

Sport Integrity: Global Data-Sharing for Effective Investigation and Prosecution in Match-Fixing Cases

Taking it from the Locker Room into the Hands of Law
Enforcement

Framework of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress
on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

10.30am-12.30pm, 15 April 2015
Qatar National Convention Centre
Auditorium 3
Doha, Qatar



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

BACKGROUND

Through their respective actions in the field of match-fixing and illegal betting, UNODC and the ICSS have brought recognition globally that the manipulation of sport results through corruption and organized crime activities is a growing phenomenon and that innovative ideas and solutions are urgently needed to strengthen international cooperation, including the exchange of information, between law enforcement and prosecutors across international borders.

The high-level meeting is envisaged to be a positive step in broadening and deepening the discussion on how stakeholders from different sectors can explore practical ways to work together. This collective action will maximize the fight against the crimes of illegal betting and match-fixing in sport, which reflect negatively on the social and economic impact of major sporting events and sport at large.

This special event will contribute to enriching the discussion on the following substantive agenda items of the agenda of the Thirteenth Congress:

- International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime (agenda item 4 of the Congress);
- Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime (agenda item 5 of the Congress);

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OBJECTIVES

To promote new visions on multi-sectoral cooperation within and between the private and public sectors in the field of sport integrity against match-fixing and illegal betting.

The meeting will highlight the need to develop advanced and multi-sectoral policies to protect sport against match-fixing and illegal betting through seeking the enhancement of cooperation among different actors at the domestic level.

Furthermore, it will consider practical ways and means to enhance cooperation at the international level, including informal cooperation with a focus on information-exchange among law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities in view of the transnational dimensions of the phenomenon under discussion.

Why data-sharing? Because of the acknowledgement that match-fixing is one of the most common pathways for organized crime and corruption involvement in sports, representing a growing challenge and threat that needs to be addressed through the involvement of different actors, from sporting environment to public authorities and also the private sector (betting operators).

Multi-stakeholder approaches necessitate the delineation of a framework of complementarities and shared responsibilities, as well as mechanisms for data-sharing and data/intelligence exchange, not only at the prevention level, but also at the level of law enforcement, both at the domestic level among all relevant authorities and the international level in terms of law enforcement cooperation.

THEMES

1. Spontaneous transmission/sharing of data through law enforcement cooperation, within the framework of ad hoc international conventions (UNTOC, UNCAC, Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions), as well as through cooperation mechanisms such as joint task forces.
 - How can data be shared taking into account the different data protection and privacy standards?
 - How is the data collected and stored?
 - How can the data be analyzed for trends, prosecution and development of prevention programmes?
 - How to address money-laundering issues in match-fixing cases?
2. Data and evidence exchange among prosecutors through mutual legal assistance mechanisms on the basis of existing (aforementioned) multilateral instruments in support of cross-border investigations and prosecutions in match-fixing and illegal betting cases.
3. Data-sharing at the domestic level: difficulties and challenges encountered with regard to data-sharing between law enforcement authorities, private sector entities and actors in the sport environment – Autonomy of sport movement/shared responsibilities/application of the subsidiarity principle.

The high-level meeting will seek to address the following questions:

- Actors involved: who owns the problem and who can solve it? Governments? Sport betting industry? Law enforcement? Sport governing bodies? Shared responsibilities?
- Cooperation between all competent actors and stakeholders against patterns of transnational organized crime involvement in match-fixing cases.
- Data-sharing (involving both the public and the private sectors) both domestically and across borders and related issues.
- Authorization requirements to allow for data-sharing and nature/type of data to be shared.
- Who owns the data? Who owns processed data?
- Which data can be shared? Between which parties?

AGENDA

DATE / TIME	AGENDA ITEM	KEYNOTE SPEAKERS
	Arrival of Participants	
10 min	Official Opening	High-Level Qatar Government Minister
10 min	Keynote Speeches	Yury Fedotov UNODC-Executive Director Mohammed Hanzab ICSS President

Chaired by Lord John Stevens, Chairman of The ICSS Advisory Board

SESSION 1 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBATING MATCH FIXING: A NEW APPROACH FOR DATA SHARING

35 min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growing interactions between the interests of sports organizations and the interests of the States and its impact on international cooperation Available legal instruments, legislation, treaties and conventions. The role of the UNTOC, the UNCAC and the Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions International cooperation to combat money-laundering linked to match-fixing Law enforcement cooperation with a focus on information-sharing (criminal / Intelligence, sports betting) 	PANEL 1 Dimitri Vlassis, UNODC, Chief - Corruption and Economic Crime Branch Stanislard Frossard, Council of Europe, Executive Secretary of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) Lord Moynihan, Member of the British House of Lords and author of the UK Governance of Sport Bill Rhodri Lewis, Welsh Rugby Union, Head of Legal Affairs Professor Mike McNamee, Swansea University, Professor of Applied Ethics Michael Hershman, ICSS, Member of the Advisory Board
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AGENDA

SESSION 2 DATA SHARING MECHANISMS

35 min

- Data-sharing (involving the public and the private sectors) both domestically and across borders and related issues
- How can data be shared taking into account different data protection and privacy laws across borders?
- Specific standards for receiving and sending information
- Authorization requirements to share data: challenges encountered
- Data-sharing. What type of data and what is available? Who owns the data? Who owns processed data?

PANEL 2

Nick Tofiluk, *UK Gambling Commission, Director of Regulatory Operations*

Patrick Jay, *Independent Betting Expert, former Director of Trading at the Hong Kong Jockey Club*

Emanuel Medeiros, *ICSS, CEO ICSS Europe*

Laurent Vidal, *Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Chairman of the ICSS-Sorbonne Sport Integrity Program*

Patrick Moulette, *OECD, Head of the Anti-Corruption Division*

AGENDA

SESSION 3 DATA TO PROSECUTION

35min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the data be analyzed for trends, prosecution and development of prevention programmes? • Information sharing between financial institutions and law enforcement authorities leading to multijurisdictional controls and prosecutions 	<p>PANEL 3</p> <p>Robert Crepinko, Europol, Head of Organised Crime Networks (Operations Department)</p> <p>Professor David Forrest, University of Liverpool,</p> <p>Gretchen Jonker, World Economic Forum, Head of Anti-Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows</p> <p>Chris Eaton, ICSS, Executive Director of Sport Integrity</p> <p>Simone Farina, Aston Villa FC, Community Coach, and former professional footballer</p>
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10 min	FINAL REMARKS	Michael Hershman
	Post-Event Networking and Media	

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices.

UNODC has been actively working over during the previous few years in the area of match-fixing and illegal betting. In collaboration with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), UNODC commissioned a study on “Criminalization approaches to combat match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting: a global perspective”. The study provides a comparative overview of relevant criminal law provisions applicable to match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting from 18 countries throughout the world, that address these issues, either through general offences that may be applicable in this field or through ad hoc sport-related offences or both. The study further pursues to identify discrepancies and similarities in legislative approaches, with a view to suggesting a corpus of guiding principles and model provisions for the creation and/or updating of relevant offences in order to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters.

UNODC is also a member of the International Olympic Committee Working Group on Irregular and Illegal Betting in Sport (hereafter “the Founding Working Group”) established on 1 March 2011, as well of its three subgroups working respectively on Education; monitoring, intelligence and analysis; and legislation and regulations.

ICSS: The ICSS is a globally-renowned and respected leader in sport safety, security and integrity. As an independent and non-profit organisation, the ICSS is at the forefront of efforts to safeguard sport and is increasingly, an integral player in addressing critical issues in sport such as corruption, betting fraud and transparency to major event safety and venue security. The ICSS was established in 2010, and was formally launched at the first annual International Sport Security Conference, held in Doha from 9 to 10 March, 2011.

In the field of Sport Integrity, The ICSS works on the basis of three core pillars: Protection of Sport through Training and Education, Protection of Sport through Investigation and Intelligence, Protection of Sport through Enforcing Consequences in Sport.

The ICSS has developed numerous global processes to combat match fixing in cooperation with renowned academic institutions including the University Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne, and international organizations such as UNESCO. ICSS developed Guiding Principles on Sports Integrity which was released in 2014 as a joint project with the Sorbonne University. The guiding principles commonly accepted by the CPLP and Commonwealth are the result of international research work addressing the economic, ethical, criminal, sports disciplinary and betting elements of match-fixing.

Reaching out to international organizations, the ICSS has jointly developed with UNESCO capacity building programme for Member States which help facilitate the implementation of The Declaration of Berlin, adopted on 30 May 2013 by 121 Member States of UNESCO on the occasion of the 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V), which contains a specific Chapter (Commission III on “Preserving the Integrity of Sport”) with references to specific criminal justice and law enforcement measures against the manipulation of sport competitions. Within the same lines, the support the ICSS provided to major international and regional organizations was also recognized by the Council of Europe throughout the process of the drafting of a new Council of Europe “Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions”.