



FACTSHEET

IOC INTEGRITY INITIATIVES

SEPTEMBER 2015

*Protecting the credibility and integrity of sport:
Combating competition manipulation and
related corruption*

The International Olympic Committee's (IOC) philosophy of protecting clean athletes and sports integrity was reaffirmed in December 2014 upon the adoption of [Olympic Agenda 2020](#), the IOC's strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement.

Under the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office, key initiatives related to preventing match-fixing, manipulation of competition and related corruption have been developed and implemented. These include defining the regulatory framework, developing and managing the [Integrity and Compliance Hotline](#), the [Integrity Betting Intelligence System \(IBIS\)](#) and Capacity Building and Training.

One of the major threats to the credibility and integrity of sport is the manipulation of competition. In order to protect and promote sport as a model that encourages and fosters the best of human values, the IOC has established and implemented a number of priorities and actions to manage the risks posed by competition manipulation and corrupt behaviour. The objectives are to:

- A. Improve governance through sport regulations and state legislation
- B. Raise awareness, build capacity and undertake training
- C. Ensure information exchange, investigation and prosecution capacities

Below are listed a series of actions and developments initiated and/or implemented by the IOC to address these objectives.

A. Improve governance through sport regulations and state legislation

- The IOC encourages and supports the development of sporting regulations that protect the integrity of sport, prevent competition manipulation and empower effective regulatory enforcement, particularly as a risk prevention measure

in the organisation of sporting competitions;

- Recognising the Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, the IOC supports national legislative provisions that enable the prosecution of criminal acts related to competition manipulation.

B. Raise awareness, build capacity and undertake training

- The IOC to organise regularly the International Forum for Sports Integrity (IFSI) as a global forum for governments, international organisations, betting operators and the sports movement, after hosting a successful first edition in April 2015.
- With the support of INTERPOL, the IOC trains and assists sporting organisations and national law enforcement through workshops and tailored training material to effectively respond to integrity threats.
- An Integrity e-learning programme for Olympic athletes and officials is presently being developed and will be launched ahead of the Olympic Games Rio 2016.
- The IOC promotes and continues to develop stakeholder-appropriate risk prevention tools including:
 - PlayFair Integrity Booth for use during Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games and other multi-sports events, which includes a workshop, game and quiz.
 - [PlayFair Code of Conduct](#) "Protect your sport" available in 10 languages.

C. Ensure Information Exchange and Investigative Capacities

- The IOC has reinforced its Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS) and is enhancing monitoring and information exchange between law enforcement, sports organisations and betting operators/regulators.
- Following the signature of an MOU with INTERPOL in 2014, the IOC is developing fact-finding processes and capacities within and across sports to enable sports

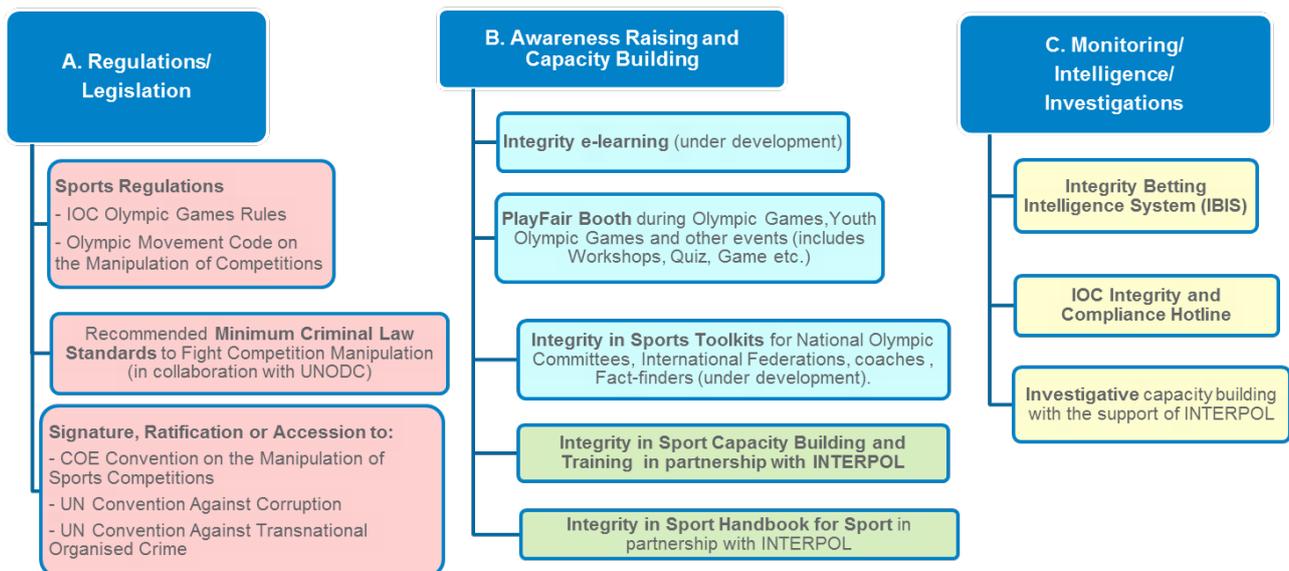


to conduct disciplinary proceedings and for law enforcement authorities to conduct criminal proceedings in relation to competition manipulation;

- A framework for reporting of integrity breaches has been established following the creation of the IOC's Integrity and Compliance Hotline.

IOC Integrity Initiatives: Overview

Below includes an overview of the initiatives and actions listed above and implemented by the IOC to tackle the risks posed by competition manipulation and related corruption.





A. Regulations and recommendations by the Olympic Movement:

13 April 2015

- The first meeting of the International Forum for Sports Integrity (IFSI) (successor to the Founding Working Group on the Fight Against Irregular and Illegal Betting in Sport) adopts a roadmap for future action aimed at strengthening and coordinating all activities to protect clean athletes from the manipulation of competitions and related corruption.

8 December 2014:

- The 127th IOC Session in Monaco unanimously approves the 40 recommendations that make up Olympic Agenda 2020, a strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement. Recommendations 15 and 16 refer to the IOC's ultimate goal to protect clean athletes and to two dedicated USD 10 million funds "to develop robust education and awareness programmes on the risks of match-fixing, any kind of manipulation of competitions and related corruption" and for anti-doping research.

19 September 2014:

- The Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions is adopted and strongly supported by the IOC. The purpose of this Convention is to enhance collaboration and the exchange of information between sports organisations, public authorities and sports betting operators in relation to competition manipulation.

30 January 2014:

- The IOC announces that it has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with INTERPOL, thereby widening the scope of previous joint activities and allowing for future collaboration on security and protection of the integrity of competitions at the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games. The MoU also provides for joint initiatives in the field of education and awareness-raising for both sports organisations and law enforcement agencies.

14 December 2013:

- Stepping up efforts to protect clean athletes from manipulation or related corruption, the IOC Executive Board approves the establishment of an Olympic Movement monitoring tool to collate alerts and information on manipulation through betting.

3 November 2013:

- At the Olympic Summit, key Olympic Movement stakeholders agree to increase coordination, under the leadership of the IOC, in the fight against match-fixing and illegal betting. The IOC is tasked with setting up a special unit within the IOC to coordinate efforts

in this regard. The new unit is to work on risk-prevention and disseminating information, and will support the harmonisation of rules for the Olympic Movement and sports world in general.

November 2013:

- The study "Criminalization approaches to combat match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting: a global perspective" is issued by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supported by the IOC. The study compiles criminal law provisions on match-fixing and illegal betting from existing legislation in UNODC Member States, and identifies discrepancies and similarities in legislative approaches.

14 May 2013:

- The Founding Working Group on the Fight Against Irregular and Illegal Betting in Sport (FWG) meets for the fourth time to consider ways to combat irregular and illegal betting. Particular emphasis is given to three themes: 1) education, 2) monitoring and the exchange of information, and 3) regulations and legislation.
- The FWG calls for the establishment of an Olympic Movement monitoring system that would be placed year-round at the service of all IFs during major competitions to monitor and share information regarding suspicious betting activity and for the creation of an international convention.

3 February 2012

- The FWG adopts recommendations that notably call for the identification of educational means, particularly through collaboration with national authorities and specialised agencies of the United Nations, to reach the widest possible sporting audience and calls on all governments to support making illegal and irregular betting a criminal offence.

1 March 2011:

- Under the aegis of the IOC, the FWG on the Fight Against Irregular and Illegal Betting in Sport is established. It offers an opportunity for discussion and the exchange of views between representatives from the sports movement, governments, international organisations such as the Council of Europe, INTERPOL and UNODC, and sports betting operators. All stakeholders confirm the importance of coordinated action in the fight to preserve sport's integrity.

24 June 2010:

- The IOC organises its first seminar on the challenges inherent to betting and the Olympic Movement. Participants include betting operators and government experts. The seminar results in a set of recommendations



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calling for closer collaboration with governments and police investigation agencies.

October 2009:

- The Olympic Congress calls on governments to “recognise that close collaboration and action in the fight to put an end to illegal and irregular betting and match-fixing is essential, both to Olympic-accredited events and to the wider world of sport competition”.

December 2007:

- The IOC Executive Board decides to share rules and experiences with sports federations, especially in the area of monitoring.

Rules during the Olympic Games to protect clean athletes:

Since 2006, the IOC Code of Ethics has forbidden all participants at the Olympic Games from betting on Olympic events. For each edition of the Olympic Games, and also for the Youth Olympic Games, specific rules are published:

2014 Nanjing Youth Olympic Games:

- Clause in the Host City Contract stating that the city, the host NOC and the YOGOC shall not be involved, directly or indirectly, with any betting in relation to the YOG and to ensure that the integrity of sport is fully protected.

2014 Sochi Olympic Winter Games:

- Clause in the entry form obliges athletes and delegation members from NOCs and IFs to abstain from betting on the Olympic Games.
- The Rules of Application for the XXII Olympic Winter Games in Sochi outline the ban on betting linked to the Olympic Games. These Rules include the responsibility of the participants to report any attempt at match-fixing they have witnessed or been exposed to, and the obligation to cooperate in the event of an inquiry.
- For the first time, the IOC’s newly established “Integrity Betting Intelligence System” (IBIS) is in operation and a success. The system collates alerts and information on manipulation through betting on sport. It provides monitoring for the Olympic Games. No irregular patterns discovered.

2012 London Olympic Games:

- Clause in the entry form obliges, in addition to the athletes and NOC delegations, the delegation members from International Federations (IFs) to abstain from betting on the Olympic Games.
- ISM monitors all betting activities on events at the London 2012 Olympic Games. No irregular patterns discovered.
- IOC, London 2012 organisers and the UK Gambling Commission set up a Joint Assessment Unit (JAU) for the prevention,

assessment and investigation of betting activities on the Olympic Games.

2010 Vancouver Olympic Games:

- Clause in the entry form obliges athletes and the delegation members of National Olympic Committees to abstain from betting on the Olympic Games.
- International Sports Monitoring (ISM) monitors all events for suspicious betting activity in conjunction with over 300 legal betting companies. No irregular patterns discovered.

2008 Beijing Olympic Games:

- IOC monitors betting activities at the Olympic Games for the first time using FIFA’s Early Warning System (EWS). All events monitored, no irregular patterns discovered.
- For the first time, a clause is added to the entry form that obliges athletes and the delegation members of National Olympic Committees to abstain from betting on the Olympic Games.

2006:

- Amendment to IOC Code of Ethics forbids all participants in the Olympic Games from betting on Olympic events

B. Education-Awareness Raising

Raising awareness during the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games

2014 Nanjing Summer Youth Olympic Games

- PlayFair Booth within the Olympic Village offering workshops, quiz, chats with experts.

2014 Sochi Olympic Winter Games

- Interactive information tools placed in the Olympic Village for athletes and other accredited people.

2013 Asian Youth Games

- PlayFair Booth within the Athletes’ Village offering workshops, quiz, chats with experts.

2012 London Olympic Games

- Interactive information tools placed in the Olympic Village for athletes and other accredited people.

2012 Innsbruck Winter Youth Olympic Games

- PlayFair Booth within the Olympic Village offering workshops, quiz, chats with experts.

2010 Singapore Summer Youth Olympic Games (YOG)

- First interactive educational programme delivered to YOG athletes and their entourage.

2008:

- The IOC begins raising awareness of the issue amongst the more than 200 National Olympic Committees and IFs ahead of the Beijing Games, including at the Chefs de Mission meetings for NOCs.



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Selected Global IOC Integrity Awareness-Raising Initiatives beyond the Games, as of 2014

29 September 2015

- Presentation, INTERPOL Match-Fixing Task Force, Lyon, France

24 September 2015

- Presentation, Nordic Sports Summit, Aalborg, Denmark

23 September 2015

- European Union Experts Group on Match-fixing, Brussels, Belgium

18 September 2015

- Presentation, Transparency International, Bern, Switzerland

16-18 September 2015

- IOC-INTERPOL Fact-Finders Training, Arnhem, Netherlands

16 June 2015

- IOC-INTERPOL Partnership Development Meeting (PDM), Oslo, Norway

22 January 2015

- Lecture 'Deceptive Emotion: Corruption and Match-fixing' to the 2015 Baku European Games Operation Committee, Azerbaijan

26 November 2014

- Workshop in collaboration with INTERPOL for International Sports Federations on 'Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS)', Lausanne, Switzerland.

30 October 2014

- Presentation 'Sports betting: the point of view of international sports organisations' to the International Association of Gambling Advisors (IAGA), Philadelphia, USA

30 September 2014

- Presentation: 'The Protection of Clean Athletes', Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Workshop on Sport's Integrity Issues, Milan, Italy

18 September 2014

- Speech 'Good Governance in the Olympic Movement' at the 13th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Sport, Magglingen, Switzerland.

Ongoing:

- The IOC encourages Olympic Movement stakeholders to develop educational and risk-prevention plans.
- New tools and awareness-raising opportunities continually under development.

C. Reporting-Information Exchange

Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS):

In January 2014, the IOC created the Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS) with the aim of:

- Supporting International Federations (IFs) and organisers of multisport events including the Olympic Games in the fight for clean competitions by providing them with alerts and intelligence via a centralised mechanism for the exchange of information.
- Protecting clean athletes from any negative influence related to sports betting.
- Creating a framework for transparency, confidentiality and trust between all stakeholders.

For a more detailed overview, see the [IBIS Factsheet](#).

IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline

Available at: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline, the IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline can be used to:

- 1) report suspicious approaches or activities related to competition manipulation or
- 2) infringements of the IOC Code of Ethics or other matters including financial misconduct or other legal, regulatory and ethical breaches over which the IOC has jurisdiction.

For further information, please contact



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