Francesco Ricci Bitti
International Tennis Federation
President & IOC Member

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Autonomy and Good Governance

• What Autonomy means in view of:
  – Commercial Interests
  – Government funding

• Good Governance, a tool to:
  – Earn respect
  – Deserve autonomy
Relationships between Olympic Stakeholders

- The IOC is an NOC driven organisation
- IFs major role in the success of the Olympic Games
- Review and rebalance the co-operation and the consistency between major stakeholders, NOCs and IFs, is in the long term interest of the IOC
National Federations

• Recognition of the vital role in the foundation of sporting excellence

• Links with NOCs and IFs more:
  – Consistent
  – Related to respective missions

Goals are similar, content and timing are different and this brings distortion
IFs and National Federations

• Strong consistent and ongoing partnership:
  – Regulatory
  – Development
  – International Competition

NOCs and National Federations

• Relationships vary country by country but in general:
  – Preparation of the Games
  – Support development in the country
Olympic Qualification System

- Recognise the right of NOCs to be the entry authority, but:
- Olympic Games profile should be at the top of each sport
- Entry systems set by IFs and ratified by IOC, must be in line with widely recognised sporting standards
- Top athletes will never consider credible an eligibility system where criteria are different country by country
Olympic Revenue Distribution

• Increasing professionalism of sport causes exposure for IFs
  – Additional cost to defend integrity of sport
    – Regulations / Technical
    – Anti-Doping
    – Anti-Corruption
    – Threat of commercial interest to professional competition

• IOC interest is to have strongly equipped and organised IFs to better control the sport at all levels
IOC Membership

- Continuation of the 2000 Reform efforts attaining a new structure of the IOC as a “World Sport Parliament”
- Address the imbalance of representation between the major groups (IOC / NOC / IFs / Athletes)
- Gradually eliminate the disparity between different categories of members (re-election / terms / age limit)
Conclusions

• Analyse and define the concept of Autonomy in Sport
• Establish a set of basic, mandatory Governance principles
• Better recognise the roles of National Federations as a common foundation for IFs and NOCS
• Clarify the Olympic Charter in terms of the Qualification Systems to avoid different positions between NOCs and IFs
• Review Revenue Distribution System as soon as contractually possible to better support the major stakeholders IFs and NOCs
• Endeavour to achieve a balanced representation of the major groups through revised IOC Membership Elections and an equality in the terms of office
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