

# The Sports Movement's code of conduct

- Instructions for the values

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## Abbreviations

Brå	Crime Prevention Council
DF	District Sports Association
DopK	Doping Commission
DoN	Doping Board
IDR	Sports' anti-doping regulations
Chap.	Chapter / Chapter
MFR.	Sports regulations on unauthorized betting and manipulation of sports activities (Match Fixing regulations)
RF	Swedish National Sports Association
RIN	Riksidrottsnämnden
RS	Riksidrottsstyrelsen
SDF	Specialidrottsdistriktsförbund
SF	Specialidrottsförbund
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency

# 1. DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION ENVIRONMENT

The sports movement is built on democratic principles. This means that everyone has the right to be part of the sports movement and thus also the right to express their intention and opinion.

As a member and representative of an association, you are obliged to follow those principles and contribute to everyone's voices being listened to. Because it is when we meet and discuss different perceptions and proposals that the organisation can develop.

## **Desired behavior and approach**

As part of a popular movement built on democracy, it is a matter of course to give all members the opportunity for influence and participation. No crucial decisions for the association shall be made without the members having had the opportunity to influence them. You must therefore work actively to involve as many members as possible, and follow the association democratic principles that exist. Association democracy means, among other things, that the voice of all members has equal value.

## **Application**

The foundation for how sports associations are to be led and developed is governed by statutes.

At association meetings, and especially at the annual meeting, decisions are made by the association's statutes, purpose and direction, including how resources are to be distributed. At the same time, the members get an opportunity to review the year's operations and how the board handles its assignment. You, together with the other members, choose who will have the confidence to lead and develop the association during a future period, usually one year. The basic principle is "one member, one vote".

As an elected representative, you must contribute to transparency in your association's activities with the help of meeting minutes and financial statements - there an association auditor reviews the association's financial management and activities in relation to purpose and goals.

## **Violations and consequences**

If you, in or for your sports activities, through false information, have misled or tried to mislead an official or other individual, association, or body within RF, you may be punished. This also applies if you have tried to prepare for yourself, or another, improper benefit in connection with sports activities. The penalties for offenses against this are reprimand, fine or suspension in all sports activities within all SF. You may also be warned or expelled from the association you are a member of. It may also entail criminal and/or damages liability.

If your association does not comply with decisions made by RF, SF, DF or SDF, or if your association has significantly opposed SF's interests, it can be excluded.

You as a natural person and a member of a sports association can be excluded if you have opposed the association's activities, violated the association's statutes or damaged the association's interests. If there are not sufficient reasons for exclusion, the association may instead notify you of a warning. An SF that does not meet the conditions for membership or that does not comply with RF's statutes, may, on the proposal of RS, be excluded by decision of the RF AGM.

## 2. SAFE ASSOCIATION ENVIRONMENT

In the sports movement, we have established that we conduct sports in associations to have fun and feel good and to develop throughout life. It presupposes proactive leadership to develop and strengthen a safe and secure association environment. This in turn means a conscious work with both the coaching culture and the leadership culture.

If something happens to you, you should get support and help. And if you see something that does not belong in the sports movement, you should act.

### The children's rights perspective

The sports movement complies with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This means that the activities and all decisions you make must be in the children's best interests.

#### **Desired behavior and approach**

The children participate in the activities of the sports movement for their own sake and not for anyone else's.

The activity must be free from unhealthy training methods, incitement, harassment and abuse. Children also have the right to participate in their association, and should be given the opportunity to express their opinion in decisions that concern them.

#### **Application**

All children should be allowed to play sports in an environment that is positive, and where they have the opportunity to develop at their own pace and according to their own conditions, both socially, physically and mentally.

As a member of the Swedish sports movement, you have a responsibility to ensure everyone's personal safety, health, well-being and personal integrity. The best interests of the children should play a central role in the decisions you make. As a coach or leader, you must not use methods that risk harming anyone.

You must not incite a child or a coach, team leader or judge to try to persuade someone to perform better, work harder, change decisions or the like. It goes against the values of sport. The same rules apply even if you are the child's guardian. In the sports movement, you are expected to respect others and treat everyone in a pleasant way.

A safe association environment is about many factors. It concerns the treatment of the children and the organization of training and competition. It also concerns routines, structures in the association's activities where issues of control and safety are central. A recommendation is that your association requests limited register extracts from everyone who in their assignment comes into contact with children.

You and your association should also avoid a single leader or other adult being with one or more children or young people in situations that may be perceived as sensitive or inappropriate for privacy reasons. Also pay attention to how private contact takes place with individual children.

You should also involve the children in decisions concerning them or their training and competition activities.

The sports movement follows the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (the Convention on the Rights of the Child), which is included in the sports movement's idea document "*Idrotten vill*" and in the RF's document "*Anvisningar för barn och ungdomsidrott*".

### **Violations and consequences**

You who in connection with competition, demonstration or training or due to something that has occurred during it, demonstrated, behaved insultingly or otherwise improperly towards participants, officials or spectators, or shown disobedience to officials' instructions or regulations, can be punished. You who in connection with sports activities have committed damage, used violence or tried to use violence against another person or who threatened or otherwise seriously offended someone, may be punished.

You who have violated SF's SDF's or other competition organizer's competition rules can be punished. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF. You may also be warned by or excluded from the association of which you are a member. A misdemeanor may also result in criminal and/or damages liability.

If your association does not comply with decisions made by RF, SF, DF or SDF, or if your association has significantly opposed SF's interests, it can be excluded.

You as a natural person and a member of a sports association can be excluded if you have opposed the association's activities, violated the association's statutes or damaged the association's interests. If there are not sufficient reasons for exclusion, the association may instead notify you of a warning. An SF that does not meet the conditions for membership or that does not comply with RF's statutes, may, on the proposal of RS, be excluded by decision of the RF AGM.

## Discrimination, harassment and abuse

You, as part of the sports movement, are obliged to work actively to promote the sports movement's view of people: respect for each person's unique and equal value.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

A sport free from discrimination is a prerequisite for everyone to have the same power to shape sport and their participation in the sports movement. A sport free from discrimination also means that everyone should feel welcome, regardless of sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity or expression. Everyone should have the opportunity to shape sports and their participation, regardless of age. And everyone should be able to participate in the sports movement, regardless of disability.

The culture, structure and norms of the sports movement must welcome and give space for all people to be, dress and express themselves as the individual wants as long as it does not mean that others are violated or limited. Competition forms and regulations must, as a starting point, be inclusive.

All of the sports movement's activities must be free from all forms of discrimination, harassment and violations. As an association leader or coach, you are expected to be clear about how you in the association behave towards each other both in word and deed.

### **Application**

The sports movement stands behind the Discrimination Act (2008:567), and as a member, association or federation, you are expected to counteract discrimination based on the seven grounds of discrimination: sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, gender and gender identity or expression.

In the sports movement, you must pay attention to and counteract all forms of discrimination, harassment, violations, culture of silence and unfair treatment.

Discrimination means that someone is disadvantaged or violated - directly or indirectly.

Harassment is acts that make a person feel insulted, threatened, violated or mistreated. And it is the person's experience of the treatment that determines whether the person feels harassed or not.

You must not discriminate in your treatment of a person based on gender or any other ground of discrimination.

### **Violations and consequences**

You who during or in connection with competition, demonstration or training, or in connection with something that has occurred, demonstrated, behaved insultingly or otherwise unfairly

towards participants, officials or spectators may be punished. You can also be punished if you have shown disobedience to the official's instructions or regulations. Furthermore, as in connection with Sports activities, you may have been guilty of vandalism, used violence or attempted to use violence against another person or who threatened or **otherwise seriously offended someone** may be punished. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF.

You may also be warned by or excluded from the association of which you are a member. A misdemeanor may also result in criminal and/or damages liability.

If your association does not comply with decisions made by RF, SF, DF or SDF, or if your association has significantly opposed SF's interests, it can be excluded.

You as a natural person and a member of a sports association can be excluded if you have opposed the association's activities, violated the association's statutes or damaged the association's interests. If there are not sufficient reasons for exclusion, the board may instead issue you a warning. An SF that does not meet the conditions for membership or that does not comply with RF's statutes, may, on the proposal of RS, be excluded by decision of the RF AGM.

## Sexual abuse

The sports movement should be a place where everyone feels safe and where no forms of sexual abuse are accepted under any circumstances.

### Desired behavior and approach

As part of the sports movement, you have a responsibility to ensure that all suspected abuses are reported to the police without exception.

### Application

Sexual abuse refers to all sexual offenses found in the Criminal Code (1962:700), such as rape, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment. An abuse can also consist of someone sending unwanted pictures of intimate body parts to someone else. It can also be to send or show content of a sexual nature via email, text message or social media.

In order for it to be classified as sexual harassment, the act needs to be of a sexual nature. For example, unwanted touch or comments with sexual allusions.

Working preventively is A and O. RF's support material "**Skapa trygga idrottsmiljoer**" gives your association concrete guidance.

You must always report suspicions of sexual abuse to the police, so that these are handled within the framework of Swedish legislation.

### Violations and consequences

You who in connection with sports activities have used violence, or tried to use violence against another person or who have threatened or otherwise seriously offended someone can be punished. The penalties are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF. An offense may also result in criminal and/or damages liability.

You may also be warned by or excluded from the association of which you are a member.

If your association does not comply with decisions made by RF, SF, DF or SDF, or if your association has significantly opposed SF's interests, it can be excluded.

You as a natural person and a member of a sports association can be excluded if you have opposed the association's activities, violated the association's statutes or damaged the association's interests. If there are not sufficient reasons for exclusion, the association may instead notify you of a warning. An SF that does not meet the conditions for membership or that does not comply with RF's statutes, may, on the proposal of RS, be excluded by decision of the RF AGM.

## Personal integrity

The sports movement ensures every individual's right to personal integrity through clear information on how personal data is handled.

### Desired behavior and approach

Within the sports movement, there is a large amount of personal information belonging to, for example, athletes, officials, elected representatives and leaders. It is important that each association and federation follows RF's document "***Idrottsrörelsens uppförandekod för behandling av personuppgifter***", which regulates sport specific processing of personal data. This means that associations or unions must follow the basic principles for processing personal data by, for example, not collecting more personal data than is needed, deleting personal data that is no longer needed, correcting incorrect personal data and storing personal data securely. Associations and federations must also ensure that there is a legal basis for the processing of personal data, for example an agreement through a membership in an association, a balance of interests or a legal obligation, for example an association's or federation's labor law obligations.

### Application

It is your association's and your association's responsibility to follow the "***Idrottsrörelsens uppförandekod för behandling av personuppgifter***", and to comply with current legislation regarding personal privacy at all times. You are expected to ensure each individual's right to privacy through the application of the Code of Conduct for the processing of personal data and through organizational measures to safeguard each individual's rights.

### Violations and consequences



Violation of RF's documents "**Idrottsrörelsens uppförandekod för behandling av personuppgifter**" can lead to different types of sanctions for both sports associations and federations. In the event of suspicion of a breach in the processing of personal data, the affected SF or, if the suspicion concerns SF, RF shall initiate an investigation into the breach. If the investigation shows that the association has committed violations, and correction does not take place despite remarks, or if the violation is of a serious nature, the association must be reported for punishment.

If SF has violated "**Idrottsrörelsens uppförandekod för behandling av personuppgifter**", RF shall encourage SF to take the necessary measures. RF may, with the support of applicable rules, decide on the withdrawal of financial support or, in very serious cases and if correction does not take place despite repeated remarks, consider exclusion.

The Data Inspectorate also has the opportunity to decide on administrative sanction fees for associations or federations in the event of violations. Furthermore, every individual who has suffered damage as a result of a violation is also entitled to compensation from the person responsible for personal data. Personal data assistants may also be liable for damages under certain conditions.

## Violence

Violence, threat and harassment within the sports movement are unacceptable.

### Desired behavior and approach

In a number of sports, physical contact occurs as a natural part of the game. This is something that is accepted and that is regulated in SF's various competition regulations. But even if physical contact is accepted within the framework of the game, it is never allowed to cross boundaries. This applies both physically and mentally. It is important that your association works for an environment where it is accepted to talk about these issues, and that leaders act in accordance with RF guidelines.

### Application

Violence is when someone inflicts another injury, illness or pain through blows, kicks, hard pushes, barking or similar abuse. Violence that can be punished within the sports movement is not limited to sports competitions, demonstrations and training, but also includes what happened in **connection** with sports activities. Violence or threats of violence, for example in connection with a board meeting or annual meeting, are thus also covered by the sports movement's punitive rules. Violence in the name of honor (honor-related violence) within the framework of the sports movement is also a violation of both the sports movement's regulations and Swedish law.

Some sports clubs have been exposed to organized crime. Organized crime poses a serious threat to a democratic society and a major challenge for many actors. If you as a member of the sports movement should see that this is going on, it is about making visible and telling

about what you see - tell both your association and others involved in the sports movement and take measures to curb all forms of violence, threats and harassment. If you yourself are exposed, you should get help from your association with whom you should turn to. Your association, in turn, has a responsibility and mandate to act in accordance with current guidelines.

You must always report crimes to the police, so that these are handled within the framework of Swedish legislation.

### **Violations and consequences**

Violence can be punished according to current competition rules. Even you who in connection with sports activities have been guilty of vandalism, used violence or tried to use violence against another person or who threatened or otherwise seriously offended someone can be sentenced to punishment. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF.

You may also be warned by or excluded from the association of which you are a member. A misdemeanor may also result in criminal and/or damages liability.

As an employer, you also have a clear responsibility for taking measures against violence and threats, among other things in accordance with the Swedish Work Environment Authority's regulations "**Åtgärder mot våld och hot i arbetsmiljö**" (AFS 1993:2).

If your association does not comply with decisions made by RF, SF, DF or SDF, or if your association has significantly opposed SF's interests, it can be excluded.

You as a natural person and a member of a sports association can be excluded if you have opposed the association's activities, violated the association's statutes or damaged the association's interests. If there are not sufficient reasons for exclusion, the association may instead notify you of a warning. An SF that does not meet the conditions for membership or that does not comply with RF's statutes, may, on the proposal of RS, be excluded by decision of the RF AGM.

## **3. STRONG INDEPENDENCE**

Everyone who works in the sports movement is responsible for counteracting the occurrence of bias, bribery or corruption. The association's interest must always be put first, and there should not be the slightest doubt about the sports movement's neutrality and objectivity. All to strengthen and protect the independence of each association.

### **Bias and other conflicts of interest**

As part of the sports movement, you should strive for objectivity, transparency and neutrality.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

The foundation of the trust assignment is that you, as a **board member**, must safeguard the association's interests in all respects. This extends also to the entire board and auditor. It is therefore important that you as a board member never participate in the proceedings, or decisions, of which you may have a personal interest. If you are an **auditor**, you may not take on assignments if you are in a disproportionate relationship with the board or any individual board member.

Unless the statutes of an association prescribe otherwise, it is permissible for you as a **member of the association** to vote on an issue that you yourself have raised for the annual meeting. It is also permitted for you as a board member in your capacity as a member of the association to participate in matters submitted to the annual meeting by the board. As a member, however, you may not participate in annual meeting decisions if the issue is directly related to you.

### **Application**

As a **member of an association**, you may, either by yourself or through a representative at an annual meeting, vote on a matter that concerns a) an action against you or b) your exemption from liability. You may not, by yourself or through a representative, vote for an action against someone, or discharge from liability for anyone, if you have a significant interest that may conflict with the association's interests.

For you as a **board member** can conflict, aside from voting on your own discharge of liability and in the election of auditors at the general meeting, it may be a matter of waiving from processing and decisions concerning agreements, lawsuits or other actions or gifts between the association and you or someone close to you. The same applies, of course, if the association's counterparty is a company in which you as a member have interests. The board can also not make decisions regarding the board members' fees. This is a matter for the annual meeting.

For you as an **auditor**, a dispute may be about not taking on auditing assignments in associations in which you are related or have any other related party situation to a board member. You must also not be in a dependent relationship with the association or with any individual member through a financial debt relationship.

As a **member of the penal or appeal body**, you may not participate in the investigation or examination of a case where you have a direct interest in the matter. Then you are considered biased. This also applies if you or your relatives are representatives of a party or a representative of an association that is a party. You who have previously, within another sports body, participated in the handling of the case, are also considered biased.

In order to maintain the confidence of the parties and the public in the activities of the penal and appeal bodies, you should refrain from participating in the proceedings as soon as there is the slightest doubt as to your objectivity and impartiality.

Finally, **umpires and other competition officials** should be appointed in a way that guarantees impartiality and eliminates suspicions of bias in general.

## **Violations and consequences**

In the event of a dispute at a general meeting, the rules of conflict in the Economic Associations Act are applied by analogy to non-profit associations. If you as a biased association member or board member participated in a decision, the decision may be invalid. You who are an association member can appeal such a decision in accordance with the RF's statutes with a request that the decision be declared invalid. Conflicts in the penal and appeal bodies are regulated in the RF's statutes. If there is a conflict of interest in the investigation or examination of a penalty or appeal case, it can mean, for example, a serious formal error and that an appealed decision is removed.

## **Corruption**

All forms of corruption are to be counteracted.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

You who work in the sports movement have a part in, and responsibility for, counteracting all forms of corruption. By helping to create a transparent climate in the sports movement where it is clear that corruption is not accepted - and where signs of corruption rise to the surface early - the risk of corruption also decreases.

### **Application**

Corruption is about using your position to achieve undue gain for yourself or others. This can happen through improper offers or improper relationships, so-called friendship corruption. Improper offers can consist of bribes in the form of, for example, cash, gifts, meals, gift cards, free tickets or services. Friendship corruption is about benefiting someone through services and reciprocal services that are based on relationships and that make the demarcation between being professional and private difficult.

It is important that the board works preventively and proactively on these issues, and for example establishes a policy regarding gifts.

You should act if you suspect corruption. Pay attention and report early signs of corruption to the appropriate person within your association or union.

## **Violations and consequences**

You who in connection with sports activities prepared yourself or another, or tried to prepare yourself or another, improper benefit, can be punished. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF. You may also be warned by or excluded from the association of which you are a member. A misdemeanor may also result in criminal and/or damages liability.

According to the Penal Code, you who receive, accept a promise of, or request, an improper benefit for getting a job, an assignment or for doing a task, can also be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for bribery. This also applies if you offer or promise an improper benefit to someone else.

## 4. CLEAN PLAY

It is forbidden to cheat in order to influence one's and/or others' sports results. Cheating is against the basic principle of sport; to compete on equal terms. Everyone who works in the sports movement has a responsibility to counteract not only competition cheating and doping, but also match-fixing and financial irregularities.

### Doping

The sports movement will be free from doping

#### **Desired behavior and approach**

All use of doping substances is unacceptable. All athletes shall have the right to participate and compete in a sport free from doping, both in Sweden and in the rest of the world. Doping is also dangerous and associated with great health risks for you as an individual. By following the rules about doping, you contribute to a credible, fair and healthy sports movement and show respect and good sportsmanship towards your competitors and towards yourself.

#### **Application**

Everyone who is a member of a sports association is covered by the RF's statutes and the Sports Anti - Doping Regulations (IDR), which is the application of the World Anti - Doping Code within the RF. This means that you as an athlete, among other things, have an obligation to check that any medications and supplements you use do not contain substances that are prohibited according to the doping list. You are personally responsible for what you eat and drink.

You are also obliged to make yourself available for doping controls at the request of a doping controller appointed by RF's Doping Commission. If you are an elite athlete, there are other requirements to apply for an exemption in advance for the use of drug preparations for medical purposes, and any requirements for stay reporting so that doping controllers can find you. If you suspect that someone is using, promoting or facilitating the use of doping substances or doping methods, it is good if you report it for follow-up of the independent anti-doping activity, Swedish anti-doping.

Preventive measures such as information and education are important to prevent the use of doping substances. Swedish anti-doping provides several tools for that work. "**Vaccinera klubben**" is a program that helps the association to create its own anti-doping plan. For leaders who want to have a discussion with their sports group, there is "**Dopingsnack**" and

for the individual athlete or leader who wants to learn more, there is the e-training “**Ren vinnare**”.

### **Violations and consequences**

If you as an athlete are guilty of doping, or if you help an athlete to dope, you can be punished according to the IDR. The penalties for individuals are regulated in Art. 10, IDR. Penalties of up to four years' suspension from sports can be imposed at the first opportunity. In case of repeated doping, a life sentence can be imposed. Suspension refers to all sports and during the sentence, you may not, as a convicted person, participate in any form of organized sports activities, such as training, competition, demonstration or to perform assignments. The law banning certain doping substances applies to bans on synthetic anabolic steroids, testosterone and its derivatives, growth hormone, and chemical substances that increase the production or release of testosterone and its derivatives or of growth hormone. These funds may not be imported into the country, transferred, manufactured, acquired for the purpose of transfer, offered for sale, held, or used. You who intentionally break the law are sentenced for doping offenses to a fine or imprisonment.

### **Match-fixing and illegal betting**

Everyone who works in the sports movement has a responsibility to counteract match-fixing and illegal betting.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

An obvious part of sports is that the result of a match or a competition cannot be predicted. As part of the Swedish sports movement, you must work actively against match-fixing and ensure that you and others in your association have current knowledge of how you can prevent it.

### **Application**

It is forbidden to intentionally or negligently participate in the manipulation of sports activities or illegal betting. As an athlete, umpire, elected representative or otherwise active in sports, this means that you may not in any way participate in manipulating the results of a competition or a part of a competition. You may not, yourself or through agents, include betting on the results of competitions, or parts of competitions, where you yourself are active. These prohibitions also include attempt, preparation, stamping and complicity in the commission of these offenses. You who are covered by MFR also have a duty to report to your special sports association if you become aware of such betting and manipulation that is prohibited according to the regulations.

### **Violations and consequences**

According to MFR, you as an athlete, elected representative and other leaders, judges and other competition officials or others who may affect the result of a competition or part of a

competition, can not enter into a bet regarding the outcome of the competition - or other matters concerning the competition.

You may not, through agents, either within or outside the country, enter into bets regarding the outcome of the competition or other matters concerning the competition.

It is also forbidden to participate in or in any other way participate in manipulating the result of a competition or part of a competition, which is subject to betting, regardless of whether you yourself or through a representative have entered into betting. The penalties for offenses against this are fines or suspension from all organized sports activities within any SF within RF. An offense can also give rise to criminal liability.

## Competition cheating

As part of the sports movement, you are obliged to stay within the framework of existing regulations.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

Clean play and honesty, "fair play", is a prerequisite for everyone to be able to compete on equal terms. Following statutes and competition rules is basically a matter of solidarity. Violations are crimes against the principles of the sports movement. Your association and your federation, as well as you who are elected representatives, leaders, practitioners, judges or other competition officials, are obliged to have knowledge of the competition rules.

### **Application**

SF often has its own regulations for its competition activities. Competition rules govern the competition activities for the actual practice and for the competition administration. It can be about how to register for competitions, rules for officials, and competition penalties. Violation of the competition rules can result in a penalty and you who have violated SF's, SDF's or any other competition organizer's competition rules can be punished.

You who during suspension have participated in or attempted to participate in competition, demonstration or performed sports assignments may be punished. You who have allowed a suspended person to participate in competition, demonstration or to perform sports assignments, even though you knew about the suspension, can be punished.

You can also be punished if you have misled or tried to mislead an official or other individual, association, other body within RF. You who have otherwise failed to comply with your obligations under these statutes or regulations or decisions issued by another sports body may also be punished.

### **Violations and consequences**

The offenses listed in the RF's statutes may be subject to punishment in accordance with the RF's statutes. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and

suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF. Violations of competition rules may also be subject to consequences in accordance with these rules, such as competition penalties. Competition penalties exist in the form of, among other things, time supplements, point deductions, expulsions or penalties. An offense against RF's statutes and/or current competition rules may also mean that there are grounds for warning or excluding the person who has committed the offense from the association in question. In conclusion, an offense can also lead to, for example, criminal and/or damages liability.

## Financial responsibility

You are obliged to present evidence that is correct, and to be able to demonstrate that the money is used properly.

### **Desired behavior and approach**

As an elected representative on the board of an association, you must - within the framework of current statutes - be responsible for the association's activities and safeguard the members' interests. The board has a special responsibility to ensure that the association complies with current statutes and other binding rules. The board shall also be responsible for and manage the association's funds, and provide the auditors with the documentation required for them to be able to fulfill their position of trust.

### **Application**

You have an obligation to keep a book of the association's accounts and prepare an annual report with income statement and balance sheet, keep minutes at annual meetings of other association meetings and board meetings and keep a list of members. You must also prepare a basis for budget and budget follow-up, ensure that the association's taxes, fees and liabilities are paid on time, prepare a self-declaration, special information, control information, and other prescribed information in the tax and fee area.

For those of you who are elected to the board, the financial responsibility may, for example, be to ensure that the association applies for grants from the state, municipality (kommun), region, county council (landsting) and the Riksidrottsförbund and others, and in connection with this submit the accounting documents, annual report and other information provided by the donor request.

You also have a responsibility to ensure that the sponsors and partners with whom the association collaborates conduct business in accordance with the sports movement's fundamental values and are not associated with moral doubts, corruption or other financial irregularities.

### **Violations and consequences**

Anyone who violates the accounting obligation under the Accounting Act can be convicted of accounting violations. You as an elected representative can also be liable under the Tax Procedure Act. Liability for damages is also actualized.



Recipients of state grants under the regulation on state grants for sports activities may be liable for repayment if the recipient by providing incorrect information has caused the grant to be provided incorrectly, the grant is not used for the purpose for which it was granted, or the recipient does not provide the documents determined by RF.

You who within the framework of sports activities have committed financial irregularities that have seriously damaged the reputation of the sport can be punished. The penalties for offenses against this chapter are reprimands, fines and suspension that can be extended to all sports activities within all SF. SF's competition rules also contain regulations on competition penalties when an **association, IdrottsAB or their representatives or practitioners**, within the framework of the sports activities, have committed financial irregularities that have seriously damaged the reputation of the sport. Depending on the nature of the offense, it can be anything from penalties to relegation to serial systems. According to RF's statutes, associations and SFs that are guilty of financial irregularities may be excluded from SF and RF, respectively.