



COMITÉ  
INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIQUE

Report

## Report by the Chair of the IOC Ethics Commission to the 136<sup>th</sup> IOC Session

Lausanne, June 2020

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## 1. Report by the IOC Ethics Commission

### 1.1. Main activities of the IOC Ethics Commission since the last IOC Session

<b>IOC Ethics Commission - composition and meeting</b>	<p>In January 2020, the IOC Session elected Mrs Amina Mohamed, Minister of Sports, Kenya, as an independent member of the Commission.</p> <p>No terms of office will reach their end in 2020.</p> <p>Therefore, the Ethics Commission's composition is complete until the next IOC Session in 2021.</p> <p>Due to the specific health situation, the Commission held its first virtual statutory meeting in May 2020 by circulation of documents. The next meeting is scheduled in October 2020.</p> <p>During its meeting, the Commission heard the report by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer (CECO) regarding all the ongoing cases; each situation was discussed and the report was approved.</p>
<b>Conflicts of interest</b>	<p>During the last IOC Session held in Lausanne in January 2020, the IOC Ethics Commission's Chair presented the improvements brought to the IOC Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest Affecting the Behaviour of the Olympic Parties. The major update is to strengthen the mechanism of prevention of conflict of interest through a confidential disclosure of interests for all the IOC Members.</p> <p>A new electronic tool has been developed in order to facilitate this disclosure by all the IOC Members. This electronic tool, which benefits from a high level of security, will allow the IOC Members to fill in their declaration with full confidentiality; the information gathered will remain strictly confidential.</p> <p>The IOC directors will be the first users of this new system, followed by the members of the IOC Executive Board. The new tool will be made available to all the IOC Members from the IOC Virtual Session in July 2020. The IOC Ethics &amp; Compliance's team will be available to provide dedicated support for the use of this new tool.</p> <p>With regard to the respect of these Rules, no IOC Members have been confronted with any actual conflict of interest situation and they have always followed the recommendations made to avoid such situations.</p>

## 2. Dissemination of the ethics texts and principles

<b>Publication of the IOC Code of Ethics</b>	<p>The biennial edition of the IOC Code of Ethics has been finalised in May 2020 and is available online. Hard copies will be sent to the IOC Members during the summer 2020.</p> <p>This new edition includes the new version of the Rules Concerning Conflict of Interest Affecting the Behaviour of the Olympic Parties, the Rules of Conduct for the Continuous and Targeted Dialogue, the Rules for the Register of Consultants, the Rules of Conduct for the Recognised International Federations seeking inclusion in Olympic Games Organising Committee's proposal on additional sports, the Rules for the Application during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 in 2021 of Art. 7 to 10 of the IOC Code of Ethics and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions.</p>
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**Information for IOC Members**

After being elected, the new IOC Members receive specific information on the IOC Code of Ethics and its implementing provisions. The last dedicated session took place in January 2020.

In addition, as prevention is an essential component of good governance, a refresher programme on the implementation of the IOC Code of Ethics is offered to all IOC Members every two years. This programme features explanations and a reminder of the individual commitment to respect the Olympic Movement's ethical principles at all times. The next edition of this programme will be available before the IOC Session in 2021.

### **3. Report by the Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer**

#### **3.1. The International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS)**

**The International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS)**

Since the relevance of the fight against corruption in sport was highlighted at the Olympism in Action Forum, the International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS) proposed a large number of activities and tools for sports organisations and governments alike; all these are available on the official IPACS website [www.ipacs.sport](http://www.ipacs.sport).

Following the large information related to all these activities provided to the athletes during the International Athlete's Forum in April 2019, continuous information is available for them on the platform Athletes365.

The fifth official IPACS Steering Committee meeting was held in Paris on 1 July 2019. During that meeting, the Partners approved the set-up of a new Task Force in the view of facilitating cooperation between criminal justice, law enforcement authorities and sport organisations. This stream of work shall endeavour to facilitate the exchange of intelligence on the specificities of corruption within the sport organisations and the sport environment and hopefully allow, under some conditions, a certain form of exchange of information on specific situations.

On 15 December 2019, the UNODC organised the IPACS General Conference in Abu Dhabi, ahead of the UNODC Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption. The IOC President, Thomas Bach, delivered the opening speech, highlighting the duty of sport organisations to uphold integrity and good governance in all their actions, while he invited the more than 50 governments attending the meeting to join the IPACS' vision and efforts for the fight against corruption in sport.

In April 2020, the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office in collaboration with the IOC Olympic Games Department produced the publication "Good Practices and Guidelines for the Procurement of Major International Sport Events". This publication is based on various expertise from the organisation of past editions of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games in the view to reducing the risk of corruption in procurement related to sporting events and infrastructure. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) experts contributed to this IOC publication as part of the cooperation with the IOC.



### 3.2. Reporting mechanism

#### Ethics and Compliance Reporting Mechanism

Since April 2015, a public reporting mechanism is available on the IOC website. This tool can be used to disclose information on potential breaches of the Code of Ethics or its implementing texts. This hotline is accessible to sports organisations as well as general public; people can decide whether they want to remain anonymous and confidentiality is guaranteed.

When the reported situations are linked to possible breach of the doping rules, the hotline is orienting the reporter on to the WADA and/or the ITA respective reporting mechanisms.

The large majority of the situations reported were out of the IOC's remit. If possible, they were transmitted to the competent organisations while respecting the GDPR principles.

The UN Agency on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the IOC shared their expertise on the reporting mechanisms with numerous experts from sport and business background and published in November 2019 a report on this topic, namely "[Reporting Mechanisms in Sport - A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation](#)".

### 3.3. Compliance, Risk and Internal Control Unit

#### Compliance, Risk and Internal Control Unit

In order to strengthen the efficiency of the IOC administration's compliance, in January 2020, the functions of risk management and internal control merged with the compliance function under the leadership of the CECO.

This new unit defined its strategy by consolidating the risk management and internal control and strengthening the compliance mission.

The unit's main focus will be:

- to ensure the operational effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system;
- to foster compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies;
- to manage the IOC administration's risk strategy;
- to develop the compliance strategy, including monitoring and awareness-raising programmes.

In early 2019, the outline of a new compliance strategy has been conceptualised on the following basis:

- Listing of all the existing policies and procedures in order to their review and to make them more visible for the IOC administration;
- Review all these policies and procedures along with the respective department owner for rationalisation and efficiency; the review will aim to remove duplication, harmonise and simplify approval's process to a reasonable level; and
- Renew awareness raising with the entire IOC staff to improve their understanding and reinforce their endorsement.

The planning of the new compliance strategy has unfortunately been delayed due to the COVID-19 situation.



### 3.4. Prevention related to the integrity of competitions

<p><b>Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (OM Unit PMC)</b></p> <p><b>The “Three-Pillar Strategy”</b></p>	<p>As part of the protection of clean athletes and to ensure the integrity of competitions, the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions strengthened its Three-Pillar Strategy. This was strongly supported by OM Unit's Advisory Board (formed of representatives of Olympic Movement stakeholders – ASOIF AIOWF, GAISF, NOCs and IOC Athletes' Commission).</p> <p>Specific activities of the OM Unit PMC since the last report to the IOC Session:</p> <p><b>Pillar 1: Regulations and Legislation</b></p> <p>Since its approval in 2015, the implementation by the sports organisations of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (OM Code) is supported by the “Code implementation support framework”. As of today, the Olympic sport International Federations’ Rules are compliant with the Code.</p> <p>The OM Unit PMC has also been very active to support the NOCs for the implementation of the OM Code at their level and subsequently the NFs.</p> <p>Finally, the Unit is working closely with the Council of Europe to promote the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions by national governments around the world, in particular as the Convention came into force in September 2019.</p> <p><b>Pillar 2: Awareness-Raising and Capacity-Building</b></p> <p>With regard to the sport movement, the OM Unit for PMC is raising awareness of all the Olympic Movement constituents, and in particular the athletes, through the <i>Believe in Sport</i> campaign.</p> <p>This <i>Believe in Sport</i> campaign, including its innovative educational toolbox, was activated before and during the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020 to raise awareness with specific content for young athletes.</p> <p>An intense communication campaign was run on social media, through Athlete 365, before the YOG, and fun and interactive activities were offered at dedicated booths in the Youth Olympic Villages in Lausanne and St Moritz. Young athletes being often very active on social media, this campaign put a specific focus on the dangers of sharing inside information through these platforms. They also learned how to recognise competition manipulation and the four key rules they must respect to protect their sport.</p> <p>Several workshops were also held in collaboration with the IFs.</p> <p>The Unit’s educational team has been also further developing the “Believe in Sport Ambassadors Network”, composed by various active or retired athletes well known in their countries. These athletes support the Unit’s educational activities and contribute to improve these activities for the future.</p> <p>The second activity within this pillar is strengthening the capacity and understanding of the external partners in the fight against manipulation of competition, such as law enforcement agencies and criminal justice. This is mostly developed through the Sport Capacity-Building Programme in cooperation with INTERPOL and UNODC, on the basis of workshops; the last physical workshop took place in Medellin (Colombia) in October 2019.</p> <p>Since then and due to the current COVID-19 circumstances, these workshops have been transformed into interactive webinars, supported by high quality concrete follow-up with the participants.</p>
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In collaboration with INTERPOL, the Unit has been also supporting capacity building of sports stakeholders, notably sports investigators for the purpose of disciplinary investigations. This partnership also seeks to enhance coordination between the law enforcement and the disciplinary investigations, which are often occurring in parallel; such coordination is considered of vital importance. The ‘Sports Investigators Network’, counting over 200 trained Sports Investigators, was launched in November 2019.

#### Pillar 3: Intelligence and Investigations

The information and intelligence-sharing platform Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS), in place since January 2014, has continued to grow. All Olympic sports IFs and numerous non-Olympic sports IFs are linked to the platform and the Unit is starting to actively add NOCs as partners to the platform. IBIS is also very active with various law enforcement entities and “national platforms”, as defined by the Council of Europe’s Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. This platform will be a vital part in the future implementation of the Convention.

Specifically, over the last 12 months, the intelligence work within the OM Unit PMC ensured the monitoring of the competitions at the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020 and produced a dedicated risk assessment of sports betting manipulation for all sports and disciplines included in the Summer Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. This risk assessment was supported by the Olympic Movement stakeholders. A re-evaluation of these risks is maintained in the view of the postponed of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 in 2021 and in parallel, the assessment of the risk for Winter Olympic Games Beijing 2022 started.

IBIS also ensured continuous communication with lotteries, private sports betting operators and sports betting regulatory authorities worldwide and intensified discussions with them in relation to sharing bettors’ account information. New contacts have been also developed with a new sports betting integrity association in the US, SWIMA (Sports Wagering Integrity Monitoring Association), following the possible legalisation of sports betting in the US.

Input and operational exchanges with law enforcement authorities have also been strengthened via a new partnership concluded with EUROPOL in October 2019. At the same time, information-sharing processes have been developed jointly with the Swiss betting regulatory authority, COMLOT, in relation to the compliance of the IOC with the Swiss Law on the Games of Chance (LJAR).

Lausanne, June 2020

Ban Ki-moon  
Chair