



KORPEN



Svenska Motions
idrottsförbundet

**Crime,
harassment or
inappropriate
behaviour?**

Here's what you can do

Everyone should feel safe and welcome when visiting Korpen's operations.

This means that there must not be any bullying or discrimination within Korpen.

But what does that mean? And what can you do if you or someone you know is a victim?

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Bullying

Bullying is when someone is treated badly by the same person or persons on multiple occasions.

Examples of bad behaviour:

- Spreading rumours about someone online
- Posting on social media that someone is ugly or dresses badly
- Saying unpleasant things about or calling each other bad names
- Freezing out / making someone invisible
- Joking at someone else's expense or ridiculing someone

The bully can sometimes put the blame on the other person and say that they were just joking, and that it was something that others have to put up with. However, it is bullying if it makes someone feel bad, and if it happens on multiple occasions, even if the bully doesn't believe it to be bullying.

The above examples are not crimes according to Swedish law, but they are forms of behaviour that are contrary to the values of Svensk Idrott (Swedish Sport) and Korpen. We therefore ask you to report such incidents to your association or another organisation, so that you can get help to stop the bullying. See the final page for contact details.

Criminal conduct

Some bullying is classed as a crime. Examples of this include:

- Hitting someone
- Threatening someone
- Persuading someone under the age of 15 to perform sexual acts online
- Spreading offensive images of someone else
- Taking photographs or filming someone, for example when they are in the toilet, shower or changing room, without the person's permission
- Discriminating against someone, i.e. treating someone badly because of their gender or religion, for example

Crimes should be reported to the police.

» Remember, it's never your fault if you are subjected to bullying!"



Sexual abuse

Performing a sexual act with someone who doesn't want to participate is illegal. Not all sexual abuse is a crime under the law, but it is never okay.

Grey areas

Sexual grey areas are situations and relationships that are not illegal, but can still make someone feel uncomfortable or be potentially risky. This may include, for example a sexual relationship between a coach and a trainee (where both are over the age of 15). It can also include sexual references in jokes or compliments.

Another grey area is when a coach is a significant provider of social support for a trainee. In most cases this is a positive thing, but it can also be a way for an offender to build trust in order to sexually exploit someone (grooming, see below under the heading Sexual offences). Many cases of sexual abuse in sport have taken place in this

way. By constantly talking to each other within the association about issues relating to values and social interaction, it is easier to navigate the sexual grey areas. If something doesn't feel right, tell someone you trust. Together, you can decide if there is anything you need to inform the association or federation about, or if it is sufficient to talk to the person causing the discomfort.

Sexual harassment

Examples of sexual harassment:

- Someone gives you uncomfortable looks, whistles or makes comments about sex
- Someone spreads rumours about you relating to sex or your body

- Someone touches you in a way that you find uncomfortable.
- Someone calls you something that alludes to sex, and is offensive to you
- Someone sends you unsolicited messages, pictures or videos alluding to sex, for example via social media, e-mail, chat or text message
- Someone makes unwanted sexual suggestions when you meet, via social media or in some other way

The main characteristic of harassment is that the behaviour is not wanted by the person subjected to it. And it is the perception of the victim that matters, not the intent of the person who has subjected someone else to the behaviour.

Sexual harassment can sometimes be a criminal offence, known as sexual assault. Sexual assault is when, for example, someone sends pictures with sexual content, makes unwanted sexual suggestions, exposes themselves, gropes you or otherwise violates your personal sexual privacy. In the case of sexual assault, the sexual offences legislation applies and you can report the harassment to the police. You can always call and consult with the police if you are unsure about what applies in your particular case.

All sexual harassment is contrary to the values of Svensk Idrott och Korpen. If you or someone you know has been a victim, report the incident to your association, Korpen Svenska Motionsidrottsförbundet or another organisation so that you can get help to put a stop to it, both for your own sake and for the sake of others. See the final page for contact details.

Sexual offences

Examples of sexual offences:

- Touching someone's body with your hands, mouth or genitals in a way that they do not want
- Talking to someone in a sexualised way that makes them feel uncomfortable
- Forcing someone to have sex, such as intercourse or making someone masturbate you

- Trying to persuade someone to perform a sexual act, for example by threatening to spread pictures or rumours about them
- Persuading someone to watch you or someone else perform a sexual act, such as exposing genitals or masturbating. This can be online or offline
- Performing a sexual act on someone who cannot express their will or protect themselves. For example, because the person is asleep or drunk, under the influence of drugs, ill or has a disability that makes it more difficult
- Photographing or filming someone for a sexual purpose, if it is against their will
- Attempting to buy or exchange sex or sexual images for money, alcohol, gifts or services, for example
- Taking advantage of the fact that someone is dependent on you in order to have sex, for example if you are their teacher, coach or manager
- Having sex or performing sexual acts with someone under the age of 15, regardless of whether the minor wants to participate or has taken the initiative

Grooming is when a perpetrator makes contact with someone under the age of 15, controls and breaks down their boundaries, and normalises sexual acts to mask and silence abuse. Grooming means that the victim puts the responsibility and blame on themselves, and only perceives their experiences as exploitation or abuse much later.

Sexual offences must be reported to the police.

» Remember, it is never your fault if you are the victim of sexual offences, sexual harassment or grooming! It is always the perpetrator who is responsible. They are the one who has decided to carry out the abuse, and it doesn't matter what your relationship is.

Violence

Violence includes any act against another person that injures, hurts, frightens or violates. It can also be an act that causes a person do something against their will or refrain from doing something they want.

Assault

Assault includes inflicting bodily harm, illness or pain on another person, or incapacitating someone or rendering them in another similar helpless state.

There are three different degrees of assault:

- A minor assault might be, for example, a slap, a light kick or pushing someone so that they hurt themselves
- Standard assault might mean injuring someone in such a way that they sustain a cut, break a bone or lose out a tooth, for example,

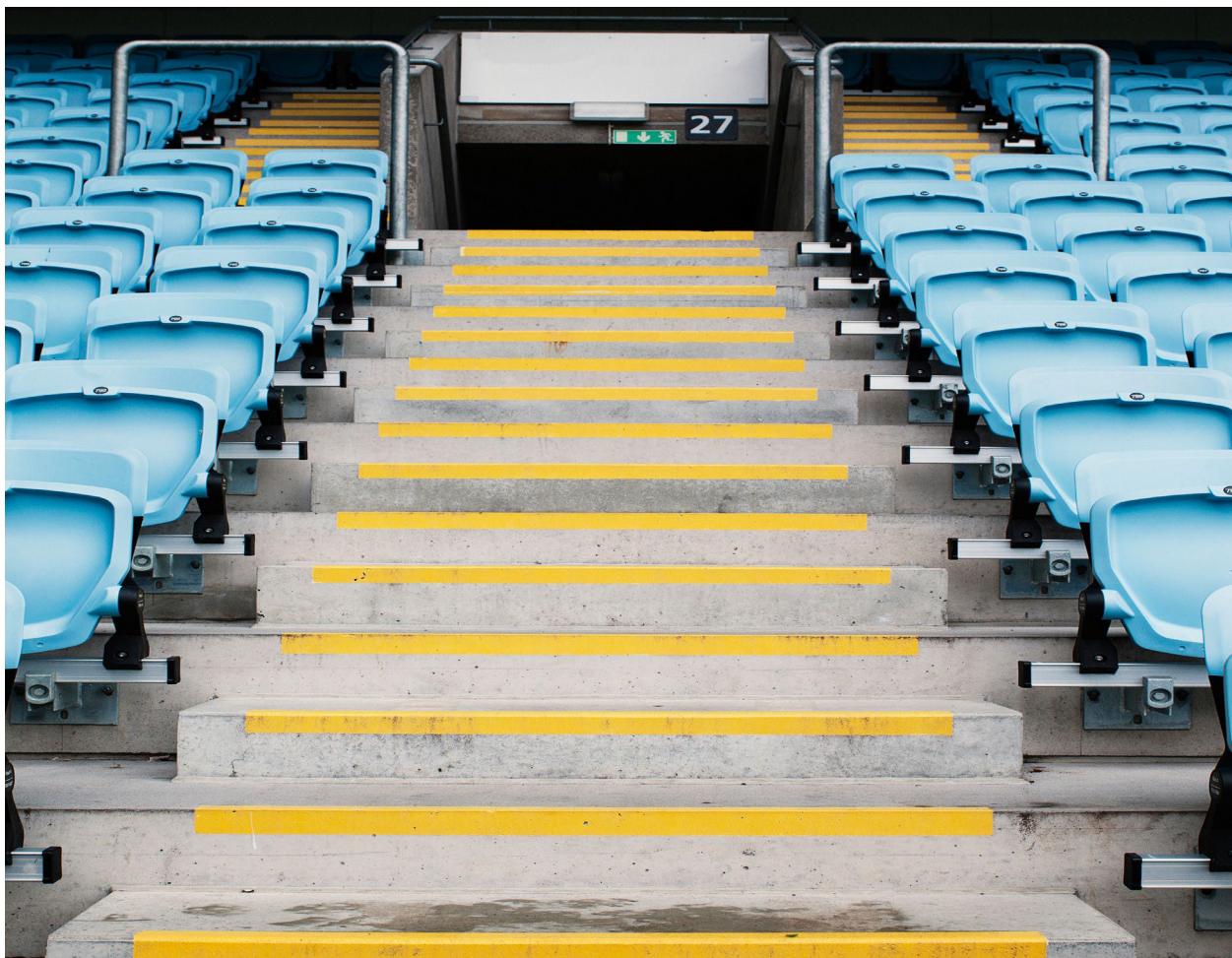
although it could also be shaving someone's hair off. Incapacitating someone or rendering them in another similar helpless state means, for example, that the person loses physical control, for example as a result of being drugged

- Aggravated assault includes assault of a life-threatening nature with e.g. a knife, axe or firearm

The violence is also counted as aggravated if it is particularly heartless. For example, kicking someone while they are lying on the floor or multiple individuals jointly assaulting someone who is helpless. Spreading certain diseases, such as HIV, also counts as aggravated assault

Violence is a crime and must be reported to the police.

» Remember, it's never your fault if you are subjected to violence!"



Racism

Racism is based on the idea that people have different value because of their skin colour, racial and/or ethnic origin. It can be expressed in many ways, from what can loosely be termed everyday racism in the form of comments and actions, to overt violence and systematic discrimination.

Examples of racist expressions include:

- questions about “where do you really come from”
- expectations linked to stereotypes, for example that you are assumed to be good at basketball but not at ice hockey
- monkey noises or throwing bananas onto the pitch
- someone touching your hair because it is “exciting” or “different”
- jokes or comments based on skin colour or origin

Exotification is a form of racism, where the focus is not on the person as a human being, but rather on what is perceived as “different” – for example hair, skin colour, language, culture or origin. This can be perceived as degrading and intrusive, even if it is said as a “compliment”. In other words, the impact is more important than the intention. Racism can also be structural, for example when people with “non-Swedish” names find it harder to get invited to interviews or when certain groups are systematically excluded from power, influence or opportunities. Racism is based on a historical and societal whiteness norm, where whiteness has long provided economic, social and political advantages – both globally and in Sweden.

Discrimination and violence are criminal offences under Swedish law. Acts that are sometimes referred to as “everyday racism” also go against Korpen’s and general sporting values.

If you or someone you know has been a victim – report the incident and describe what has happened. Contact your association, Korpen Svenska Motionsidrottsförbundet or another responsible function. You should not have to



deal with this alone. See the final page for contact details.

Hate crime

Everyone is entitled to their opinion, but there are a set of common values within sport. You are not permitted to say or do whatever you want.

For example, it is a crime to:

- spread offensive statements about certain groups, for example that people from a particular country are worth less
- wear clothes or symbols such as swastikas or anything else with a racist or offensive meaning
- deny someone a job, assignment or opportunity because of their skin colour, origin or name, for example

Hate crimes should always be reported to the police.

» Remember: The federation and your association are responsible for supporting you if you have been victimised within Korpen’s operations.”

Homophobia, biphobia and transphobia

Homophobia, biphobia and transphobia refer to hostility, prejudice or discrimination against people who are not covered by the hetero norm or cis norm. The hetero norm is based on the idea that everyone is heterosexual and identifies with the gender they were assigned at birth, which is not true for many people. Belonging to the norm often brings benefits, known as privileges. Those who do not do so may face questioning behaviour, abuse or being made invisible.

Homophobia and biphobia can mean that someone:

- thinks it is “wrong” to be gay or bisexual
- believes that gay or bisexual people should not have the same rights as heterosexuals
- makes degrading jokes
- excludes, harasses or injures someone because of their sexual orientation

The hetero norm is also evident in everyday assumptions, for example:

- asking a woman “what does your husband do?” rather than asking gender-neutral questions about partners
- assuming that a person has certain interests or behaviours, such as being expected to be “good at fashion”

Exotification can also occur here – when a person’s identity or expression is treated as a “thing” rather than as part of a person. According to the Swedish Discrimination Act, it is illegal to discriminate against someone on the basis of sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression. It is also a serious crime – a hate crime – to e.g. threaten, harass or abuse someone because they are gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender.

Since 2025, the Swedish Sports Confederation has adopted specific guidelines for the inclusion of people with trans experiences and intersex variations, which you can find [here](#).

If you or someone you know has been a victim – report it to your association, Korpen Svenska Motionsidrottsförbundet or another responsible function. See the final page for contact details.

Hate crimes should always be reported to the police.

» Remember: The federation and your association are responsible for supporting you if you have been victimised within Korpen’s operations.

Contact details

If you (or someone you know) are subjected to, or have been subjected to, inappropriate, abusive or criminal treatment within your association's operations, contact the association's head of operations or someone on the Board.

If you do not feel comfortable approaching someone within your association, you can contact the Secretary General of Korpen Svenska Motionsidrottsförbundet. You can find current contact details [here](#).

You can also contact your nearest RF-SISU District, where there are experts who can help you.

If you do not want the matter to be dealt with by your association, Korpen Svenska Motionsidrottsförbundet or RF-SISU, you can contact the Sports Ombudsman on 08-627 40 10 or idrottsombudsmannen@rf.se The Sports Ombudsman can, for example, provide guidance regarding reporting to the police.

If you do not want to or are afraid to contact the Sports Ombudsman directly, you can use the anonymous and encrypted [whistleblowing service](#), through which the Sports Ombudsman receives cases.

If you (or someone you know) are subjected to, or have been subjected to, inappropriate,

abusive or criminal treatment within the federation's operations, contact the Secretary General. You can find current contact details [here](#).

Whatever the context or setting in which you have been a victim, you can always contact the following organisations for support and advice:

Bullying BRIS | Friends

Sexual abuse BRIS | Victim Support Sweden | Koll på soc | Storasyster | Freezonen | Novahuset | ECPAT

Racism Victim Support Sweden | BRIS

Homophobia / biphobia / transphobia RFSL Support Service

Violence against women Unizon | Kvinnofridslinjen | ROKS

Honour-related violence Riksorganisationen GAPF | Linnamottagningen

You can find additional support organisations via UMO and Näthatshjälpen

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