

## IPACS Benchmark Guidelines

Updated 2 February 2022

### IPACS Benchmark B3 – The organisation complies with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (and/or national regulations where applicable)

#### Definitions

- [Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions](#) (OMCPMC) – The Code published by the IOC

#### Introduction to this Benchmark and its significance

- The manipulation of competitions, whether related to gambling or other motivations, is one of the biggest threats to the credibility and integrity of sport
- International Federations and National Federations in the Olympic Movement are required to adopt and implement the Code with responsibilities also for National Olympic Committees
- There are related domestic laws and regulations in some countries, such as criminal and gambling legislation

#### Commentary on the action to be taken

- The organisation should adopt dedicated rules or policies on the prevention of manipulation of competitions which are compliant with applicable standards, such as the OMCPMC and relevant domestic laws and regulations (where they exist); rules and policies should be reviewed at regular intervals
- The organisation should take steps to repress potential manipulation, for example by considering the impact of marketing strategy decisions
- The organisation's rules should be published alongside other relevant regulations (refer to IPACS Recommendation A1)

Investment requirement – the level of investment should be based on a risk assessment; limited resources are needed to adopt appropriate rules. The Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (IOC) provides free support for the adoption of appropriate rules at international level as well as to governments for the adoption of national legislation.

#### Guidance according to stage of organisation

##### Early stage

- The organisation adopts rules and policies that are compliant with the OMCPMC and/or domestic laws and regulations, as applicable, and reviews them regularly
- The organisation co-operates with public authorities where appropriate

##### Developing

- The organisation implements the rules appropriately by putting in place practical measures to facilitate compliance (for example, conducting risk assessments, exchanging information with relevant stakeholders, reporting to public authorities when necessary)
- The organisation takes steps to repress potential manipulation, for example by considering the impact of marketing strategy decisions

##### Advanced

- The organisation dedicates appropriate expertise and resources to compliance, which includes education work and investigative capacity
- The organisation publishes the outcomes of any cases following the disciplinary process

## Good practice examples

### International Federations (from June 2020)

- BWF: [Code of Conduct in Relation to Betting, Wagering and Irregular Match Results](#). The [anti-match fixing programme](#) falls within the Integrity Unit's scope of work
- FEI: [FEI Code on the prevention of the manipulation of competitions](#) – Appendix G. [Details of a case](#) have been published
- World Athletics: Rules on the Manipulation of Sports Competition are published – see [Book D4.2](#). The topic is also referenced in Rule 6.3d of the [Integrity Code of Conduct](#)
- IIHF: [Integrity Hub](#)

### Overall standard among International Federations:

- All 31 members of ASOIF have rules published aligned with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions

### Continental Bodies

- International Committee of the Mediterranean Games – [specific regulations relating to sport betting](#)
- Olympic Council of Asia – [rules to protect against competition manipulation](#)

### National Olympic Committees

- [Denmark Match-Fixing rules](#) – covering multiple stakeholders

### National Federation

- Zimbabwe Cricket – [anti-corruption code](#)

## Selected references

- [ASOIF GTF Questionnaire 2019-20](#), Indicator 3.3
- [Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions](#) (2014)
- [Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions](#) (compliant with the Council of Europe Convention, specifically Article 7 on the obligations of sport organisations)
- [SIGGS](#): Principle 1, Indicator 12: How do you deal with the threat of competition manipulation or match-fixing?
- [SIGGS](#): See Roadmap Principle 1, Headline 5: Integrity of sport competitions: Fight against competition manipulation
- European Commission Expert Group on Good Governance, [“Principles of Good Governance in Sport”](#): Principle 1.b: Goals and Principles – All sports bodies should, in any event, formally commit to the fight against doping and discrimination, the maintenance of sporting integrity and the adoption of ethical practices
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, [Addendum to the report “Working towards a framework for modern sports governance”](#): Criterion 3.2: Ethical and disciplinary control – Fight against match-fixing
- Geeraert, A. (2018). [Sports Governance Observer 2018](#). An assessment of good governance in five international sports federations. Principle 51: The organisation implements a policy to combat match-fixing
- IOC's [“Consolidated Minimum Requirements for Implementation of the Basic Principles of Good Governance for NOCs”](#)
  - *Theme 6.6 “Fairness and fair play”, Principle 4:*
    - *The undue influence of betting shall be avoided*
    - *The NOC must be heavily involved in educating its members, athletes, coaches and other members of the Olympic Movement in the country against illegal betting and competition manipulation/fixing*

### ASOIF indicator 3.3 – scoring definitions used in the 2019-20 assessment

- 0 – No

- 1 – Recognition and implementation of the Code to a certain degree but limited compliance (e.g. rules not fully Code compliant and no/limited education or investigative capacity)
- 2 – Resources dedicated to complying with the Code (e.g. rules fully compliant, member of IBIS, some evidence of education)
- 3 – Appropriate expertise and resources dedicated to complying with the Code which includes education and investigative capacity
- 4 – State of the art compliance with the Code which includes publication of case outcomes