



THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR INTEGRITY IN SPORTS

Outline of the initiative

1. Holding international sporting events is associated with high risks of corruption. Compared to other areas, organization of major competitions has certain specific features that increase its vulnerability to unethical practices. In particular, being selected to hold a major international sporting event is often a matter of a country prestige. The pressure to overcome other bidders may create corruption-prone environment. It is no less important that organizing major sporting event is always an expensive exercise. Thus as any other large scale government project it creates opportunities for the potential abuse of public office for private gain.

In preparation and organization of a major sporting event corruption can take place at different stages and in different forms: from bidding process and interaction with international sport organizations to corruption in procurement of infrastructure and equipment, undue licensing and sponsorship practices to manipulation of results. Therefore, to fight corruption in sports comprehensive system that includes multifold and diverse remedies needs to be established.

2. However, international character of major sporting events gives multilateral community additional opportunities to influence the way it is awarded and organized. It could be done by streamlining bidding and awarding procedures, setting up relevant procurement, licensing and sponsorship standards as well as conducting oversight via international commissions.

Being in the glare of international attention marks out organization of major sporting events from many other high-risk areas that are primarily dealt with at domestic level. It gives reason to believe that enhanced international cooperation in this field may yield especially promising results.

3. A plethora of important initiatives in fighting corruption in sport is now being implemented by multilateral organizations, international sports organizations and federations, business and civil society. Some of the most recent projects are listed in Annex A to this Outline.

At national level increasing attention is also being paid to sports integrity issues. A number of countries, including G20 members, have recently adopted important legislation to promote transparency and accountability in awarding and organizing major sporting events, combatting match-fixing as well as other undue practices.

4. Most initiatives being now implemented in this field are innovative and practically useful. However, a significant drawback of the present situation is that the existing projects are somewhat isolated and disintegrated.

As a result, different stakeholders involved in fighting corruption in sports are not fully aware of what is being done within similar projects. The lack of communication and cooperation may lead to duplication of efforts and make it more difficult to take into account relevant experience – both positive and negative.

Another important consequence is that the anti-corruption agenda in sports may become unbalanced with some topics – for example, match-fixing and illegal betting – being brought to the forefront while others receiving less attention.

5. As far as national legislation on combating corruption in sports is concerned, the issues remain the same. The methods countries apply to tackle corruption and promote integrity in sports differ significantly. However, unlike with certain other types of anti-corruption regulation, the comparative studies on different approaches to combating corruption in sports are still very rare and necessary resources – e.g. relevant “legislation libraries” – are lacking.
6. We believe that the time is ripe to review what is being done in the framework of various projects, compare existing problems and corruption risk areas, put together possible solutions proposed by different countries and organizations and finally – try to combine efforts and build a common ground for cleaning out corruption in sports.
7. One of the possible and feasible ways to accelerate progress in achieving these goals is to set up an umbrella platform for different stakeholders involved in anti-corruption efforts in sports as *The Global Alliance for Integrity in Sports*.

The Global Alliance will not be a substitute for existing projects, but rather a multilateral forum where governments, business, international and professional organizations, and civil society will discuss existing problems, share ideas, experience and useful policy tools, launch anti-corruption projects and jointly make strategic decisions. It will ensure the synergy of the interrelated initiatives, thus making anti-corruption efforts more effective.

8. The idea of developing *the Global Alliance* was initially put forward by Russia at the Third Annual High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference for G20 Governments and Business held in April 2013 in Paris. The proposal was warmly welcomed by the UNODC and the OECD. It was then agreed to organize a special event on the margins of the 5th Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC to discuss possible approaches to establishing and developing the Alliance.

The Global Alliance initiative was further discussed by the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group and finally was supported by the G20 Leaders. In the St. Petersburg Declaration the Leaders “commended the efforts to fight corruption in organization of sporting, cultural and other major international events and welcomed the initiative to develop a Global Alliance for Integrity in Sports”.

The G20 will continue to pay special attention to the issues of integrity in sports. In particular, the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group agreed to consider to develop in 2014 a compendium of best practices in combatting corruption in sports at the national level.

9. In order to establish *the Global Alliance* and make it operational at least two steps could be taken.
10. First, as a common ground for *the Global Alliance* a set of high-level principles could be developed, for example, in the form of the Global Pledge, Declaration or Resolution that would be signed or in other way adopted by the members. The high-level principles could address key aspects of strengthening integrity in sports, including assessing the nature and scope of corruption risks; disseminating best practices in financial management, procurement, licensing, and sponsorship; promoting basic standards in fighting match-fixing and other illegal practices in sports at national level; providing anti-corruption education and training; enhancing cooperation and coordination of actions at regional and international levels, including assistance in corruption investigations; building consistent dialogue with international sports organizations, business and civil society on sports integrity issues, etc.

The high-level principles could be based on the relevant anti-corruption tools, including the UNODC Corruption Prevention Checklist for Organization of Major Public Events as well as various guidelines and best practices reports by the OECD, World Bank and other international organizations on public procurement, licensing, distributing broadcasting rights that have proved their applicability, but have not been much used in the field of organizing sporting events.

11. Second, it would be highly useful to have a regular event, e.g. an annual *Global Alliance for Integrity in Sports* conference, to bring together representatives of the relevant national regulatory bodies as well as other stakeholders involved in promoting integrity in sports and collaboratively move the agenda forward. In order not to put additional financial burden on countries, such an event could be held, at least at the initial stage, on the margins of large-scale anti-corruption events.
12. Though the idea of *the Global Alliance* was initially put forward within the G20 process, it was clear from the very beginning that the Alliance should definitely go beyond the G20 format and be open for joining by as many countries as possible. It is also crucially important to develop effective forms of cooperation with sports organizations and federations, as well as international organizations with a mandate to deal with (aspects of) this matter.

The Global Alliance is now envisaged as an intergovernmental initiative. However, for the Alliance to be able to get public support and achieve practical results, business and civil society should also be involved. Thus, special attention should be paid to identifying appropriate ways of participation and status of private companies and civil society organizations within the Alliance.

Annex A. Combating corruption in sports: brief overview of recent initiatives

| Organization | Activities |
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| UNODC | <p><u>Organizational measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC, and IOC signed a Memorandum of Understanding to fight corruption in sports (2011). <p><u>Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report “The United Nations Convention against Corruption: A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events” (2013). The report covers a wide range of issues related to the organization of major public events, such as financial management and control; procurement; infrastructure and construction; security infrastructure; the involvement of the private sector (through sponsorships and as service providers); detection of corruption; and law enforcement interventions. The report is accompanied by a check-list intended to assist authorities and sponsoring organizations reviewing their capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to corruption; assist in the development of a comprehensive approach to anti-corruption with respect to the organization and staging of the event; and provide a platform for review for any group or organization involved in the organization of a major event or in preparing a bid to host such an event. • Comparative study on “Criminalization approaches to combat match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting: a global perspective” (2013). The study provides a comparative overview of the most relevant legislative approaches to match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting. It goes beyond existing mapping exercises at the regional level (Council of Europe, European Union) and reflects the situation concerning the criminal law provisions applicable to these activities from different parts of the world. <p><u>Events</u></p> <p>The fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Panama, 25-29 November 2013). A special event on integrity in sports will be organized in the context of the Conference, during which the abovementioned report on safeguarding against corruption in major public events will be launched.</p> |

| Organization | Activities |
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| UNESCO | <p><u>Events</u></p> <p>During the 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport - MINEPS V (May 2013) the issue of Preserving the Integrity of Sport was one of three key themes.</p> <p>The relevant detailed commitments were included in a separate part of the Declaration of Berlin adopted at the Conference.</p> |
| UN Global Compact | <p><u>Organizational measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework of the Working Group on the 10th Principle against Corruption the Sport Sponsorship and Sports-Related Hospitalities sub-working group was established (2012). <p>Its goal is “to develop comprehensive and internationally acknowledged guidelines of how to utilize sponsoring and hospitality in a transparent and accountable way in order to tackle the risk of corruption in sport sponsoring and sport-related hospitalities”.</p> <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Guide on Sport Sponsorship and Sport-Related Hospitalities is to be launched on December 9, 2013 (the draft is open for public consultation). <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint 5-year project with the Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility (Brazil) “Clean Games Inside and Outside of the Stadium” (Jogos Limpos) has been launched in 2011 and is now underway. <p>Its goal is “to monitor public spending and to facilitate reporting of potential irregularities linked to the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil and the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympics”.</p> <p>In particular, the project is aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – launching four sectoral anti-corruption agreements with companies from the construction, energy, transportation and health equipment sectors that carry out infrastructure projects; – initiating a transparency pact with governors, mayors and all candidates running for public office in the host cities, seeking public commitments to accountability and transparency in public spending; – developing and sharing tools to track and monitor recruitment and progress of public works. <p>The project is being financed by Siemens Integrity Initiative.</p> |

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| OECD | <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Annual High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference for G20 Governments and Business (2013) organized jointly by the Russian Presidency in G20 and the OECD with the support of the UNODC included a series of roundtables on integrity in the organisation of major events, including sports. • 10th Annual IBA Anti-Corruption Conference (2012) organized jointly by the OECD, included a separate session “Spectacular corruption – spotlight on bribery in the lead-up to major sporting events”. |
| Council of Europe | <p><u>Organizational measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe responsible for Sport, at their meeting in Belgrade, Serbia, on 15 March 2012, invited the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS), where appropriate, in co-operation with the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC), Moneyval, and the Economic Crime Division (Cybercrime), and in co-ordination with the European Union, to, among others, “launch the negotiation of a possible new international convention against manipulation of sports results and notably match-fixing, that could establish an appropriate framework of commitment and co-operation to fight this scourge”. <p>The work of the Drafting Group is assisted by three sub-groups on sports issues, legal issues and betting respectively. These sub-groups report to the Plenary of the Drafting Group. Consultations in both sub-groups and Plenary of the Drafting Group are ongoing.</p> <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec (2011)10 on “Promotion of the integrity of sport against manipulation of results, notably match-fixing” and Explanatory Memorandum. |
| INTERPOL | <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint 10-year project with FIFA (2011) to develop «global training, education and prevention programme with a focus on regular and irregular betting as well as match-fixing»; <p>As a part of the project a series of e-learning programmes aimed at educating players, coaches and referees on the dangers of match manipulation have been launched.</p> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional “Integrity in Sport” workshops. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two events on the same topic «Match-fixing: The ugly side of the beautiful game» were held (January 2013, Rome; February 2013, Kuala Lumpur). |
| International Olympic Committee | <p><u>Organizational measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Working Group on Irregular and Illegal Betting in Sport was established (2011). <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of Application for the XXII Olympic Winter Games in Sochi, concerning the prohibition on betting linked to the Olympic Games and any form of cheating affecting the results of Olympic competitions in the context of betting were developed (2013). • A number of principles and experts' conclusions have been prepared. |
| FIFA | <p><u>Organizational measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Governance Commission was established (2011) chaired by Mark Pieth. The Basel Institute on Governance has been selected to be a Commission Secretariat. <p>IGC published two reports (the most recent one in February 2013) that included recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – “to redesign the bidding and decision process for hosting decisions as well as for the governance of development projects, marketing and procurement activities”; – “to update internal regulations on compliance, conflict of interest”. <p>Based on IGC recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The organizational structure and way of work of the FIFA Ethics Committee was changed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Committee was divided into an investigatory and an adjudicatory chambers; ○ new independence criteria for the chambers chairs were developed and applied; ○ new approaches to funding of the Committee were applied. – the Audit & Compliance Committee was established; – the Code of Ethics was revised (2012); – a whistleblower hotline was activated (2013). |

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| UEFA | <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPFL has developed a Code of Conduct on Sports Betting Integrity, which was unanimously approved by its 20 member leagues. Inter alia it commits the leagues to put in place educational programmes by 2014. |
| Transparency International | <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint project of the TI, the German Football League, and the Association of European Professional Football Leagues has been launched in March 2013 with a main focus on match-fixing. <p>Its goal is to provide guidelines and training for players, managers, referees, and football administrators.</p> <p><u>Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair Play: Strengthening Integrity and Transparency in Cricket (2013); Safe Hands: Building Integrity and Transparency at FIFA (2011); Corruption and Sport: Building Integrity and Preventing Abuses (2009); Other reports on combating corruption in cycling, etc. <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the framework of the 15th International Anti-Corruption Conference (2012) a specialized plenary session was held “Corruption in Sports: What’s the penalty for society?” |
| SportAccord | <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Programme to Stop Match-fixing in Sport was launched (2012). <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training package was developed (2013), including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct on Sports Betting Integrity for Athletes and Officials Model Rules on Sports Integrity in Relation to Sports Betting SportAccord Guide to ‘Integrity in Sport: Understanding and Preventing Match-Fixing’ Integrity Database: Country Legislation and Sport’s Regulations E-Learning ‘RealPlayer’ Programme. |
| FIFPro | <p><u>Projects</u></p> <p>“Don’t Fix It” project was launched in cooperation with Birkbeck, University of London (Birkbeck Sport Business Centre), UEFA and the</p> |

| Organization | Activities |
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| | <p>European Union.</p> <p>The specific aims of the Don't Fix It project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To significantly raise awareness of the dangers of match fixing among players, referees, officials, administrators, organisations and public authorities and to raise the ability of those involved in professional football to take effective action against match fixing. 2. To improve the structural environment of professional football and reduce the conditions that lead to match fixing. Conditions include workplace bullying, harassment and intimidation, poor reporting mechanisms, inconsistent standards of conduct, and lack of expertise and knowledge among key football bodies and public authorities. 3. To establish strong and relevant networks at national and European levels to take the lead in the fight against match fixing. <p>The project is financed by a European Union grant.</p> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Don't Fix It” transnational training course (June 2013, Budapest) |
| <p>International Center for Sport Security</p> | <p><u>Projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint programme of the ICSS and University Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne “Ethics and Sport Security”. <p>Its goal is “to contribute to the efforts of the international community in the development of an international legal framework to regulate gambling and curb sports results’ manipulation”.</p> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Conference «Securing Sport» (2011-2013); • Sorbonne-ICSS Sport Integrity Symposium (2012). <p><u>Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sport Integrity Index (forthcoming) – an announcement that the Index would be developed was made in 2012. In February 2013 ICSS signed an agreement with the World Bank Group that formalized the WB support for the project. • Sorbonne-ICSS Handbook for Sport Integrity (forthcoming) – an announcement that the Handbook would be developed was made in 2012. |

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| Sport and Citizenship | <p data-bbox="505 254 675 285"><u>Publications</u></p> <ul data-bbox="456 310 1438 342" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="456 310 1438 342">• Sport and Citizenship Journal special issue on corruption in sport (2012). |
| Institute for International and Strategic Relations (IRIS) | <p data-bbox="505 384 618 415"><u>Projects</u></p> <ul data-bbox="456 441 1456 619" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="456 441 1456 619">• A joint 18 month program “What national networks in the EU to fight against match fixing?” by the Institute for International and Strategic Relations (IRIS), in partnership with SportAccord, the European Non Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO), the University of Salford and the French think tank “Sport et Citoyenneté” (2013). <p data-bbox="505 640 1456 798">Its goals are “to compare different national experiences regarding the fight against corruption, to highlight their singularities and to identify best practices” as well as to create “a European network linking the people concerned by the fight against corruption”.</p> <p data-bbox="505 825 1456 898">The program is financed by the European Commission together with the European State Lotteries and Toto Association (EL). The</p> <p data-bbox="505 926 675 957"><u>Publications</u></p> <ul data-bbox="456 982 1398 1014" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="456 982 1398 1014">• Sports betting and corruption: how to preserve sports integrity (2012). |