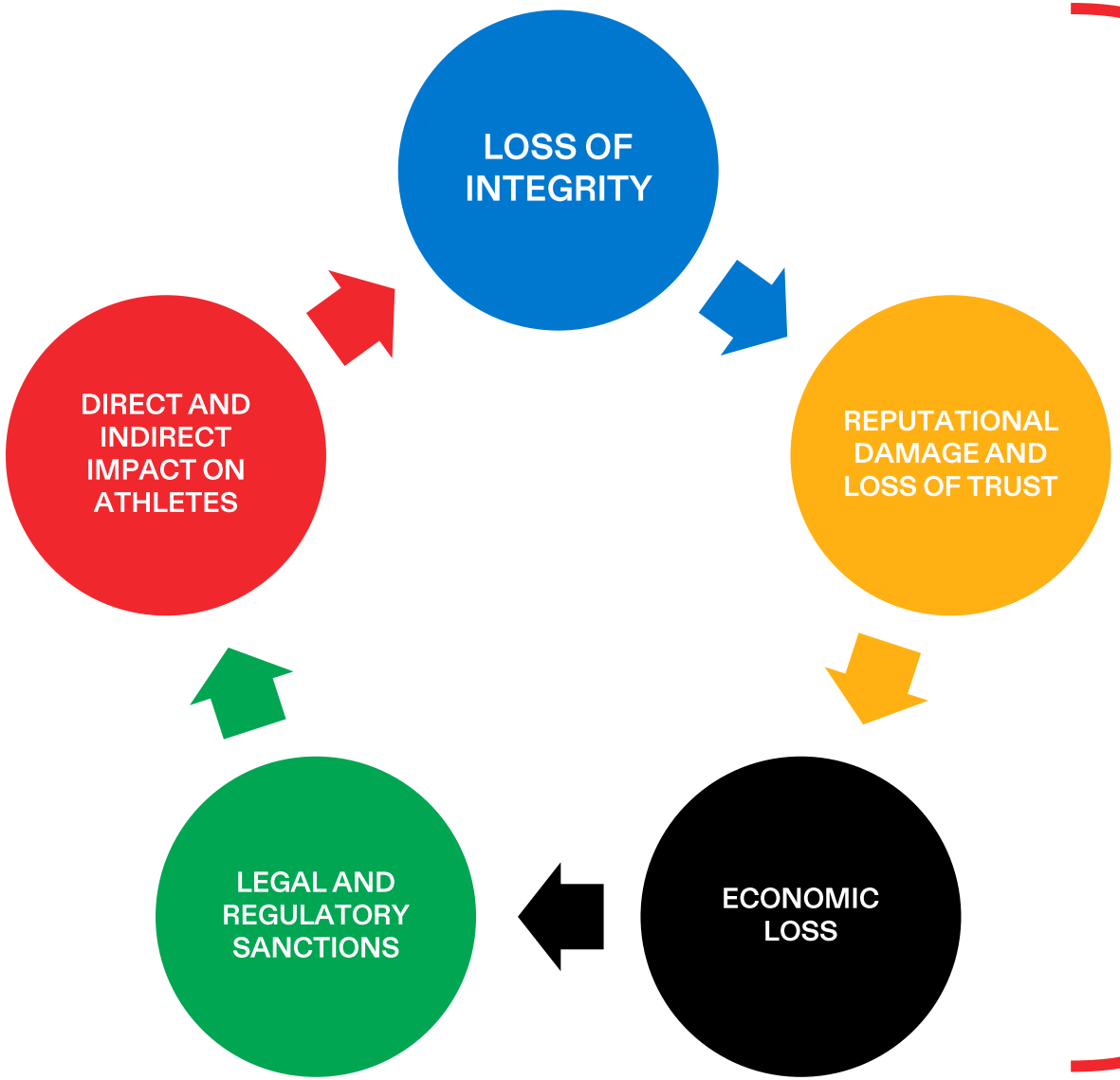
International Olympic Committee

SPORTS INTEGRITY:
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CORRUPTION IN SPORT (IPACS)

Camila Florencia Tort

28/08/2025

CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION IN SPORT



- This are just a few examples of the consequences of corruption in sport...

- **CORRUPTION IN SPORT UNDERMINES THE POSITIVE IMPACT THAT SPORT CAN HAVE IN OUR SOCIETIES**

PROTECTING SPORT FROM CORRUPTION IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

- Everybody has a responsibility to prevent corruption, and a role in promoting a culture of integrity and ethics.

  WITHIN SPORT THIS IS NO DIFFERENT

- Sport organisations responsible for disciplinary measures, but it is also **crucial to cooperate** with law enforcement and criminal justice authorities. This, of course include anti.corruption authorities.

- Creation of channel of communication and dialogue between sport organisations and governments is only solution to tackle this issue.



INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CORRUPTION IN SPORT (IPACS)

IPACS

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP
AGAINST CORRUPTION IN SPORT

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CORRUPTION IN SPORT (IPACS)

IPACS
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CORRUPTION IN SPORT

IPACS Official website:
www.ipacs.sport

Overview

- Created in 2017 with the mission "*to bring **together** sports organisations, governments, intergovernmental organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen and support efforts to **eliminate corruption and promote a culture of good governance in and around sport.***"

- **IPACS Partners:**
  - More than 40 Sport organisations (e.g., IOC, IFs and NOCs)
  - Intergovernmental organisations (e.g., CoE, OECD and UNODC)
  - More than 75 governments joining either as Partners or observers

- **IPACS main areas of expertise:**
  - Good governance and anti-corruption
  - Cooperation between sport organisations, criminal justice authorities and law enforcement
  - Artificial Intelligence and (anti-)corruption in sport

JOIN IPACS!





TASK FORCE ON GOOD GOVERNANCE

Promoting the implementation of good governance measures within sport organisations from a comprehensive and holistic approach

Areas of expertise include:

- Procurement of infrastructure and associated services in major sports events
- Prevention and management of conflict of interests
- Integrity in the awarding of major sport events
- Promotion of good governance – holistic approach

GOOD GOVERNANCE BENCHMARK

A TRANSPARENCY

A1 — The organisation makes public its Statutes, rules and regulations.

A2 — The organisation makes public an explanation of its organisational structure including staff, officials, committee structures and other relevant decision-making groups.

A3 — The organisation makes public its vision, mission, values and strategic objectives.

A4 — The organisation makes public a list of all its member organisations, with appropriate information for each.

A5 — The organisation makes public details of officials on its governing body with biographical information.

A6 — The organisation makes public an annual activity report, including institutional information, and main events reports.

A7 — The organisation makes public annual financial reports following external audit.

A8 — The organisation makes public the allowances and financial benefits of officials on its governing body, commissions and senior executives.

A9 — The organisation makes public the agenda of its General Assembly with relevant documents (before) and minutes (after) with procedure for members to add items to agenda.

A10 — The organisation makes public a summary of reports/decisions taken during meetings of governing body and commissions, as well as all other important decisions of the organisation.

B INTEGRITY

B1 — The organisation recognises the IOC Code of Ethics and/or has its own Code of Ethics with designated responsibility for ensuring implementation.

B2 — The organisation has anti-doping rules which comply with the World Anti-Doping Code and designated responsibility for ensuring implementation.

B3 — The organisation complies with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (and/or national regulations where applicable).

B4 — The organisation has confidential reporting mechanisms, including for "whistle-blowers" with a protection scheme for individuals coming forward.

B5 — The organisation provides for appropriate investigation of incidents affecting sports integrity.

B6 — The organisation makes public all decisions regarding breaches of rules or codes including sanctions, as well as pending cases where permitted.

B7 — The organisation has programmes in place regarding safeguarding all persons in, or dealing with the organisation, from harassment and abuse.

B8 — The organisation is compliant with applicable laws regarding data protection and takes measures to ensure IT security.

B9 — The governing body of the organisation has committed to a policy of zero tolerance for unethical behaviour.

B10 — The organisation has adopted an anti-corruption Code of Conduct or policy.

C DEMOCRACY

C1 — The organisation elects the President and a majority of members of the governing body.

C2 — The organisation has rules on campaigning to ensure election candidates can campaign on a balanced footing including opportunity for candidates to present their vision/programmes.

C3 — Election process takes place with secret ballot under a clear procedure/regulation and independent supervision.

C4 — The organisation makes public all open positions for elections and non-staff appointments, including the process for candidates and full details of the roles, job descriptions, required skills and experience, application deadlines and assessment.

C5 — The organisation has established and makes public eligibility rules for candidates for election/appointment together with due diligence assessment.

C6 — The organisation has term limits for elected officials.

C7 — The organisation provides for the representation of all key stakeholders (including "active" athletes as defined in the Olympic Charter) in its committee structures and other relevant decision-making groups.

C8 — The organisation has conflict-of-interest rules identifying actual, potential and perceived conflicts, with exclusion of members with an actual conflict from decision-making.

C9 — The organisation has a programme for promoting gender equality and diversity in and through sports.

C10 — The organisation has programmes designed to ensure that the members function in accordance with all Codes of Ethics recognised by the organisation.

D DEVELOPMENT & SOLIDARITY

D1 — The organisation has a programme in place to determine transparent allocation of resources in declared development objectives.

D2 — Information is published on financial redistribution activity for main stakeholders, including figures.

D3 — The organisation has established a monitoring / audit process for the use of distributed funds for development purposes.

D4 — The organisation respects principles of sustainable development, in particular regard for the environment.

D5 — The organisation has social responsibility and participation programmes targeting disadvantaged areas.

D6 — The organisation has education programmes (see also D7 on integrity) and provides assistance to coaches, judges, referees, athletes and others as appropriate.

D7 — The organisation has put in place integrity awareness/education programmes.

D8 — The organisation has legacy programmes to assist communities in which events are hosted.

D9 — The organisation has anti-discrimination rules.

D10 — The organisation dedicates appropriate resources to inclusive sport, including disciplines for those with a disability.

E CHECKS & BALANCES / CONTROL MECHANISMS

E1 — The organisation has established an ethics committee with independent representation.

E2 — The organisation has an audit committee that is independent from its governing body.

E3 — The organisation has control mechanisms and external financial audit including some anti-corruption specific measures.

E4 — The organisation conducts risk assessment including corruption-related risks.

E5 — The organisation has adopted rules which comply with competition law / anti-trust legislation in eligibility of athletes and sanctioning of events.

E6 — The organisation observes open tenders for major commercial and procurement contracts (other than event bidding).

E7 — Decisions can be challenged through internal appeal mechanisms with final recourse to an appropriate independent body ensuring the right to a fair trial.

E8 — The organisation exercises due diligence and effective risk management in bidding requirements, presentation, assessment and allocation of main events.

E9 — Awarding of main events follows an open and transparent process.

E10 — The organisation has procedures for assessing third parties (protection against external risks), such as clients, service providers, intermediaries, subcontractors, etc.

French & Spanish versions available!

SCAN ME

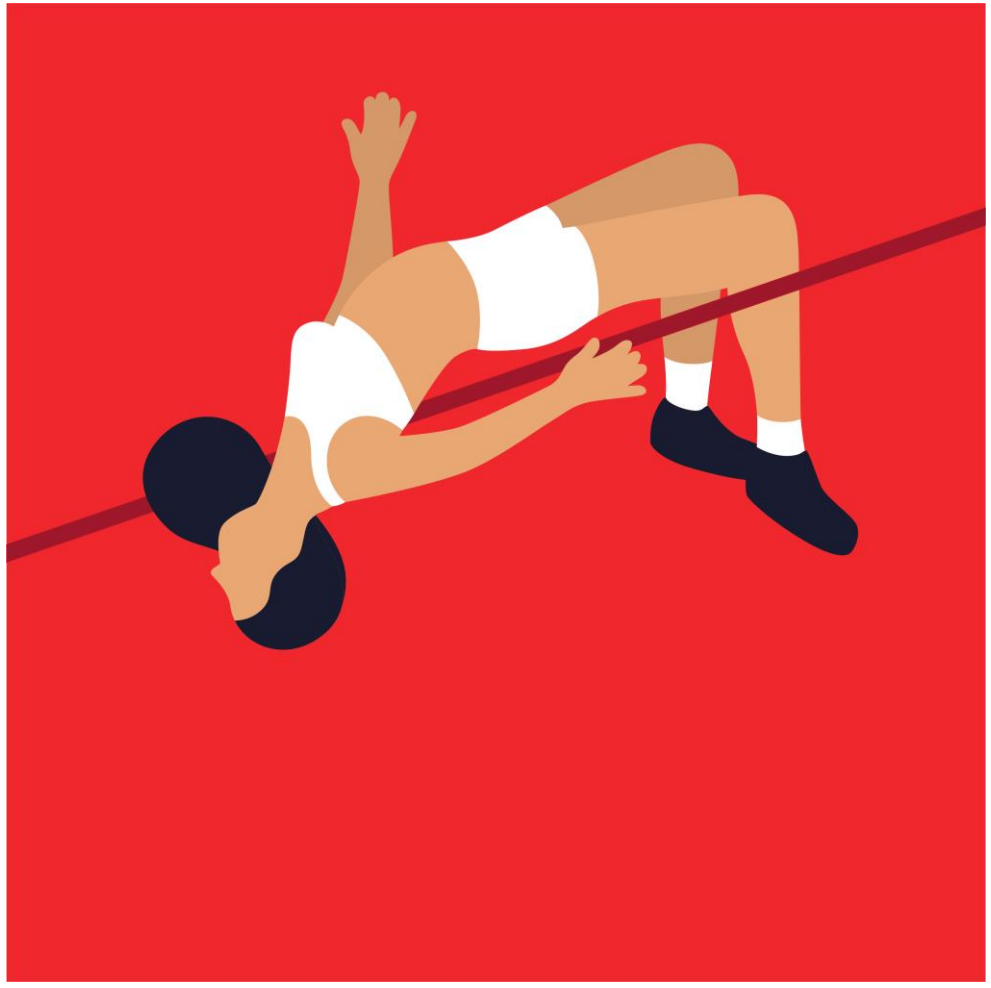


TASK FORCE ON CROSS-SECTOR COOPERATION

Strengthening cooperation between sports organisations, criminal justice and law enforcement authorities

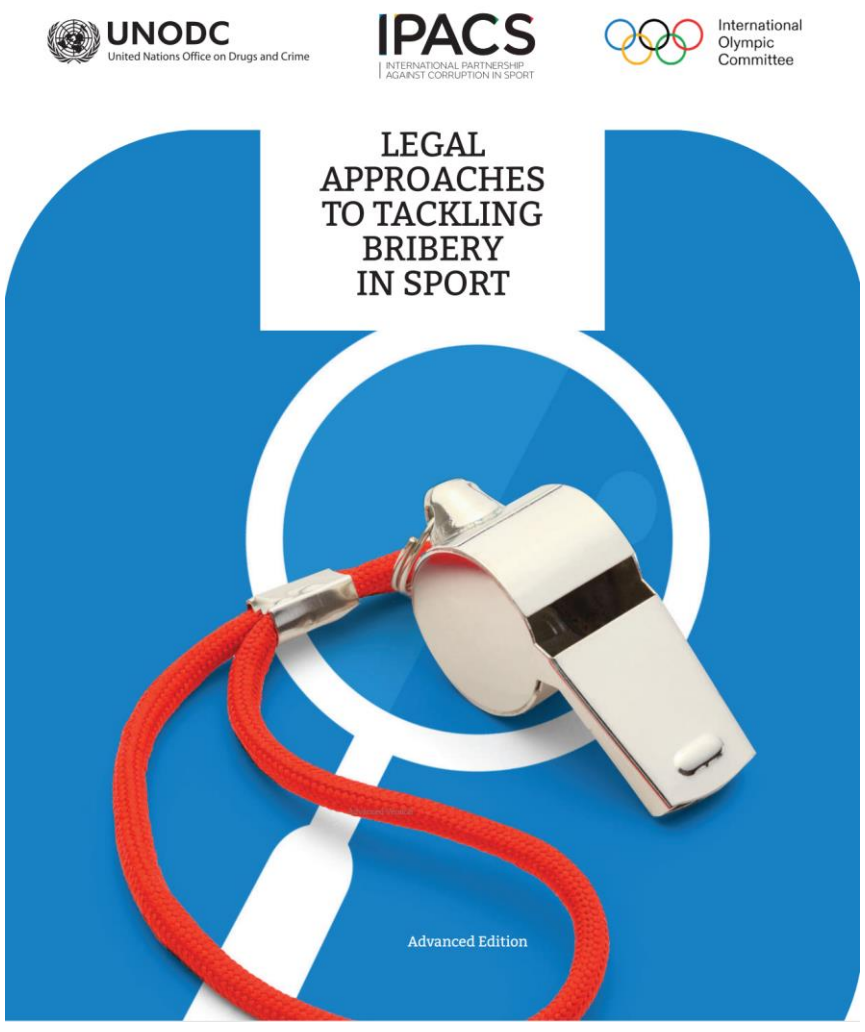
- A global network to tackle corruption in sport
- Enhances cooperation
- Exchange of information and good practices
- Beneficiaries:
    I. National criminal justice authorities
    II. Sports organisations

SOME CHALLENGES



- Corruption in sports is **seen as low risk and high reward** by criminals
- **Limited knowledge** about the scope of the consequences of corruption in sports
- The **complexity** of corruption schemes
- **Diverse national legal frameworks** - Different rules and procedures for sports investigations
- **Lack of a network or global mechanism for effective and efficient cooperation** between sports organizations and criminal justice authorities for the secure exchange of information.
- **Limited resources** to invest in anti-corruption measures

SOME TOOLS ALREADY AVAILABLE TO YOU



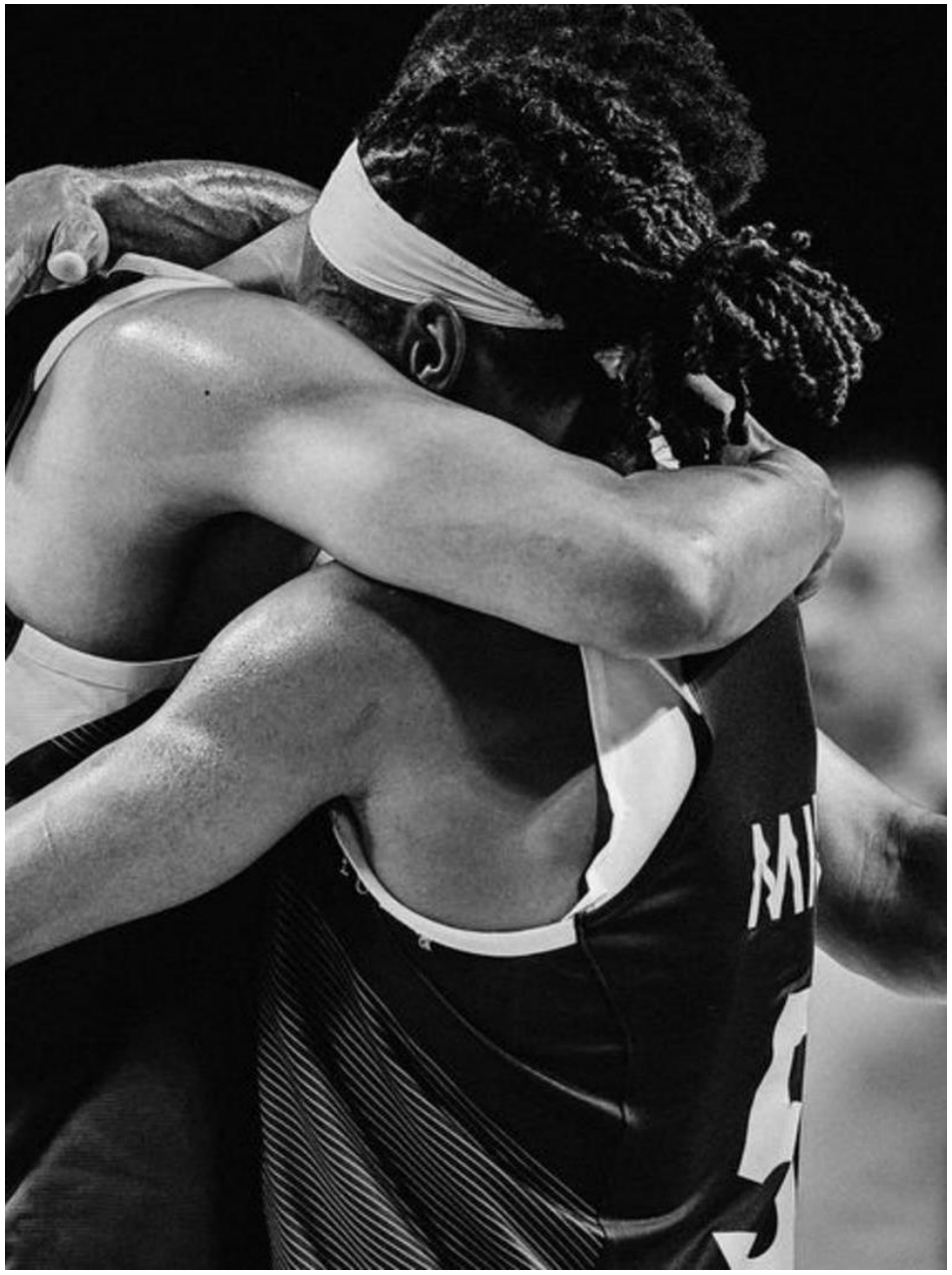


ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND CORRUPTION IN SPORT – NEW IPACS WORKING GROUP



Some initial tasks of the Working Group:

- Explore the risks that AI could present in terms of corruption, specifically within sports, e.g.:
  - Facilitate acts of corruption
  - Undermining of institutional Governance
  - Manipulation of data
  - Deepfakes and misinformation
  - Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination
- Explore how AI could be used as a tool to prevent and investigate such corruption, e.g.:
  - Enhances prediction, monitoring and detection
  - Improved transparency and governance
  - Promoting objectivity
  - Education and awareness raising



BENEFITS OF JOINING IPACS

- **Raise awareness** on corruption in sport
- Strengthen **prevention through education** with the support of IPACS tools
- Facilitate **exchange of information**, lessons learned, and best practices
- Engage in the creation of **cooperation mechanisms** between criminal justice authorities and sports organisations
- Promote a **culture of integrity** and anticorruption within the sport

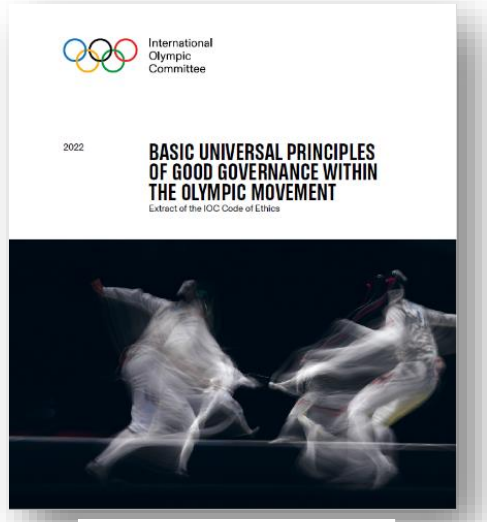
JOIN IPACS!

TOOLS AND SUPPORT

French & Spanish versions available!



SCAN ME



SCAN ME

- Don't forget your tools

- **Find more on IPACS official website:**
  www.ipacs.sport

- We're here to help

Camila Tort
camila.tort@olympic.org

IPACS Support Office
to-contact-us@ipacs.sport

QUESTIONS?



International Olympic Committee

THANK YOU!

The presentation and/or the context herein included is owned by, or has been authorised to, the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Any use is limited to the context in which it was given by the IOC and for the purpose of that context.