competing or accredited to compete in a competition;
  - b “athlete support personnel” means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, team official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for competitions, and all other persons working with the athletes;
  - c “official” means any person who is the owner of, a shareholder in, an executive or a staff member of the entities which organise and/or promote competitions, as well as referees, jury members and any other accredited persons. The term also covers the executives and staff of the Sports Organisation, or where appropriate, other competent Sports Organisation or club that recognises the competition.
- 1.5 “Sports Betting, Bet or Betting” means any wager of a stake of monetary value in the expectation of a prize of monetary value, subject to a future and uncertain occurrence related to a competition.



## Article 2

### Violations

The following conduct as defined in this Article constitutes a violation of this Code:

#### 2.1 Betting

Betting in relation either:

- a to the Participant's sport; or
- b to any event of a multisport Competition in which he/she is accredited to participate.

#### 2.2 Manipulation of competitions

- a **Intentional arrangement**  
An intentional arrangement, act or omission aimed at an improper alteration of the result or the course of a competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the sports competition with a view to obtaining an undue benefit for oneself and/or for others.
- b **Corrupt conduct**  
Providing, requesting, receiving, seeking, or accepting a Benefit related to the manipulation of a competition or any other form of corruption.

#### 2.3 Inside information

- 1 Using Inside Information for the purposes of Betting, any form of manipulation of competitions or any other corrupt purposes whether by the Participant or via another person and/or entity.
- 2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person and/or entity, with or without Benefit, where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used for the purposes of Betting, any form of manipulation of competitions or any other corrupt purposes.



- 3 Giving and/or receiving a Benefit for the provision of Inside Information regardless of whether any Inside Information is actually provided.

#### 2.4 Failure to report

- 1 Failing to report to the Sports Organisation concerned or a relevant disclosure/reporting mechanism or authority, at the first available opportunity, full details of any approaches or invitations received by the Participant to engage in conduct or incidents that could amount to a violation of this Code.
- 2 Failing to report to the Sports Organisation concerned or a relevant disclosure/reporting mechanism or authority, at the first available opportunity, full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the Participant (or of which they ought to have been reasonably aware) including approaches or invitations that have been received by another Participant to engage in conduct that could amount to a violation of this Code.

#### 2.5 Failure to cooperate

- 1 Failing to cooperate with any investigation carried out by the Sports Organisation in relation to a possible breach of this Code, including, without limitation, failing to provide accurately, completely and without undue delay any documentation, object or information requested by the competent Sports Organisation as part of such investigation.
- 2 Obstructing or delaying any investigation that may be carried out by the Sports Organisation in relation to a possible violation of this Code, including without limitation concealing, tampering with, destroying, damaging, disabling, or otherwise altering any documentation, object or other information, or requesting another person to do so, that may be relevant to the investigation.



## 2.6 Determination of violation

For the determination of whether a violation has been committed, the following are not relevant:

- a Whether or not the Participant is participating in the Competition concerned;
- b The outcome of the Competition on which the Bet was made or intended to be made;
- c Whether or not any Benefit or other consideration was actually given or received;
- d The nature or outcome of the Bet;
- e Whether or not the Participant's effort or performance in the Competition concerned were (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omission in question;
- f Whether or not the result of the Competition concerned was (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omission in question;
- g Whether or not the manipulation included a violation of a technical rule of the respective Sports Organisation;
- h Whether or not the competition was attended by the competent national or international representative of the Sports Organisation.

## 2.7 Aid, abetment or attempt

Any form of aid, abetment or attempt by a Participant that could result in a violation of this Code shall be treated as if a violation had been committed, whether or not such an act in fact resulted in a violation and/or whether that violation was committed deliberately or negligently.





## Article 3

### Disciplinary Procedure

The contents of this Article are minimum standards which must be respected by all Sports Organisations.

#### 3.1 Investigation

- 1 The Participant who is alleged to have committed a violation of this Code must be informed of the alleged violations that have been committed, details of the alleged acts and/or omissions, and the range of possible sanctions.
- 2 Upon request by the competent Sports Organisation, the concerned Participant must provide any information which the Organisation considers may be relevant to investigate the alleged violation, within a reasonable time frame, including but not limited to records relating to the alleged violation (such as betting account numbers and information, itemised telephone bills, bank statements, internet service records, computers, hard drives and other electronic information storage devices), and/or a statement setting out the relevant facts and circumstances around the alleged violation.
- 3 Sports Organisations shall coordinate with the law enforcement authorities' investigations on the same facts.

#### 3.2 Rights of the concerned person

In all procedures linked to violations of the present Code, the following rights must be respected:

- 1 The right to be informed of the charges; and
- 2 The right to a fair, timely and impartial hearing either by appearing personally in front of the competent Sports Organisation and/or submitting a defence in writing; and



3 The right to be accompanied and/or represented.

### 3.3 Burden and standard of proof

The Sports Organisation shall have the burden of establishing that a violation has been committed. The standard of proof in all matters under this Code shall be the balance of probabilities, a standard that implies that on the preponderance of the evidence it is more likely than not that a breach of this Code has occurred.

### 3.4 Admissibility of Evidence

The Disciplinary Body shall review any evidence and facts submitted, including but not limited to, admissions, evidence of third parties, witness statements, betting monitoring reports, expert reports, documentary evidence and other analytical information.

### 3.5 Confidentiality

The principle of confidentiality must be strictly respected by the Sports Organisation during all the procedure; information should only be exchanged with entities on a need to know basis. Confidentiality must also be strictly respected by any person concerned by the procedure until there is public disclosure of the case.

### 3.6 Safe Reporting Mechanism

Sports Organisations shall ensure that an appropriate and safe reporting mechanism is available and that this is duly made known to athletes, athletes support personnel and officials. Sports Organisations shall ensure that the information received is promptly transmitted in a secure and confidential manner to the organisations having competence/jurisdiction to handle the case.



### 3.7 Appeal

- 1 The Sports Organisations shall have an appropriate dispute resolution mechanism in place.
- 2 The general procedure of the appeal framework shall include provisions such as, but not limited to, the time limit for filing an appeal and the notification procedure for the appeal.

## Article 4

### Provisional Measures

- 4.1 The Sports Organisation may impose provisional measures, including a provisional suspension, on the participant where there is a particular risk to the reputation of the sport, while ensuring respect for Article 3 of this Code.
- 4.2 Where a provisional measure is imposed, this shall be taken into consideration in the determination of any sanction which may ultimately be imposed.

## Article 5

### Sanctions

- 5.1 Where it is determined that a violation has been committed, the competent Sports Organisation shall impose an appropriate sanction upon the Participant from the range of permissible sanctions, which may range from a minimum of a warning to a maximum of life ban.
- 5.2 When determining the appropriate sanctions applicable, the Sports Organisation shall take into consideration all aggravating and mitigating circumstances and shall detail the effect of such circumstances on the final sanction in the written decision.
- 5.3 Substantial assistance provided by a Participant that results in the discovery or establishment of an offence by another Participant or Participants may reduce any sanction applied under this Code.



## Article 6

### Mutual recognition and globalisation of the decisions

- 6.1 Subject to the right of appeal, any decision issued in compliance with this Code by a Sports Organisation must be recognised and respected by all other Sports Organisations.
- 6.2 All Sports Organisations must recognise and respect the relevant decision(s) made by any court of competent jurisdiction which is not a Sports Organisation as defined under this Code.
- 6.3 A multisport events organiser's disciplinary body's decision does not prevent the respective International Federation from imposing its own sanction.
- 6.4 Specifically International Federations are encouraged to extend the sanctions imposed by a national member federations to all other national member federations.

## Article 7

### Implementation

- 7.1 Pursuant to Rule 1.4 of the Olympic Charter, all Sports Organisations bound by the Olympic Charter agree to respect this Code.<sup>3</sup>
- 7.2 Sports Organisations are responsible for the implementation of the present Code within their own jurisdiction.
- 7.3 Sports Organisations are responsible for carrying out regular and continuous awareness raising initiatives.

<sup>3</sup> This Code was approved for the first time by the IOC Executive Board on 8 December 2015.



## Article 8

### Approval and Review Process

- 8.1 Any amendment to this Code must be approved by the IOC Executive Board following an appropriate consultation process and all Sports Organisations will be informed.<sup>4</sup>
- 8.2 The Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions shall initiate a consultation for a potential review of the present Code within 5 years from the date of the adoption of the reviewed version by the IOC Executive Board. Such consultation may be initiated at an earlier stage, if required by relevant developments.
- 8.3 The official text of the Code shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

4 For all information concerning this Code, contact the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.





# Rules for the Application during the Olympic Games of Articles 7 to 10 of the IOC Code of Ethics and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions

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## Violations

### Article 1

#### Scope of application

The IOC Code of Ethics applies to all Olympic Games participants.

These Rules implement the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

These Rules apply within the framework of the Olympic Games until all potential cases are officially closed.

## Article 2

### Definitions

For the purpose of Articles 7 to 10 of the Code of Ethics and the present Rules:

- 2.1 “Benefit” means the direct or indirect receipt or provision of money or the equivalent such as, but not limited to, bribes, gains, gifts and other advantages including, without limitation, winnings and/or potential winnings as a result of a wager; the foregoing shall not include official prize money, appearance fees or payments to be made under sponsorship or other contracts, sporting advantage is also a benefit;
- 2.2 “Competition” means any Olympic event organised during the Olympic Games;
- 2.3 “Inside Information” means any information relating to any participant in the Olympic Games or Olympic Competition that a person possesses by virtue of his or her position in relation to the Olympic Games, excluding any information already published or common knowledge, easily accessible to interested members of the public or disclosed in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the relevant competition;
- 2.4 “Participant” means all those listed under Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter;
- 2.5 “Sports Betting, Bet or Betting” means any wager of a stake of monetary value in the expectation of a prize of monetary value, subject to a future and uncertain occurrence related to an Olympic Competition.





## Article 3

### Articles 7 to 10 of the IOC Code of Ethics

The texts:

Article 7 of the IOC Code of Ethics provides that:

*The Olympic parties shall commit to combat all forms of cheating and shall continue to undertake all the necessary measures to ensure the integrity of sports competitions.*

Article 8 of the IOC Code of Ethics provides that:

*The Olympic parties must respect the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.*

Article 9 of the IOC Code of Ethics provides that:

*All forms of participation in, or support for betting related to the Olympic Games, and all forms of promotion of betting related to the Olympic Games are prohibited.*

Article 10 of the Code of Ethics provides that:

*Participants in the Olympic Games must not, by any manner whatsoever, manipulate the course or result of a competition, or any part thereof, in a manner contrary to sporting ethics, infringe the principle of fair play or show unsporting conduct.*

## Article 4

### Violations

For the purposes of the implementation of Articles 7 to 10 of the IOC Code of Ethics, the following conduct constitutes a violation of the Code of Ethics and of these Rules:

#### 4.1 Betting

- 1 Betting in relation to any Olympic Competitions, whether the Participant is directly participating or not.
- 2 All forms of promotion of betting related to the Olympic Games.



## 4.2 Manipulation of sports competitions

- a Intentional arrangement  
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 sports competition with a view to obtaining an undue Benefit for oneself or for others.
- b Corrupt conduct  
Providing, requesting, receiving, seeking, or accepting a Benefit related to the manipulation of an Olympic Competition or any other form of corruption.

## 4.3 Inside Information

- 1 Using Inside Information for the purposes of Betting, any form of manipulation of the Olympic Competitions or any other corrupt purposes whether by the Participant or via another person and/or entity.
- 2 Disclosing Inside Information to any person and/or entity, with or without Benefit, where the Participant knew or should have known that such disclosure might lead to the information being used for the purposes of Betting, any form of manipulation of Olympic Competitions or any other corrupt purposes.
- 3 Giving and/or receiving a Benefit for the provision of Inside Information regardless of whether any Inside Information is actually provided.

## 4.4 Failure to report

- 1 Failing to report to the IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline at: [ioc.integrityline.org](http://ioc.integrityline.org), at the first available opportunity, full details of any approaches or invitations received by the Participant to engage in conduct or incidents that could amount to a violation these Rules.



- 2 Failing to report to the IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline at: [ioc.integrityline.org](http://ioc.integrityline.org), at the first available opportunity, full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the Participant, including approaches or invitations that have been received by another Participant to engage in conduct that could amount to a violation of these Rules.

#### 4.5 Failure to cooperate

- 1 Failing to cooperate with any inquiry or investigation carried out by the IOC in relation to a possible breach of these Rules, including, without limitation, failing to provide accurately, completely and without undue delay any information and/or documentation and/or assistance requested by the IOC as part of such investigation.
- 2 Obstructing or delaying any inquiry or investigation that may be carried out by the IOC in relation to a possible violation of these Rules, including without limitation concealing, tampering with or destroying any documentation or other information that may be relevant to the investigation.

#### 4.6 Application of Articles 4.1 to 4.5

For the determination of whether a violation has been committed, the following are not relevant:

- a Whether or not the Participant is participating in the particular Olympic Games Competition;
- b The outcome of the Olympic Games Competition on which the Bet was made or was intended to be made;
- c Whether any Benefit was actually given or received;
- d The nature or outcome of the Bet;



- e Whether or not the Participant's effort or performance in the Olympic Games Competition concerned were (or could be expected to be) affected by the particular acts or omissions;
- f Whether or not the result of the Competition concerned was (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omission in question;
- g Whether or not the manipulation included a violation of a technical rule of the respective International Federation part of the Olympic Games;
- h Whether or not the competition was attended by an official representative of the Sports Organisation.

#### 4.7 Aid, Abetment or attempt

Any form of aid, abetment or attempt by a Participant that could result in a violation of these Rules shall be treated as if a violation had been committed, whether or not such an act in fact resulted in a violation and/ or whether that violation was committed deliberately or negligently.



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## Disciplinary Procedure

### Article 5

#### Rules of Procedure

The Rules of Procedure with respect to alleged violations of the Olympic Charter or of any other decision or applicable regulation, other than anti-doping rule violations, issued by the IOC or any IF or NOC, including in relation to disciplinary proceedings, on the occasion of the Olympic Games, apply to all alleged violation of these Rules.





# Rules of Procedure with respect to alleged violations of the Olympic Charter or of any other decision or applicable regulation, other than anti-doping rule violations, issued by the IOC or any IF or NOC, including in relation to disciplinary proceedings, on the occasion of the XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022

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## A General provisions

### Article 1

#### Scope of the Rules of Procedure

- 1.1 These Rules of Procedure (the “Rules”) apply in the framework of alleged violations of the Olympic Charter or of any other decision or applicable regulation issued by the IOC or any IF or NOC, including without limitation, violations of the IOC Code of Ethics, the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, the Beijing 2022 Playbooks, or in case of any form of misbehaviour, other than anti-doping rule violations, on the occasion of the XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 (the “Games” and the “Violations” respectively).

- 1.2 For the purpose of these Rules, the Director in Charge shall be:
- (i) the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer for violations related to the IOC Code of Ethics, including the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions. For clarity, violations involving IOC members, the Honorary President, honorary members and honour members are not within the scope of these Rules;
  - (ii) the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer and/or the IOC Legal Affairs Director for violations related to the IOC Framework for Safeguarding Athletes and Other Participants from Harassment and Abuse in Sport, the IOC Athletes' Commission Election Procedure or the IOC Athletes' Commission Regulations; and
  - (iii) the IOC Legal Affairs Director for other Violations not referred to in Article 1.2 (i) or (ii) above.
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## **B Initial Review And Investigation**

### **Article 2**

#### **Initial review**

- 2.1 The IOC and the Director in Charge may be informed by any person and by any means of an alleged Violation.
- 2.2 An initial review of the situation and the alleged Violation(s) is conducted, under the authority of the Director in Charge, to determine whether the alleged Violation(s) may have occurred.



## Article 3

### Investigation and provisional measures

- 3.1 If the Director in Charge determines the alleged Violation may have occurred, he/she will conduct an investigation. Such investigation may be carried out by or with the support of members of the IOC administration and may involve the support of the relevant persons, organisations (e.g. constituents of the Olympic Movement, such as International Federations – “IF” – National Olympic Committees – “NOC”) and/or the competent authorities and any subject-matter experts.
- 3.2 The relevant persons and/or organisations are required to fully cooperate with such investigation and provide any information which may be considered relevant for the initial review of an alleged Violation. Any lack of cooperation will be taken into account when assessing the situation.
- 3.3 The Director in Charge, or any person designated by him/her, will notify the relevant person and/or organisation of the alleged Violation and that he/she/it is the subject of an investigation. Such person and, where applicable, the organisation’s representative will be able to exercise their right to be heard either by appearing personally before the Director in Charge or any other person designated by him/her (including by means of teleconference, videoconference or any other appropriate electronic means as decided by the Director in Charge) or by submitting observations in writing to the Director in Charge.
- 3.4 At any time until the decision has been pronounced by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, the Permanent Chair of the IOC Disciplinary Commission (the “Permanent Chair”) may, upon request of the Director in Charge, impose provisional measures in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter upon the relevant person and/or organisation, including without limitation in order to protect the interests of the IOC and/or of the investigation.
- 3.5 After the completion of the investigation, the Director in Charge may, where applicable, refer the situation to the Permanent Chair.



## Article 4

### Resolution of the situation

- 4.1 At any time during the investigation mentioned in [Article 3](#) above, and under the authority of the Director in Charge, members of the IOC administration may, either on their own or with the collaboration and support of the relevant organisation, facilitate resolution of any alleged Violation by the relevant organisation.
- 4.2 If the Director in Charge determines that a situation is resolved by the relevant organisation, the Director in Charge shall close the investigation and inform the relevant person and/or organisation that the situation has been resolved.

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## C Procedure before the disciplinary commission

### Article 5

#### Referral to the Permanent Chair or IOC Executive Board

If the Director in Charge determines that the situation is not resolved in accordance with [Article 4](#) above, the Director in Charge shall prepare a report together with the investigation file for the Permanent Chair or the IOC Executive Board, if the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers to pronounce a sanction under the Olympic Charter, per [Article 10.2](#) below.

## Article 6

### Creation of a Disciplinary Commission

- 6.1 If it is determined that a Violation has likely occurred and the situation has not been resolved in accordance with [Article 4](#) above, a Disciplinary Commission shall be established to hear the case, unless the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers to pronounce a sanction under the Olympic Charter. Further details regarding the role and composition of the Disciplinary Commission, including its rules of procedure, are set forth in these Rules.
- 6.2 The Disciplinary Commission shall analyse the report of the Director in Charge as well as all elements of the investigation file, and determine the nature and circumstances of the alleged Violation(s), and, subject to [Article 10.1](#) below, shall decide on the sanctions to be pronounced in accordance with the delegation of the IOC Executive Board.
- 6.3 The Disciplinary Commission may take into consideration any concurrent, or potential investigation by competent authorities arising out of the same, or related facts.
- 6.4 The Disciplinary Commission will be assisted by the Director in Charge and members of the IOC administration.
- 6.5 The Disciplinary Commission may instruct the Director in Charge to take any additional steps, including without limitation to conduct additional investigation as set out in [Article 3](#) above.

## Article 7

### Composition of the Disciplinary Commission

- 7.1 Unless otherwise determined by the Permanent Chair, the Disciplinary Commission shall have three (3) members, including the Permanent Chair. The latter shall chair the Disciplinary Commission and designate, for each case, the two (2) other members from the pool of IOC members appointed by the IOC President to be part of the Disciplinary Commission. In cases involving athletes, one (1) member of the Disciplinary Commission should be an IOC member who, at the same time, is a member of the IOC Athletes' Commission.
- 7.2 In the event that the Permanent Chair is unavailable for any reason, in any given case, the Disciplinary Commission shall be chaired by a vice-chair appointed by the IOC President. When reference is made to the Permanent Chair in these Rules, it shall include the vice-chair designated in accordance with this Article 7.2.

## Article 8

### Notification of a Disciplinary Commission and the right to be heard

- 8.1 The Director in Charge shall promptly notify the concerned person that a Disciplinary Commission has been established.
- 8.2 If the concerned person is an athlete or member of an NOC delegation, the corresponding NOC and, where applicable, the relevant IF shall also be notified. Notification to an athlete or member of an NOC delegation may be accomplished by delivering notice to the NOC Notification to the NOC's Chef de Mission, or the President or Secretary General of the NOC or the IF shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC or the IF, respectively.
- 8.3 The notification referenced in Article 8.1 above shall contain, in each case, information regarding:



- (i) the right to be acquainted with the charges;
- (ii) the right to be heard a second time, that may be exercised at the option of the concerned person, by appearing personally before the Disciplinary Commission at a hearing (including by means of teleconference, videoconference or any other appropriate electronic means as decided by the Disciplinary Commission) or by submitting a written statement by a given deadline set by the Director in Charge, unless the concerned person(s) confirm(s) that such right to be heard has already been exercised in accordance with [Article 3.3](#) above; and
- (iii) If the concerned person and/or relevant organisation elects not to attend the hearing or submit a written statement within the set deadline, the Disciplinary Commission will consider that the concerned person's right to be heard has been waived or has already been exercised pursuant to [Article 3.3](#) above, and may proceed with taking a decision or, for cases defined in [Article 10.2](#) below, making a recommendation to the IOC Executive Board.

8.4 The Disciplinary Commission may invite the relevant organisation to intervene as an interested third party, adduce evidence and make observations in writing. In case the concerned person is an athlete or a member of an NOC delegation, such invitation will be offered to a representative of the NOC (e.g. NOC's Chef de Mission) and to the IF concerned, as applicable.

8.5 In case the concerned person is a minor, the parents, the legal guardian or, where applicable, the NOC's Chef de Mission of such minor (as detailed in the "Conditions of Participation" form) will be informed. In the event that informing the parents, legal guardian or the NOC's Chef de Mission may represent a risk to the minor's safety or welfare, another person attending the Games in an official capacity within the same organisation as the minor, preferably in a medical or legal capacity, must be informed, provided that doing so is not likely to represent a risk for the minor's safety or welfare.



## Article 9

### Disciplinary Commission hearing

Subject to [Article 8.3](#) (ii) above, if the concerned person elects to exercise the right to be heard by appearing before a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, such person may be accompanied by a maximum of three (3) persons of his or her choice (e.g. a lawyer). The concerned person may also be accompanied by an interpreter who does not count in such maximum number of (3) persons.

## Article 10

### Measures and sanctions

- 10.1 In all cases where the IOC Executive Board has delegated its powers to pronounce a sanction to the Disciplinary Commission under the Olympic Charter, the Disciplinary Commission shall decide on the sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the IOC Executive Board, shall constitute a decision by the IOC.
- 10.2 In all cases where the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers to pronounce a sanction under the Olympic Charter, the Director in Charge shall provide the IOC Executive Board with a report, including a proposal to the IOC Executive Board as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided upon by the IOC Executive Board.
- 10.3 All sanctions referred to in these Rules are those referred to in Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter and they are taken without prejudice to any other rights of the IOC, the relevant organisation (including without limitation NOCs and IFs) and any competent authorities.

## Article 11

### Notification of decision

- 11.1 The Director in Charge shall notify the concerned person of the decision by the Disciplinary Commission or, for cases defined in [Article 10.2](#) above, the IOC Executive Board, by sending a full copy of the decision.
- 11.2 A copy of the decision shall also be sent to the relevant constituent of the Olympic Movement and/or his or her relevant organisation, as applicable.
- 11.3 If the concerned person is an athlete or a member of a NOC delegation, the corresponding NOC and, where applicable, the relevant IF shall also be notified. Notification to an athlete or member of an NOC delegation may be accomplished by delivering notice to the NOC. Notification to the NOC's Chef de Mission, or the President or Secretary General of the NOC or the IF shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC or the IF, respectively.



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## D Final provisions

### Article 12

#### Consequences of a disciplinary procedure

The decision by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, does not prevent the relevant organisation from applying its own rules and regulations, including its own sanctions, in addition to those referred to in these Rules.

### Article 13

#### Recognition of decisions

Subject to the right of appeal, any decision taken in application of these Rules must be recognised and respected by all relevant organisations.

### Article 14

#### Swiss Law

In addition to the Rules set out herein, all rules related to disciplinary actions as provided by Swiss law related to associations governed by Swiss law (article 60 ff. of the Swiss Civil Code) shall also apply to procedures conducted under these Rules.







## Definition of the “Participants” in the Olympic Games

The participants in the Olympic Games, mentioned in the preamble of the IOC Code of Ethics, are all the persons indicated in Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter, namely:

- individual and team competitors,
  - officials, leaders and other members of any delegation,
  - judges and jury members,
  - all other accredited people.
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## Extension of the IOC Code of Ethics’ Applicability

The organisations cited in paragraphs 1.3, 1.5 and 1.8 of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter may decide to apply the IOC Code of Ethics to themselves and/or to their members (natural or legal persons).

To this end, they must declare such decision in writing to the IOC Ethics Commission.



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# Statutes of the IOC Ethics Commission

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## A Composition and organisation

### Article 1

The IOC Ethics Commission is independent; it is composed of nine members, among whom there must be:

- four IOC Members, be they active, honorary, honour or former IOC Members, including a representative of the IOC Athletes' Commission;
- five personalities, independent members, who are not active, honorary, honour or former IOC Members and who have no direct link to the sports movement.

The Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission is one of the personalities who are not IOC Members.

### Article 2

The members and the Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission shall be elected by the IOC Session on the proposal of the IOC Executive Board in accordance with paragraph 2 of Rule 22 of the Olympic Charter.

The members and the Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission may be re-elected by the IOC Session at the end of their term of office, subject to the limit of the number of terms provided for in [Article 9](#) below.



### Article 3

The IOC Ethics Commission meets when convened by its Chair, at least once a year.

### Article 4

The quorum required for a decision of recommendation is reached when at least five members, at least three of whom are independent members, are present. Each member will make every effort to attend the meetings.

### Article 5

The administrative organisation of the IOC Ethics Commission, and support to it, are overseen by the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office.





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## B Terms of reference of the Commission

### Article 6

In the framework of the competence as defined in Rule 22.1 of the Olympic Charter, the terms of reference of the IOC Ethics Commission are:

- a to define and update a framework of ethical principles, including a Code of Ethics, based upon the values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter, of which the said Code forms an integral part;
- b to analyse complaints raised in relation to the non-respect of such ethical principles, including breaches of the Code of Ethics and, if necessary, propose sanctions or measures to the IOC Executive Board;
- c to answer requests for opinions from the IOC President, Executive Board or any IOC commission.

### Article 7

The IOC Ethics Commission presents an annual report on its activities to the IOC Session. This report will be published.

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## C Conditions required for Commission Membership

### Article 8

Members of the IOC Ethics Commission shall not take any measure nor exercise any influence in relation to a matter where any conflict of interests or any other conflict exists or is perceived to exist.



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## D Terms of appointment of Commission members

### Article 9

The duration of the term of appointment of an IOC Ethics Commission member is four years. This four years term may be renewed no more than twice.

Upon ceasing to be an IOC member, the term of office of the member of the IOC Ethics Commission as an IOC member shall end.

### Article 10

The term of an IOC Ethics Commission member takes effect on the day of his/her election by the IOC Session.

### Article 11

In the event of the President of the IOC Ethics Commission being unable to act, his/her duties shall be performed by the senior member of the IOC's independent members, the longest-serving independent member.

In the event of death, resignation or inability of a member to perform his or her functions, the member shall be replaced by a newly elected member following the procedure; thus the IOC Executive Board shall propose a new member to the election by the next IOC Session.

### Article 12

In the event of a breach of the present Statutes, an IOC Ethics Commission member may be removed from office only by a specific vote by the IOC Session, and after the approval of two-thirds of the IOC Ethics Commission members, the member concerned being heard by the IOC Executive Board.

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## **E Transitional provisions**

### **Article 13**

The present provisions enter into force after their approval by the IOC Executive Board on 9 and 10 July 2017 and presentation to the IOC 131st Session in Lima (Peru), from 13 to 15 September 2017.







# Rules of Procedure Governing Cases of Possible Breach of Ethical Principles

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## A General provisions

### Article 1

These Rules of procedure apply to all cases of possible breaches of the ethical principles.

### Article 2

The working languages are French and English. An official translation into one or other of such working languages must be made of any document written in another language.

### Article 3

The proceedings opened through application of these Rules of Procedure are confidential. All the parties concerned undertake not to divulge to third parties any of the facts or other information linked to the proceedings.

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## **B Procedure for analysing and investigating complaints, denunciations or acts with a view to their submission to the IOC Ethics Commission**

### **Article 4**

All complaints or denunciations received by the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office, and all acts brought to its attention, which might constitute a breach of the ethical principles of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics or its implementing provisions are analysed by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, with a view to a possible submission of the situation to the IOC Ethics Commission.

Such analysis will address the jurisdiction of the IOC Ethics Commission based on the scope of application of the IOC Code of Ethics and/or the likelihood of a breach of the ethical principles of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics or its implementing provisions.

### **Article 5**

A complainant may request that his/her identity not be revealed and that all precautions be taken so that his/her identity is protected.

### **Article 6**

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer informs the person who is the subject of a complaint or denunciation. Such person is invited to submit his or her observations.

If the subject of the complaint or denunciation is a corporate body, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will inform its representative, who is invited to submit his or her observations.



## Article 7

With a view to facilitating the analysis of the likelihood of a breach and possible referral to the IOC Ethics Commission, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will conduct an investigation, which may include:

- a consulting all the relevant documents;
- b asking for all the relevant documents to be provided;
- c hearing and/or obtaining the written observations of the person concerned, in particular with regard to the evidence;
- d obtaining all the relevant expert analysis; and
- e travelling to the place concerned if this may facilitate an understanding of the facts.

All hearings and interviews will be recorded with a view to their being forwarded to the IOC Ethics Commission; a copy of the recording will be given to the person concerned.

The person concerned must cooperate fully with the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, in particular by providing any information or document considered necessary for the investigation. Any lack of cooperation will be taken into account when assessing the situation.

## Article 8

During the course of the investigation and after hearing the person concerned, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer may submit the situation to the IOC Ethics Commission for a recommendation for a provisional measure, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter.

This recommendation shall be submitted to the IOC Executive Board without undue delay.



## Article 9

In the event that, within the scope of application of the IOC Code of Ethics, the likelihood of a breach of the ethical principles, the IOC Code of Ethics or its implementing provisions is established, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will submit the complaint to the Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission with the specific report, including all the elements of the investigation.

## Article 10

In the event that, the jurisdiction of the IOC Ethics Commission within the scope of application of the IOC Code of Ethics and/or the likelihood of a breach of the ethical principles, the IOC Code of Ethics or its implementing provisions are not established, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will record this accordingly in a specific report. This specific report will be an agenda item at each meeting of the IOC Ethics Commission.

The plaintiff will be informed of this decision, and may ask the Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission to re-examine the file if the analysis by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer has not determined that the file should be referred to the IOC Ethics Commission.

If the majority of the IOC Ethics Commission's members nonetheless considers that it has jurisdiction to address a case and that there is likelihood of a breach, the file will be analysed in order to be submitted to the IOC Ethics Commission, in accordance with the present procedure.



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## **C Referral to the IOC Ethics Commission**

### **Article 11**

Referral to the IOC Ethics Commission is made in writing by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer based on the referral report, and includes the complete investigation file.

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## **D Procedure before the IOC Ethics Commission**

### **Article 12**

The IOC Ethics Commission takes note of the referral report, the complete investigation file and the various written observations made by the person concerned.

### **Article 13**

The Chair of the Commission may appoint one of the Commission members as a rapporteur who will analyse the referral report and all the documents from the investigation and then report to the IOC Ethics Commission.

### **Article 14**

The person concerned is invited to exercise personally his or her right to be heard by the IOC Ethics Commission or its rapporteur, either through written observations or orally, during an interview for which the circumstances will be decided by the Commission or its rapporteur. Such interviews will be recorded and a copy of the recording given to the person concerned.

## Article 15

If the IOC Ethics Commission or its rapporteur considers that the investigation conducted by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer is insufficient, it may instruct him/her to take any additional appropriate measures, including:

- a the request of additional written information or documents from the parties concerned;
- b the hearing of new witnesses at their own discretion or at the request of the parties concerned;
- c obtaining new experts analysis or any other action.

## Article 16

The IOC Ethics Commission freely assesses the evidence.

Regarding the measures or sanctions against the person concerned, the IOC Ethics Commission makes recommendations to the IOC Executive Board which takes a decision pursuant to Rule 22 of the Olympic Charter and as provided by [Article 18](#) below.

## Article 17

The IOC Ethics Commission deliberates in camera and takes the recommendations of measures or sanctions it deems appropriate.

The Commission's deliberations are led by the Chair. The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will not take part in the deliberations.

Upon request by the Chair and after presenting his/her report, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer may leave the room. Nonetheless, the Chair may ask the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer to return in the room in order to answer questions on the investigation and the referral report which may arise during the deliberations.



The IOC Ethics Commission's decisions of the recommendations are taken by a simple majority of the members present. The required quorum is constituted if at least five members are present, at least three of whom are independent members.

Voting takes place by secret ballot if the Chair of the Commission so decides, or if a majority of the members present requests it. Voting by proxy is not allowed.

If necessary, the members may take part in the deliberations via telephone or video conference. In certain circumstances, the Commission members may be consulted by circulating the documents.

All deliberations and votes are confidential.

The decisions with recommendations are drafted by or under the direction of the IOC Ethics Commission's Chair; for this the Chair may request a specific independent support. Each decision is signed by the IOC Ethics Commission Chair and is translated into the other working language.

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer forwards the IOC Ethics Commission's decision of recommendations to the IOC President for submission to the IOC Executive Board without undue delay.

These recommendations remain confidential until the decision by the IOC Executive Board.

## Article 18

The IOC Ethics Commission recommends to the IOC Executive Board the measures or sanctions provided under Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter or any other appropriate measures, in particular those provided by the implementing provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics.



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## **E Procedure before the IOC Executive Board following a decision of recommendation by the IOC Ethics Commission**

### **Article 19**

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer informs the person concerned of the transmission to the IOC Executive Board of the recommendations and, if the IOC Ethics Commission recommends any sanction or measure, of the evidence against him or her and the reasons given by the IOC Ethics Commission.

The person concerned may be invited to exercise their right to be heard by the IOC Executive Board, in the form of written observations, which must be submitted by the deadline established by the Chief of Staff of the IOC President's Executive Office.

### **Article 20**

The IOC Executive Board will decide on the basis of the IOC Ethics Commission's recommendations.

Before a decision by the IOC Executive Board, the IOC President may return the file to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer or the IOC Ethics Commission if new evidence emerges.

### **Article 21**

The decision by the IOC Executive Board is immediately notified to the person concerned.

## Article 22

The IOC Ethics Commission's recommendations may be published on the web site after notification of the decision by the IOC Executive Board.

## Article 23

The present provisions enter into force after their approval by the IOC Executive Board on 9 and 10 July 2017 and presentation to the IOC 131st Session in Lima (Peru), from 13 to 15 September 2017.













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