



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

Mr. Ser Miang NG
IOC Executive Board Member

XIII Olympic Congress
4 October 2009



Overview

- **Structure of the Olympic Movement**
- **Autonomy**
- **Good Governance and Ethics**
- **IOC Membership**
- **Relations with Other Stakeholders**

Structure of the Olympic Movement



- The Olympic Movement has evolved.
- “...the greatest social force for good” - IOC President Jacques Rogge.

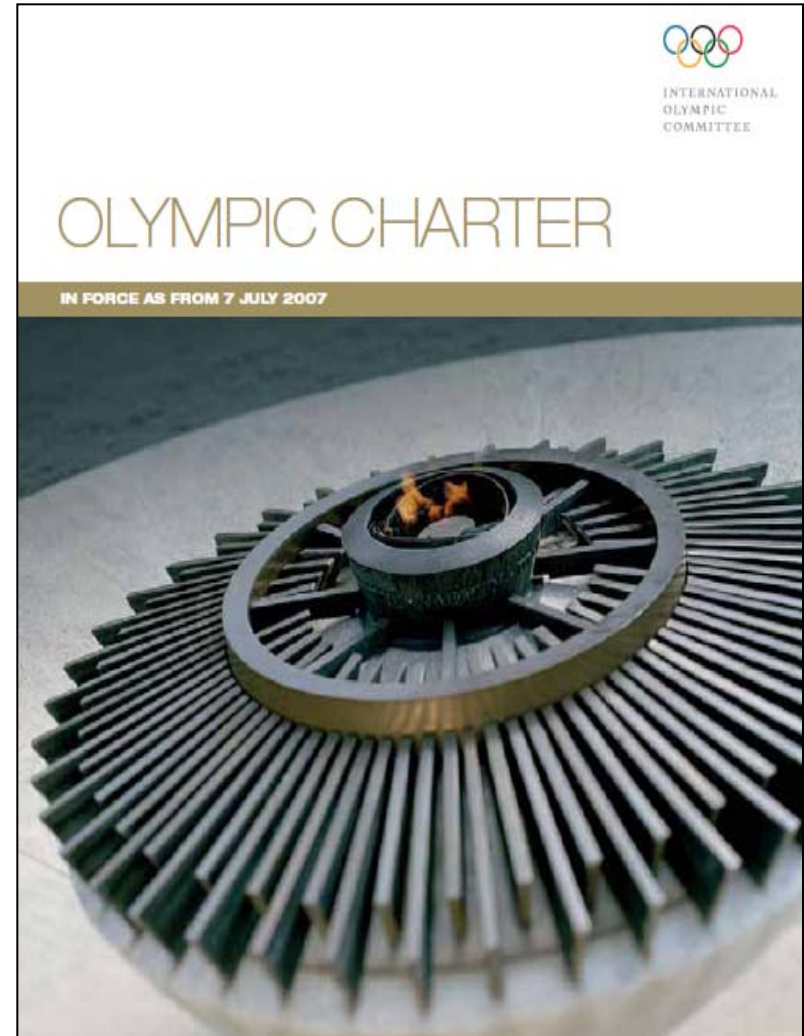


Structure of the Olympic Movement



The Olympic Charter:

- Defines the framework of the Olympic Movement.
- States the Fundamental Principles and essential values of Olympism.
- Also states the mission, rules, main reciprocity rights and obligations of the constituents and stakeholders.



Structure of the Olympic Movement



- The IOC, the IFs and NOCs are the constituents of the Olympic Movement.
- The athletes, national associations, sports officials, technical officers, and other organisations recognised by the IOC, are fundamental elements of the Movement or our stakeholders.



Autonomy of Olympic Movement



- Constituents and stakeholders need to remain autonomous to carry out their mission and responsibilities effectively.
- Relationships of most NOCs and their respective governments have been cordial and symbiotic.



Autonomy of Olympic Movement



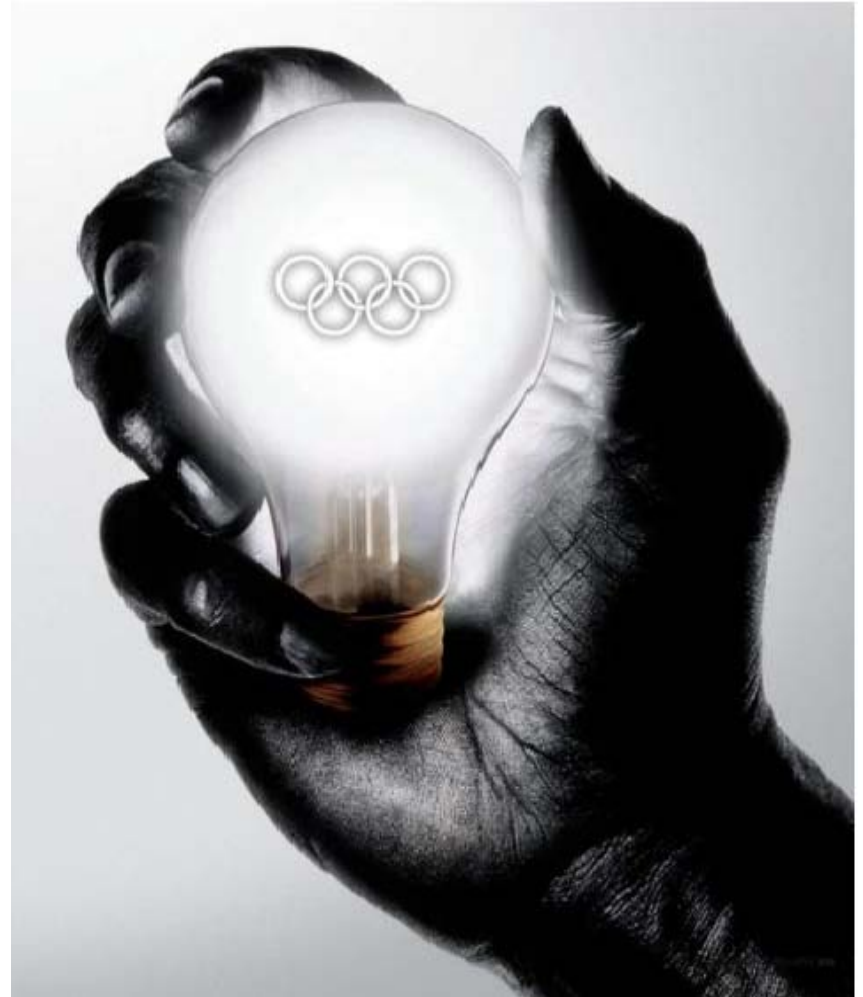
- The IOC will study the feasibility of introducing a UN declaration to recognise the IOC and Olympic Movement's contribution.
- The IOC will also explore working with NOCs who so desired to a Protocol between the government, the NOC and the IOC to enshrine to autonomy of the NOCs.



Good Governance and Ethics



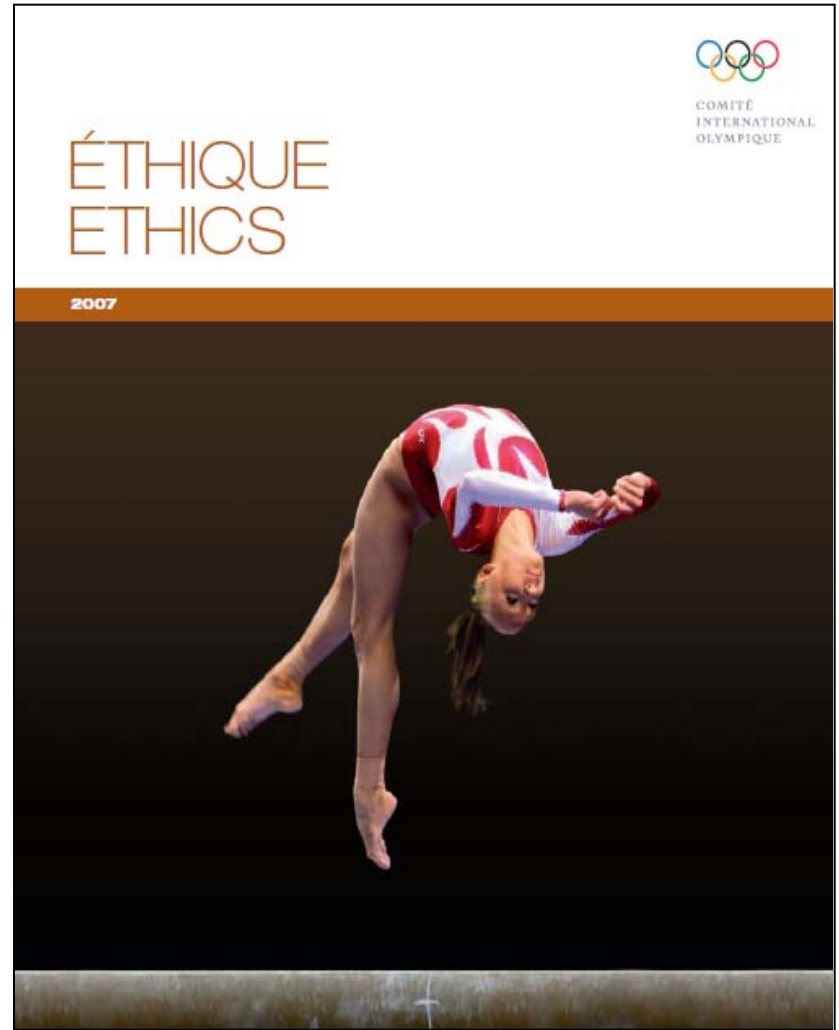
- IOC Code of Ethics and Experts' text on Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic Movement provide the basis for other constituents and stakeholders.



Good Governance and Ethics



- The IOC, IFs and NOCs should lead by example to adopt and practise good governance and a Code of Ethics.



Good Governance and Ethics



- The National Federations are the basic unit of both NOCs and IFs.
- We need autonomy, good governance and ethics for NFs as well to have good and strong NOCs and IFs.



IOC Membership



- The role of the IOC members is to represent and promote the interest of the IOC and the Olympic Movement.
- IOC members are required to be non political and independent of any other influences and pressures.



IOC Membership



	Number
Individual members	70
Active athletes	15
President or Senior Leadership of IFs	15
President or Senior Leadership of NOCs	15
Total	115

IOC Membership



- The current membership structure is a good balance of independence and representation.
- The challenge is to recruit outstanding men and women with the right expertise, knowledge and skill sets.



Relationship with Stakeholders



- The IOC works with other organisations in the fight against:
 - Doping
 - Violence in sports
 - Illegal betting and match-fixing
- This cooperation could be extended to:
 - Educational and cultural programmes
 - Health protection of youth and athletes
 - Post-retirement career development of athletes



Relationship with Stakeholders



- The Olympic Movement will develop new forms of cooperation eg :
 - Medical and scientific research
 - Education and academic communities
 - Sustainable development
 - Social and humanitarian aids etc.
- There is synergy between the IOC's humanitarian and sport development efforts and that of the UN and Red Cross.



The Olympic Movement



- The vision, values and principles of the Olympic Movement remains relevant and universal today.
- All constituents and stakeholders will continue to work together in our journey in the Olympic Movement for our youth and our world.





INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE
