



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

ETHICS

2018



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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, or any other regulation, as the case may be, the measures or sanctions which may be taken by the Session, the IOC Executive Board or the disciplinary commission referred to under 59.2.4 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 city, an OCOG and an NOC:
withdrawal of the right to organise the Olympic Games (Session).
- 1.7 with regard to Applicant or Candidate Cities and an NOC:
withdrawal of the right to be an Applicant or a Candidate City 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, 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.
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 Congress recommendations

XIII Olympic Congress – Copenhagen 2009

“The Olympic Movement in society”

Recommendations – The structure of the Olympic Movement

“The legitimacy and autonomy of the Olympic Movement depend on upholding the highest standards of ethical behaviour and good governance.”

(Extract of Recommendation 41)

All members of the Olympic Movement should “adopt and implement a code of ethics based on the principles and rules of the IOC Code of Ethics”.

(Extract of Recommendation 42)

Olympic Agenda 2020

The recommendations of the Olympic Agenda 2020, approved by the 127th IOC Session in Monaco on the 8th and 9th December 2014, related to ethics (recommendations 30-32) were implemented in the current version of the IOC Code of Ethics and the different Implementing Provisions.



IOC Code of Ethics

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IOC Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE

The International Olympic Committee and each of its members and its administration, the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations, the cities taking part in any type of candidature procedures of the IOC, 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 cities and their officials taking part in any type of candidature procedures of the IOC, throughout the procedure in question; 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.



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.



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.

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.

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:
- the use of these Olympic resources for Olympic purposes must be clearly demonstrated in the accounts;
 - 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 a candidature within any of the IOC candidature procedures.

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



E CANDIDATURES

Article 15

The Olympic parties shall respect the integrity of any candidature process, including during its invitation phase, initiated by the IOC, allowing equal conditions and opportunities for each candidature or potential candidature and avoiding any risk of conflict of interests.

The behaviour of all entities and persons involved in this candidature process 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.

The principle of neutrality of the candidature process 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 of the candidatures or potential candidatures; likewise, the candidatures or potential candidatures may not use the name or image of the IOC Members who are not from their country.

All the entities and persons involved in the candidature process 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 candidature process established by the IOC.



Article 16

The Olympic parties shall respect the “Rules Governing the Candidature Process” published by the IOC.

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.

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.



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.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics Directions Concerning the Election of the IOC President

The IOC Ethics Commission,

considering that it is in the interest of the IOC and the candidates for the presidency of this institution that, during the campaign (for which each candidate chooses the ways and methods that he/she intends to use), respect for the “universal fundamental ethical principles”, one of the foundations of Olympism, should prevail;

considering that it is essential that, during this campaign, equality be observed between the candidates and an atmosphere of mutual respect prevail amongst them;

considering that, without calling into question the confidence that the candidates enjoy, the drafting and publication of directions derives from the need to ensure a degree of harmonisation in their conduct and to prevent any excesses, which their supporters might in good faith be led to commit;

enacts:



Article 1

Scope

The present Directives apply from their publication until the end of the electoral campaign.

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.

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 used to distribute it. 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 shall be submitted to the IOC Ethics Commission secretariat.



Article 4

Promotion

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

Article 5

Trips

Candidates shall limit the number of trips that they make with a view to promoting their candidature in order to avoid excessive expenditure, a factor of inequality amongst the candidates.

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 Ethics Commission accordingly.



Article 8

Gifts – Benefits

Candidates may in no case and under no pretext give presents, offer donations or gifts 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 members are not encouraged. Any such visits organised specifically in connection with a candidature shall be reported to the Secretary of the IOC Ethics Commission.

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 a candidate.



RELATIONS WITH, OLYMPIC MOVEMENT CONSTITUENTS, TOP SPONSORS AND THIRD PARTIES

Article 12

Neutrality

IOC Honorary Members and IOC Honour Members, NOCs, IFs, IOC-Recognised Organisations, OCOGs, cities wishing to organise the Olympic Games, TOP Sponsors and IOC partners shall remain neutral.

They shall refrain from making any public declaration and may in no way support a candidature.

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, 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 Ethics Commission accordingly.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDIA

Article 16

Publications

Candidates may grant interviews to the media.

No form of publicity may be devoted to a candidate 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 the media may be made in order to place a candidature at an advantage or a disadvantage.

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.



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 such 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.



BREACHES OF THE DIRECTIONS

Article 25 Competent body

Any interested party shall bring any breach of these Directions to the attention of the IOC Ethics Commission, which will undertake an inquiry.

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.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics

Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests 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 preamble.

Article 2

Definition

- 2.1** In the context of the provisions of these Rules, a distinction is made between the situation of a “potential conflict of interests” and the case of a “conflict of interests”. Only conflicts of interests are prohibited.
- 2.2** A situation of a potential conflict of interests arises when the opinion or decision of a person, acting alone or within an organisation, in the framework of the activities of the physical or legal persons defined in article 1 above, may 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.



2.3 A case of conflict of interests is constituted when any person who, having abstained from declaring a situation of a potential conflict of interests, expresses an opinion or takes a decision in the circumstances described in the above paragraph 2.

Article 3

Types of interests to taken into consideration

In assessing the situations described in article 2 above, direct as well as indirect interests must be taken into account. This also includes the interests of a third person (parent, spouse, relation or dependent).

In the following non-exhaustive list of examples, the circumstances in which a conflict of interests could arise are:

- personal and/or material involvement (salary, shareholding, various benefits) with suppliers of the Olympic party concerned;
- personal and/or material involvement with sponsors, broadcasters, various contracting parties;
- personal and/or material involvement with an organisation liable to benefit from the assistance of the Olympic party concerned (including subsidy, agreement or election).



Article 4

Resolution of possible conflicts of interests

- 4.1** It is the personal responsibility of each person to avoid any case of conflict of interests.
- 4.2** Faced with a situation of a potential conflict of interests, the person concerned must refrain from expressing an opinion, from making or participating in making a decision or accepting any form of benefit whatsoever. However, if the person wishes to continue to act or if the person is uncertain as to the steps to take, the person must inform the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer of the situation, who then takes the steps foreseen below.
- 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 interests.
- The person concerned is then offered a solution from the following options:
- registering the declaration without any particular measure;
 - removal of the person involved from part or all of the action or from the decision of the Olympic party at the root of the conflict;
 - relinquishment of the management of the external interest causing the conflict;
 - any complementary measures.
- 4.4** The person concerned then takes the steps that he/she considers appropriate.
- 4.5** The information given and the whole process will be kept confidential.



Article 5

Undeclared or actual conflicts of interests

In the event that a person neglects to declare a situation of a potential conflict of interests, and/or is in an actual conflict of interests situation, 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.

The IOC Ethics Commission proposes to the IOC Executive Board either one of the measures provided in article 4.3 and/or one of the sanctions defined in Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter.

Article 6

Specific provisions

Prior to examination, by the IOC Executive Board, of a candidature for election as an IOC Member, a candidate must declare any risks of conflicts of interests to the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer. The attention of the candidate may be drawn to any potential conflicts of interests identified. This does not exempt the candidate concerned from making subsequent declarations pursuant to article 4.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics

Future Host Elections

Rules of Conduct for Continuous Dialogue with Interested Parties

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.

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

These Rules 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.

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).



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.

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 an 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.

CONSULTANTS

Article 11

Consultants working with Interested Parties must be registered on the IOC Register of Consultants, under their respective NOC. 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 Register of Consultants are published in the IOC Code of Ethics. Non-compliance may lead to sanctions, as specified in the Rules for the Register of Consultants.



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).

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.



MEDIA

Article 17

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

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 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.



INTERPRETATION

Article 22

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

Article 23

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



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics

Rules for the Register of Consultants

Referred to in the Rules of Conduct for Continuous Dialogue with Interested Parties

Article 1

All consultants wishing to participate in or support a project for Future Host must be entered in the 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 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 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 Register of Consultants on 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 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 Dialogue with Interested Parties, the Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interests and the Rules for the 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 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 Register of Consultants.

I accept that the IOC may use the data linked to my entry in the 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 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 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.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics

Rules of Conduct for the Proposed International Federations seeking inclusion in the programme of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games

Article 1

General principles

These Rules of Conduct apply to the International Federations (IFs) governing the event submitted by Tokyo 2020 as the OCOG proposal for new events in the programme of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. The Rules 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, exempt from any external influence, with equal conditions and opportunities for all IFs.

These Rules 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

In order to control costs, the IFs will have opportunities to promote their candidature for inclusion in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic programme, but they will not be allowed to purchase advertising or to produce or publish promotional materials relating to their proposed inclusion in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic programme.

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

The IFs may promote their sport at any time during their respective sports events they organise.

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

The Olympic symbol (rings), the Olympic motto, the Olympic flag, and any other Olympic imagery (flame, torch, medal, etc.) slogan, the designation 'Olympic', the Tokyo 2020 emblem, 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.



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 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 or to any members of the Olympic Programme Commission.

This twofold 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, TOP Sponsors, other IOC marketing partners, and IOC-contracted broadcasters shall refrain from supporting or promoting any of the candidatures.

Consequently, IFs may not solicit or accept any such support or promotion from 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 these 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 Ethics and Compliance Office; the other one might be passed on to the IOC Ethics Commission.

No exception to these rules may be made.



Implementing Provision of the IOC Code of Ethics

Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement

Principle 1

Vision, mission and strategy

1.1 Vision

The vision and overall goals of the organisations have to be clearly defined and communicated.

1.2 Mission

The mission should include:

- development and promotion of sport through non-profit organisations,
- promotion of the values of sport,
- organisation of competitions,
- ensuring a fair sporting contest at all times,
- protection of the members and particularly the athletes,
- solidarity,
- respect for the environment.



1.3 Strategy

The strategy is to be aligned with the vision and regularly adapted to the environment. The strategy of sporting organisations should be elaborated at the highest level of the organisation.

Principle 2

Structures, regulations and democratic process

2.1 Structures

All sports organisations in the Olympic and Sports Movement should be based on the concept of membership within entities established in accordance with applicable laws.

The sports organisations should include as members legal or physical persons who constitute the organisation and contribute to form the will of the organisation.

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

2.2 Clear regulations

All regulations of each organisation and governing body, including but not limited to, statute constitutions and other procedural regulations, should be clear, transparent, disclosed, publicised and made readily available.

Clear regulations allow understanding, predictability and facilitate good governance.

The procedure to modify or amend the regulations should also be clear and transparent.



2.3 Governing bodies

The size of the governing bodies should be adequate and consistent with the size of the sports organisations.

The tasks and responsibilities of the governing bodies should be clearly defined in the applicable regulations and should be adapted and reviewed as necessary.

Governing bodies should be entitled to create standing or ad hoc committees with specific responsibilities, in order to help them in their tasks.

The organisation should set out and adopt reliable and appropriate criteria for the election or appointment of members of the governing bodies so as to ensure a high level of competence, quality and good governance.

2.4 Representative governing bodies

Members of the organisation should be represented within the governing bodies, particularly women and athletes.

Special care should be taken for protection and representation of minority groups.

2.5 Democratic processes

Democratic processes, such as elections, should be governed by clear, transparent and fair rules.

2.6 Attributions of the respective bodies

A clear allocation of responsibilities between the different bodies such as general assembly, executive body, committees or disciplinary bodies, should be determined.

There should be a balance of power between the bodies responsible for the management, supervision and control of the sport organisations: principle of checks and balances.



2.7 Decision-making

All members of the sports organisations shall have the right to express their opinion on the issues on the agenda through appropriate channels.

Members shall have the right to vote and be able to exercise that right in appropriate form as defined in the regulations of the governing body.

Decision-making bodies should be fully aware of all relevant information before taking a decision.

Bodies of the organisation should meet on a regular basis taking into consideration their specific duties and obligations (e.g. the holding of an annual General Assembly is recommended).

2.8 Conflicts of interests

As a general principle, members of any decision-making body should be independent in their decisions. No-one with a personal or business interest in the issue under discussion should be involved in the decision.

Adequate procedures should be established in order to avoid any conflicts of interests.

2.9 Election or renewal of office-bearers on a regular basis

The duration of the terms of office should be pre-determined in order to allow election/renewal of office-bearers on a regular basis. Access for new candidates should be encouraged.

2.10 Decisions and appeals

Any member affected by a decision of a disciplinary nature taken by any sports organisation should be offered the possibility to submit an appeal to an independent body within the sport's jurisdictions.

When decisions are taken against a member, special attention should be paid to the appropriate balance between transparency and protection of privacy.



Principle 3

Highest level of competence, integrity and ethical standards

3.1 Competence of the members of the executive body

Members of the executive body should be chosen on the basis of their ability, competence, quality, leadership capacity, integrity and experience.

The use of outside experts in specific fields should be considered when necessary.

3.2 Power of signature

Good governance implies proper financial monitoring.

In order to avoid any abuse of powers of representation (in particular signing), adequate rules should be set up, approved and monitored at the highest level.

Precise, clear and transparent regulations should be established and applied, and effective controlling systems and checks and balances should be put in place.

As a general rule, individual signature should be avoided for binding obligations of an organisation.

3.3 Internal management, communication and coordination

Good internal communication reinforces the efficiency of sporting organisations.

Good information flow inside sporting organisations ensures good understanding by membership of activities undertaken and allows managers to make timely and informed decisions.

Good working conditions and atmosphere as well as motivation and incentive policies are essential for the smooth functioning of the organisation.



3.4 Risk management

A clear and adequate risk-management process should be put in place:

- identification of potential risks for the sports organisations,
- evaluation of risks,
- control of risks,
- monitoring of risks,
- disclosure/transparency.

3.5 Appointment of the members of the management

Leadership is above management.

The majority of the members of management should be professional. Candidates should have professional competency and an impeccable professional history.

The selection process should be based on objective criteria and should be set out clearly.

3.6 Code of Ethics and ethical issues

Develop, adapt and implement ethical principles and rules. Ethical rules should refer to and be inspired by the IOC Code of Ethics.

Monitor the implementation of ethical principles and rules.

Principle 4

Accountability, transparency and control

4.1 Accountability

All bodies, whether elected or appointed, shall be accountable to the members of the organisation and, in certain cases, to their stakeholders.



In particular, the executive body shall be accountable to the General Assembly of the organisation. Management shall be accountable to the executive body. All employees shall be accountable to management.

4.2 Processes and mechanisms

Adequate standards and processes for accountability should be in place and available to all organisations, and consistently applied and monitored.

Clear and measurable objectives and targets must be set for the organisation, its boards, management and staff, including also appropriate tools for assessment.

4.3 Transparency and communication

Financial information should be disclosed gradually and in appropriate form to members, stakeholders and the public. Disclosure of financial information should be done on an annual basis.

The financial statements of sports organisations should be presented in a consistent way in order to be easily understood.

4.4 Financial matters – Applicable laws, rules, procedures and standards

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

The application of internationally recognised standards should be strongly encouraged in all sports organisations and required for an international body.

For all organisations, annual financial statements are to be audited by independent and qualified auditors.

Accountability and financial reports should be produced on a regular basis.

Information about remuneration and financial arrangements of the governing bodies’ members should be part of the annual accounts.



Clear rules regarding remuneration of the members of governing bodies and managers should be enforced. Remuneration procedures should be transparent and predictable.

4.5 Internal control system

Internal control of the financial processes and operations should be established within the sports organisations.

The adoption of a compliance system, document retention system and information security system should be encouraged.

The structure of the internal control system should depend on the size and importance of the organisation. Audit committees should be appointed for large sports organisations.

4.6 Education and training

There should be an induction programme for all new members of staff, volunteer officers and all board members.

Ongoing education and training of executives, volunteers and employees should be integral to operations.

The promotion of self-education and regular training within the sport organisations should be encouraged.

Principle 5 Solidarity and development

5.1 Distribution of resources

As a principle, financial resources which are proceeds of sport should be allocated to sport and in particular to its development after covering all necessary sports-related costs.



Financial revenues should be distributed in a fair and efficient manner. A fair distribution of the financial revenues contributes to having balanced and attractive competitions. A clear and transparent policy for the allocation of the financial revenues is essential.

5.2 Equity

Resources should be distributed equitably. The equity in sport should be reinforced.

The right to participate in competitions should be encouraged and secured for those at an appropriate level for the athletes concerned.

The opportunity to organise large sports events should be open. The criteria for choosing venues for events should be fair and transparent.

5.3 Development

The development of partnership relations between different sports organisations in developing countries should be encouraged. The expansion of sports facilities in developing countries should be promoted.

Principle 6

Athletes' involvement, participation and care

6.1 Right to participate and involvement of the athletes in the Olympic and Sports Movement and governing bodies

The right of athletes to participate in sports competitions at an appropriate level should be protected. Sports organisations must refrain from any discrimination.

The voice of the athletes should be heard in sporting organisations.



6.2 Protection of athletes

Measures should be taken to prohibit exploitation of young athletes.

Athletes should be protected from unscrupulous recruiters and agents.

Cooperation with the government of the countries concerned should be developed.

Codes of conduct should be signed by all sport organisations.

6.3 Health

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

6.4 Fight against doping

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

Zero tolerance in the fight against doping should be encouraged in all sports organisations at all levels.

Sports organisations shall protect the athletes from doping in particular through prevention and education.

6.5 Insurance

Insurance in case of death or serious injury is to be recommended for all athletes and should be mandatory for young junior athletes.

Whenever and wherever possible, athletes should be provided with social security coverage.

Special insurance policies should be available for professional athletes.

The organisers of sports events should obtain adequate insurance coverage.

6.6 Fairness and fair play

Fairness and fair play are central elements of the competition. Fair play is the spirit of sport. The values of sport and friendship shall be promoted.



6.7 Athletes' education and career management

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

Career management programmes should be promoted. Training professional athletes for new professional opportunities after their sports careers should be encouraged.

Principle 7 Harmonious relations with governments while preserving autonomy

7.1 Cooperation, coordination and consultation

Sporting organisations should coordinate their actions with governments. Cooperation with governments is an essential element in the framework of sporting activities.

Cooperation, coordination and consultation are the best way for sporting organisations to preserve their autonomy.

7.2 Complementary mission

Governments, constituents of the Olympic Movement, other sports organisations and stakeholders have a complementary mission and should work together towards the same goals.

7.3 Maintain and preserve the autonomy of sport

The right balance between governments, the Olympic Movement and sporting organisations should be ensured.



Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions

PREAMBLE

- a.** Acknowledging the danger to sports integrity from the manipulation of sports competitions, all sports organisations, in particular the International Olympic Committee, all International Federations, National Olympic Committees 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;
- 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*¹, in particular Article 7. This does not prevent Sports Organisations from having more stringent regulations in place;

- d. In the framework of its jurisdiction as determined by Rule 2.8 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.

¹ The *Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions* is open for signatories from non-European States.



Article 1

Definitions²

- 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;
- 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;
- 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:
- “athlete” means any person or group of persons, participating in sports competitions;
 - “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 sports competitions, and all other persons working with the athletes;

² When definitions are provided by the *Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions*, such definitions are used in this Code to minimise the risk of misinterpretation.



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 sports 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 sports 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 a Competition in which the Participant is directly participating; or
- b. to the Participant’s sport; or
- c. to any event of a multisport Competition in which he/she is a participant.

2.2 Manipulation of sports competitions

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.



2.3 Corrupt conduct

Providing, requesting, receiving, seeking, or accepting a Benefit related to the manipulation of a competition or any other form of corruption.

2.4 Inside information

1. Using Inside Information for the purposes of Betting, any form of manipulation of sports 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.

2.5 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.



2.6 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 information and/or documentation and/or access or assistance 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 or destroying any documentation or other information that may be relevant to the investigation.

2.7 Application of Articles 2.1 to 2.6

1. 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. Any form of aid, abetment or attempt by a Participant that could culminate 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, including 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.



3.2 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 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.

3.5 Anonymity of the person making a report

Anonymous reporting must be facilitated.



3.6 Appeal

1. The Sports Organisation shall have an appropriate appeal framework within their organisation or recourse to an external arbitration mechanism (such as a court of arbitration).
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 Articles 3.1 to 3.4 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 may reduce any sanction applied under this Code.

Article 6

Mutual recognition

- 6.1** Subject to the right of appeal, any decision in compliance with this Code by a Sporting Organisations must be recognised and respected by all other Sporting Organisations.
- 6.2** All Sporting Organisations must recognise and respect the decision(s) made by any other sporting body or court of competent jurisdiction which is not a Sporting Organisation as defined under this Code.



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.³
- 7.2** These Sports Organisations are responsible for the implementation of the present Code within their own jurisdiction, including educational measures.
- 7.3** 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.⁴

3 This Code was approved by the IOC Executive Board on 8 December 2015.

4 For all information concerning this Code, contact IOC Ethics and Compliance.



Rules for the Application to the XXIII Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 of Articles 7, 9 and 10 of the Code of Ethics and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions to apply mutatis mutandis to the Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020

VIOLATIONS OF ARTICLES 7, 9 AND 10 OF THE CODE OF ETHICS

Article 1

Scope of application

The Code of Ethics applies to all Olympic Games participants in respect to the Olympic Winter Games and in particular during the period which the Olympic Village is opened, i.e. from 09 February to 25 February 2018 the “Period of the Olympic Games”).

These Rules shall apply until all potential cases are officially closed.

The Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions was approved by the IOC Executive Board on 8 December 2015. These Rules implement this Code and were approved by the IOC Executive Board on 9 June 2017.



Article 2 Definitions

For the purpose of Articles 7, 9 and 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;
- 2.2** “Competition” means any Olympic event, organised during the XXIII Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018;
- 2.3** “Inside Information” means any information relating to any participant in the Olympic Winter Games or Olympic Competition that a person possesses by virtue of his or her position in relation to the Olympic Winter 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, 9 and 10 of the IOC Code of Ethics

The texts are:

Article 7 of the IOC Code of Ethics

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 9 of the IOC Code of Ethics

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

Also, in the context of betting, participants in the Olympic Games must not, by any manner whatsoever, infringe the principle of fair play, show unsporting conduct, or attempt to influence the course or result of a competition, or any part thereof, in a manner contrary to sporting ethics.

Article 4

Violations

For the purposes of the implementation of Articles 7, 9 and 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

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.

4.3 Corrupt conduct

Providing, requesting, receiving, seeking, or accepting a Benefit related to the manipulation of an Olympic Competition or any other form of corruption.

4.4 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.



4.5 Failure to report

1. Failing to report to the IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline at: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline, 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: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline, 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.

4.6 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.



4.7 Application of Articles 4.1 to 4.6

1. 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 acts or omissions in question;
 - f. Whether or not the result of the Olympic Games Competition concerned was (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions 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.
2. Any form of aid, abetment or attempt by a Participant that could culminate 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.



DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

Article 5 Initial Review

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer may be informed by any means of any possible breach of these Rules.

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer makes an initial review of the situation, including, if necessary, a preliminary inquiry by using the investigation means mentioned in Article 9 of these Rules. Such inquiry may be conducted in conjunction with relevant competent national and international authorities (including criminal, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities) and all Participants must cooperate fully with such inquiry.

Article 6 Referral to the IOC President

If the likelihood of a breach of these Rules is established, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer shall officially forward the file to the IOC President.

Article 7 Creation of a Disciplinary Commission

The IOC President, pursuant to paragraph 2.4 of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, shall create a dedicated Disciplinary Commission, composed of IOC Members, including a representative of the IOC Athletes Commission.



The Disciplinary Commission will determine the nature and circumstances of any breach of these Rules of Application, which may have been committed during the Period of the Olympic Games.

The Disciplinary Commission may take into consideration any concurrent, or potential, judicial investigation arising out of the same, or related, facts.

The Disciplinary Commission will be assisted by the Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

Article 8 Disciplinary Commission

8.1 Pursuant to paragraph 2.4 of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Executive Board delegates to a Disciplinary Commission, as established pursuant to Article 7 above (the “Disciplinary Commission”), all its powers, except:

- a. the power to pronounce, with regard to IOC Members, the Honorary President, Honorary Members and Honor Members, a reprimand or suspension (Rule 59.1.1 of the Olympic Charter);
- b. the power to pronounce, with regard to IFs, the withdrawal from the programme of the Olympic Games of a discipline or event (Rule 59.1.2a of the Olympic Charter), as well as the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an IF or of an association of IFs (Rules 59.1.2.b and 59.1.3.a of the Olympic Charter);
- c. the power, with regard to NOCs, to pronounce the suspension, or the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an NOC or of an association of NOCs or another recognised association or organisation (Rules 59.1.4.a and b, 59.1.5.a and 59.1.8.a of the Olympic Charter);



- d. in the context of the Olympic Games, with regard to individual competitors, teams, officials, managers, other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury: the power to pronounce permanent ineligibility or exclusion from future Olympic Games (Rules 59.2.1 and 59.2.2 of the Olympic Charter).

8.2 The IOC President, when setting up a Disciplinary Commission pursuant to Article 6 above, may decide, at his discretion, that all measures and sanctions in a particular case will be pronounced by the IOC Executive Board, in which case the Disciplinary Commission's powers will be those as set forth in Articles 9 to 18 below.

Article 9 Investigation

Any Participant whom a Disciplinary Commission believes may have committed a breach of these Rules shall co-operate fully with any inquiry undertaken by it.

Upon request by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer or the Disciplinary Commission, a Participant must provide any information which may be considered as relevant to investigate the potential breach, including records relating to the alleged breach (such as betting account number 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 potential breach.



Article 10

Data protection

By signing the Conditions of Participation, the Participant shall be deemed to have agreed to the purposes of applicable data protection laws and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure or any use of information relating to his/her activity to the extent permitted under these Rules.

Article 11

Notification to the Participants

The IOC President, or a person designated by the IOC President, shall, in confidence, promptly notify the Participant and the relevant International Federation of the fact that a Disciplinary Commission is investigating a potential breach of these Rules.

If the Participant concerned by the breach of these Rules is an athlete or member of an NOC delegation, the NOC must be notified.

Notification to an athlete or other person accredited pursuant to the request of the NOC may be accomplished by delivering a notice to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.



Article 12

Right to be heard

In all procedures linked to potential breaches of these Rules, the right of any person to be heard pursuant to the Bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter shall be exercised either before the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer during the initial review or before the Disciplinary Commission.

The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally or to submit a defense in writing, at the option of the person exercising his or her right to be heard.

Article 13

Burden and Standard of Proof

The IOC shall have the burden of establishing that a violation has been committed. The standard of proof shall be the balance of probabilities, a standard which implies that on the preponderance of the evidence it is more likely than not that a breach of these Rules has occurred.

Article 14

Confidentiality

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



Article 15

Disciplinary Commission hearing

In the notification referred to in Article 11 above, the IOC President, or a person designated by the IOC President, shall offer the Participant the option of appearing at a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission or of submitting a defense in writing.

If the Participant affected by the breach of these Rules of Application is an athlete or member of an NOC delegation, the option of appearing at a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission or of submitting a defense in writing shall be offered to the NOC Chef de Mission.

If the Participant elects to appear before the Disciplinary Commission, he or she may be accompanied at the hearing by a maximum of three persons of his or her choice (lawyer, etc.).

The President of the International Federation concerned, or his representative, is invited to attend the hearing and make observations.

If the Participant elects not to appear before the Disciplinary Commission, he or she may submit a defense in writing, which should be delivered to the Disciplinary Commission within the deadline established by the Disciplinary Commission.

If the Participant has already left the Olympic host city, the Chair of the Disciplinary Commission shall take reasonable measures that he or she considers appropriate in the circumstances to enable a decision to be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these Rules.



Article 16

Provisional suspension

The Chair of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the Participant until the decision has been pronounced by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be.

Article 17

Opinion of experts; adducing other evidence

The Disciplinary Commission may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own initiative.

Article 18

Intervention by the International Federation concerned

The International Federation concerned will be invited to intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. The International Federations, particularly those having a specific procedure in place concerning betting activities, a monitoring system or an investigation/intelligence system, must cooperate with the Disciplinary Commission during its investigation. This cooperation includes disclosure of any information they might have in relation to the breach or potential breach of these Rules.

To the extent that the Participant is a member of a team sport, or is participating in a sport that is not a team sport but where awards are given to teams, the International Federation shall help ensure that the sanctions imposed by the IOC are in line with the sanctions provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.



Article 19

Measures and sanctions

- 19.1** In all cases of breaches of these Rules arising during the Period of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has delegated its powers to the Disciplinary Commission, the Disciplinary Commission shall decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the IOC President and Executive Board, shall constitute the decision by the IOC.
- 19.2** In all cases of breaches of these Rules arising during the Period of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers pursuant to Article 8 above, the Disciplinary Commission shall provide the IOC Executive Board with a report on the procedure conducted under the authority of the Disciplinary Commission, including a proposal to the IOC Executive Board as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided upon by the IOC Executive Board. In such case, the proposal of the Disciplinary Commission shall not be binding upon the IOC Executive Board, whose decision shall constitute the decision by the IOC.
- 19.3** Any breach of these Rules on the occasion of the Olympic Games shall be subject to the measures and sanctions provided under Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter.



Article 20

Notification of decision

The IOC President, or a person designated by the IOC President, shall promptly notify the Participant affected by a breach of these Rules of the decision by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, by sending a full copy of the decision. A copy of the decision shall also be sent to the International Federation.

If the Participant is an athlete or a member of an NOC delegation, notification shall also be made to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.

Article 21

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 International Federation concerned from applying its own Rules and Regulations, including its own sanctions, in addition to those related to the Olympic Games.

Therefore, the Disciplinary Commission will disclose the results of its investigations to the relevant authority of the International Federation concerned.



Article 22

Mutual recognition

Subject to the right of appeal, any decision by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board in application of these Rules must be recognised and respected by all other sports organisations.

Article 23

Swiss law

In addition to these Rules, all the rules related to disciplinary actions as provided by the Swiss law related to Swiss associations (article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code) are applicable.



Rules for the Application during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 of Articles 7 to 10 of the Code of Ethics and of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions

VIOLATIONS OF ARTICLES 7 TO 10 OF THE CODE OF ETHICS

Article 1

Scope of application

The Code of Ethics applies in the framework of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and in particular during the period that the Olympic Village is open, i.e. from 14 July to 12 August 2020 (the “Period of the Olympic Games”), to all Olympic Games participants.

These Rules apply in the framework of the Olympic Games, in particular during the period mentioned above and shall apply until all potential cases are officially closed.

The Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions has been approved by the IOC Executive Board during its meeting on 8 December 2015. These Rules implement this Code and have been approved by the IOC Executive Board.



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;
- 2.2** “Competition” means any Olympic event, organised during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020;
- 2.3** “Inside Information” means any information relating to any participant to 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 are:

Article 7 of the IOC Code of Ethics

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

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

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

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 purpose 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

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.

4.3 Corrupt conduct

Providing, requesting, receiving, seeking, or accepting a Benefit related to the manipulation of an Olympic Competition or any other form of corruption.

4.4 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.



4.5 Failure to report

1. Failing to report to the IOC Integrity and Compliance Hotline at: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline, 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: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline, 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.

4.6 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.



4.7 Application of Articles 4.1 to 4.6

1. 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 acts or omissions in question;
 - f. Whether or not the result of the Olympic Games Competition concerned was (or could be expected to be) affected by the acts or omissions 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.
2. Any form of aid, abetment or attempt by a Participant that could culminate 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.



DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

Article 5 Initial Review

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer may be informed by any means of any possible breach of these Rules.

The IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer makes an initial review of the situation, including, if needed, a preliminary inquiry by using the investigation means mentioned in Article 9 of these Rules. Such inquiry may be conducted in conjunction with relevant competent national and international authorities (including criminal, administrative, professional and/or judicial authorities) and all Participants must cooperate fully with such inquiry.

Article 6 Referral to the IOC President

If the likelihood of a breach of these Rules is established, the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer will officially forward the file to the IOC President.

Article 7 Creation of a Disciplinary Commission

The IOC President, pursuant to paragraph 2.4 of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, may create a Disciplinary Commission, composed of IOC Members.



The Disciplinary Commission will determine the nature and circumstances of any breach of these Rules of Application, which may have been committed during the Period of the Olympic Games.

The Disciplinary Commission may take into consideration any concurrent, or potential, judicial investigation arising out of the same, or related, facts.

The Disciplinary Commission will be assisted by the Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer.

Article 8

Disciplinary Commission

8.1 Pursuant to paragraph 2.4 of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Executive Board delegates to a Disciplinary Commission, as established pursuant to Article 7 above (the “Disciplinary Commission”), all its powers, except:

- a. the power to pronounce, with regard to IOC Members, the Honorary President, Honorary Members and Honour Members, a reprimand or suspension (Rule 59.1.1 of the Olympic Charter);
- b. the power to pronounce, with regard to IFs, the withdrawal from the programme of the Olympic Games of a discipline or event (Rule 59.1.2a of the Olympic Charter) as well as the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an IF or of an association of IFs (Rules 59.1.2.b and 59.1.3.a of the Olympic Charter);
- c. the power, with regard to NOCs, to pronounce the suspension, or the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an NOC or of an association of NOCs or another recognised association or organisation (Rules 59.1.4.a and b, 59.1.5.a and 59.1.8.a of the Olympic Charter);



- d. in the context of the Olympic Games, with regard to individual competitors, teams, officials, managers, other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury: the power to pronounce permanent ineligibility or exclusion from future Olympic Games (Rules 59.2.1 and 59.2.2 of the Olympic Charter).

8.2 However, the IOC President, when setting up a Disciplinary Commission pursuant to Article 7 above, may decide, at his discretion, that all measures and sanctions in a given case will be pronounced by the IOC Executive Board, in which case the Disciplinary Commission's powers will be those as set forth in Articles 9 to 18 below.

Article 9 Investigation

Any Participant who a Disciplinary Commission believes may have committed a breach of these Rules shall co-operate fully with any inquiry undertaken by it.

Upon request by the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer or the Disciplinary Commission, a Participant must provide any information which may be considered as relevant to investigate the potential breach, including records relating to the alleged breach (such as betting account number 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 potential breach.



Article 10

Data protection

By signing the Conditions of Participation, the Participant shall be deemed to have agreed to the purposes of applicable data protection laws and other laws and for all other purposes, to have consented to the collection, processing, disclosure or any use of information relating to his/her activity to the extent permitted under these Rules.

Article 11

Notification to the Participants

The IOC President, or a person designated by him, shall, in confidence, promptly notify the Participant and the International Federation concerned of the fact that a Disciplinary Commission is investigating a potential breach of these Rules.

If the Participant concerned by the breach of these Rules is an athlete or member of an NOC delegation, the NOC must be notified.

Notification to an athlete or other person accredited pursuant to the request of the NOC may be accomplished by delivering a notice to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.



Article 12

Right to be heard

In all procedures linked to potential breaches of these Rules, the right of any person to be heard pursuant to the Bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter shall be exercised either before the IOC Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer during the initial review or before the Disciplinary Commission.

The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally or to submit a defence in writing, at the option of the person exercising his or her right to be heard.

Article 13

Burden and Standard of Proof

The IOC shall have the burden of establishing that a violation has been committed. The standard of proof in all matters under these Rules 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 these Rules has occurred.

Article 14

Confidentiality

The principle of confidentiality must be strictly respected by the IOC 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.



Article 15

Disciplinary Commission hearing

In the notification referred to in Article 11 above, the IOC President, or a person designated by him, shall offer the Participant the option of appearing at a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission or of submitting a defence in writing.

If the Participant concerned by the breach of these Rules of Application is an athlete or member of an NOC delegation, the option of appearing at a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission or of submitting a defence in writing shall be offered to the NOC Chef de Mission.

If the Participant elects to appear before the Disciplinary Commission, he or she may be accompanied at the hearing by a maximum of three persons of his or her choice (lawyer, etc.).

The President of the International Federation concerned, or his representative, is invited to attend the hearing and make observations.

If the Participant elects not to appear before the Disciplinary Commission, he or she may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the Disciplinary Commission within the deadline set forth by the Disciplinary Commission to that effect.

If the Participant has already left the Olympic host city, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission shall take reasonable measures that he or she considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these Rules.



Article 16

Provisional suspension

The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the Participant until the decision has been pronounced by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be.

Article 17

Opinion of experts; adducing other evidence

The Disciplinary Commission may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own motion.

Article 18

Intervention by the International Federation concerned

The International Federation concerned will be invited to intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. The International Federations, particularly those having a specific procedure in place concerning betting activities, a monitoring system or an investigation/intelligence system, must cooperate with the Disciplinary Commission during its investigation. This cooperation includes disclosure of any information they might have in relation to the breach or potential breach of these Rules.



Article 19

Measures and sanctions

- 19.1** In all cases of breaches of these Rules arising during the Period of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has delegated its powers to the Disciplinary Commission, such Commission shall decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the IOC President and Executive Board, shall constitute the decision by the IOC.
- 19.2** In all cases of breaches of these Rules arising during the Period of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers pursuant to Article 8 above, the Disciplinary Commission shall provide the IOC Executive Board with a report on the procedure conducted under the authority of the Disciplinary Commission, including a proposal to the IOC Executive Board as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided upon by the IOC Executive Board. In such case, the proposal of the Disciplinary Commission shall not be binding upon the IOC Executive Board, whose decision shall constitute the decision by the IOC.
- 19.3** Any breach of these Rules on the occasion of the Olympic Games shall be subject to the measures and sanctions provided under Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter.



Article 20

Notification of decision

The IOC President, or a person designated by him, shall promptly notify the Participant concerned by a breach of these Rules of the decision by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, by sending a full copy of the decision. A copy of the decision shall also be sent to the International Federation.

If the Participant is an athlete or a member of an NOC delegation, notification shall also be made to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.

Article 21

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 International Federation concerned from applying its own Rules and Regulations, including its own sanctions, in addition to those related to the Olympic Games.

Therefore, the Disciplinary Commission will disclose the results of its investigations to the relevant authority of the International Federation concerned.



Article 22

Mutual recognition

Subject to the right of appeal, any decision by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board in application of these Rules must be recognised and respected by all concerned sports organisations.

Article 23

Swiss law

In addition to these Rules, all the rules related to disciplinary actions as provided by the Swiss law related to Swiss associations (article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code) are applicable.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics 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.



Implementing Provisions of the IOC Code of Ethics

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

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 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 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.

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.

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.



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.

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.



Implementing Provisions of the Statutes
of the IOC Ethics Commission

Rules of Procedure Governing Cases of Possible Breach of Ethical Principles

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.



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.



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.

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.

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.