

Buenos Aires, 1 March 2018 G20 ACWG Meeting



"Sport means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels"

The European Sports Charter, 1992



# **Sport and Corruption**

- The sports world is a **primary laboratory** for testing prevention and repression strategies through a multistakeholder approach, with the contribution of the civil society, private sector and institutions
- The risk of corruption can be significantly reduced through the adoption/implementation of **integrity guidelines** and through widespread application of **governance**, compliance and risk management models
  - Thus, in the era of globalization, **preventing** and **combating corruption** in sport becomes a **strategic endeavor** that requires in-depth assessment and implementation



# Sport as a corruption risk area

### Malfeasance in sport:

- Illegal betting
- Match fixing
- Doping
- Disturbance of public procurements
- Corruption in major public events adjudication

**Broader view** of corruption within sport: links between sport, organized crime and money laundering and its **impact** on public and private integrity



# Illegality in sport detrimental on



# **CRIMINAL LEVEL**

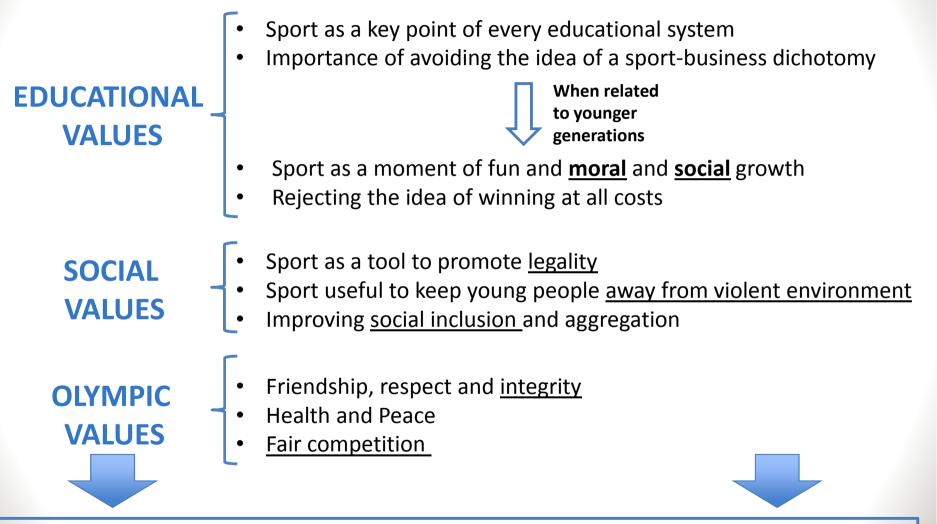
**Breach of a rule** 



# **VALUES LEVEL**

Betrayal of fundamental values





Sport as an <u>educational tool</u> and extraordinary catalyst for <u>universal values</u>



### **INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RECENT TRENDS**

- → **G20 ACWG**, German Presidency in 2017 addressed the topic dwelling on the relationship between sport and corruption.
- → **OECD** activities related to major events.
- Council of Europe, Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (*Macolin Convention, 2014*) and Resolution 2200/2018 "Good Football Governance"
- → **UNODC** studies on the topic
- IPACS (International Partnership against Corruption in Sport), expression of a multi-stakeholder governance in the private sector at international level.



# Mandate of UNODC in the area of Promoting Good Governance and Mitigating the Risk of Corruption

**To develop**, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, partners and donors:

- studies
- training materials
- guides
- tools



to further strengthen measures in that area.

UNCAC CoSP resolution 6/6 of 6 November 2015



# The role of the UNCAC

# The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the **only legally binding universal anti-corruption instrument**.

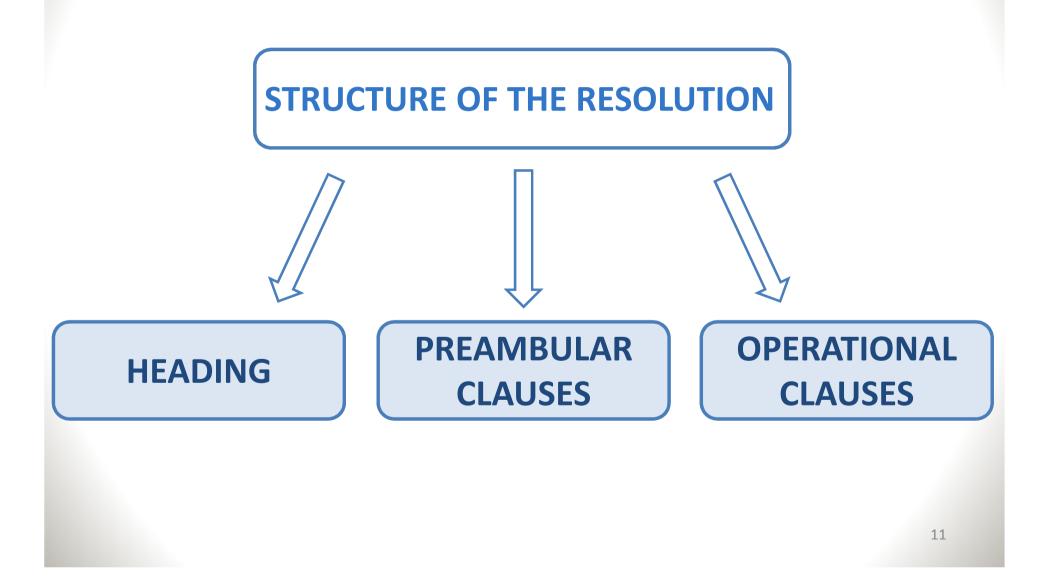
The Convention's far-reaching approach and the mandatory character of many of its provisions make it a **<u>unique tool</u>** for developing a comprehensive response to a global problem.



## **Resolution 7/8 "Corruption in Sport"** November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017

- Initiative by the Italian MoFA, in synergy with national stakeholders
- Italy proposed and promoted the adoption of the Resolution being aware of the crucial role of prevention in the world of sport for shaping legally oriented environments







# **CONTENTS OF THE RESOLUTION**

### PREAMBULAR CLAUSES

#### RECOGNIZES

- The important role played, in combating and preventing corruption and promoting integrity in sport, by several actors such as
  - UNCAC
  - States parties assisted by UNODC
  - Olympic and Paralympic movements
  - Civil society, media, academia, athletes and private sector

The negative impact that corruption has on the world of sport undermining its potential and its role



# **CONTENTS OF THE RESOLUTION**

### **OPERATIONAL CLAUSES**

- CALLS UPON State Parties to:
  - Enhance efforts to prevent and fight corruption in sport (para. 2)
  - **Improve cooperation,** coordination and exchange of information (*para. 2*)
  - **Promote the active participation** of individuals and groups such as civil society, private sector, academia and NGOs in the prevention of corruption (*para. 4*)
  - Raise public awareness regarding corruption in sport (para. 4)
  - Encourage interested stakeholders to promote ethical practices and transparency (para. 9)
  - **Consider the problems and issues** of illegal betting, competition manipulation and other offences related to sport when associated with corruption, when reviewing their national legislation (*para. 10*)
  - Provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes (para. 14)
- STRESSES the importance of **robust legislative and law enforcement measures** (para. 2)



## Resolution 2200/2018 "Good football governance" Parliamentary Assembly CoE

- Sports governance must be based on the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as the values of living together, such as tolerance, respect, fair play and solidarity
- Football cannot be a lawless zone
- Progress has been made by FIFA and UEFA in combating discrimination, promoting mutual tolerance and respect
- All partners should **work together** to promote human rights in and by sport
- Closer co-operation between sports organizations and International Organizations operating in the field of human rights