

PANEL GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SPORT TO MITIGATE THE RISK OF CORRUPTION

Conference on Integrity in Sport Rome, 7 December 2021



Touching base on corruption in sport through open source monitoring: the Database on Alleged Cases of Corruption in Sport initiative

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About the School of Criminal Justice

- Established in in the early 20th century by Professor Rodolphe Archibald Reiss
- Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice and Public Administration at UNIL
- Criminal Justice = Forensic Science and Criminology
- 850 students (Bachelor, Masters & Phd Programs), 18 professors, 12 contract professors, 44 teaching assistants, 39 administrative and technical assistants
- Since 2016, ESC collaborates with international organizations developing a centre of competence on sporting integrity issues





Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

Rodolphe Archibald Reiss (1875-1929)



"So far, we have heard nothing but praise for sports. I apologise in advance for not continuing in this vein (...) There is nothing human that is perfect and sport, being essentially human, necessarily have its dark corners" (Lausanne, 1913)





Usage Notes

What It Means to 'Touch Base'

Checking in with a sporting piece of business jargon

What to Know

Touch base is an idiom often seen in business contexts meaning to make contact or reconnect with someone briefly, such as in "let's touch base next week." The phrase is thought to have some relation to baseball where both runner and fielders have to "touch base" in order to be safe or record an out. Perhaps the idea of the "base" became associated with "home base" or place of meeting, before becoming the idiom we know today.



Don't forget to tag up.



Summary

- 1. Why a Database on Corruption in Sport
- 2. Aims
- 3. Methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Next Steps
- 6. Conclusions

The scandal was a cataclysmic event in the game's history not because it was the first time anyone had cheated, but because it was the first time the public knew about it.

New York Times, October 2019





1. Why a Database on Corruption in Sport (DACCS)/1

EPAS LEGAL BASIS

- 14th Conference of Ministers responsible for sport (Budapest, 2016)
 - Resolution No. 2: Towards better governance in sport through enhanced cooperation between governmental bodies and stakeholders in sport

2016 - EPAS project on collecting Alleged Cases of Corruption in sport Since 2017 with the School of Criminal Justice of UNIL

2. Aims of DACCS

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The Database on Alleged Cases of Corruption in Sport aims at:

- · recording alleged cases of corruption in sport reported by the media and
- monitoring the responses given by the institutions involved (disciplinary sanctions) and by the criminal justice systems.

Individual level (micro)

Corruption is caused by individual misbehaviour

THE ROTTEN APPLE



Situational level (meso)

Subcultures inside organizations can tolerate and incite individual misbehaviour

THE ROTTEN BARREL



Systemic level (macro)

The institutional environment can enable or constrain subcultures and organisations to tolerate or incite individual misbehaviour

THE ROTTEN ENVIRONMENT





3. Methodology/I

Cases of corruption in sport practiced at the professional level

Any abuse of entrusted power for private gain likely to influence **directly or indirectly** the organization or the smooth running of a sports competition.

ON FIELD



Abuses directly impacting sports results (e.g. match manipulation, doping, etc.)



OFF FIELD

1) Abuses influencing the adjudication, preparation and conduct of sports events

(e.g. vote buying, bribery in the awarding of construction works, ticketing)

2) Abuses affecting the appointment and management of sports organizations

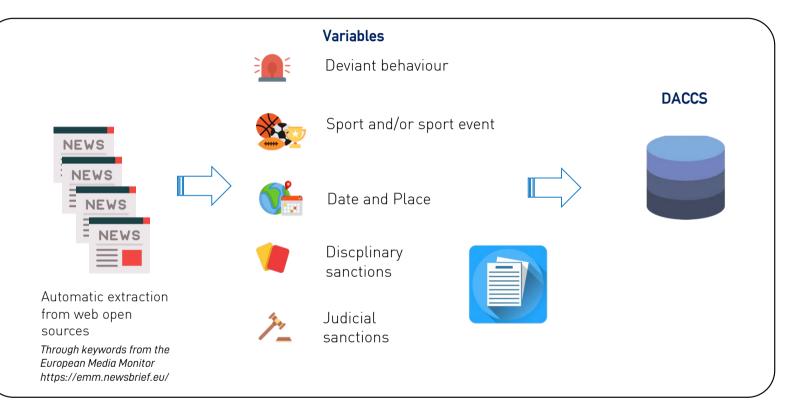
(e.g. embezzlement in financial statement or/ in sponsoring/consultancy contracts)



Only behaviours to avoid or manipulate controls



3. Methodology/II



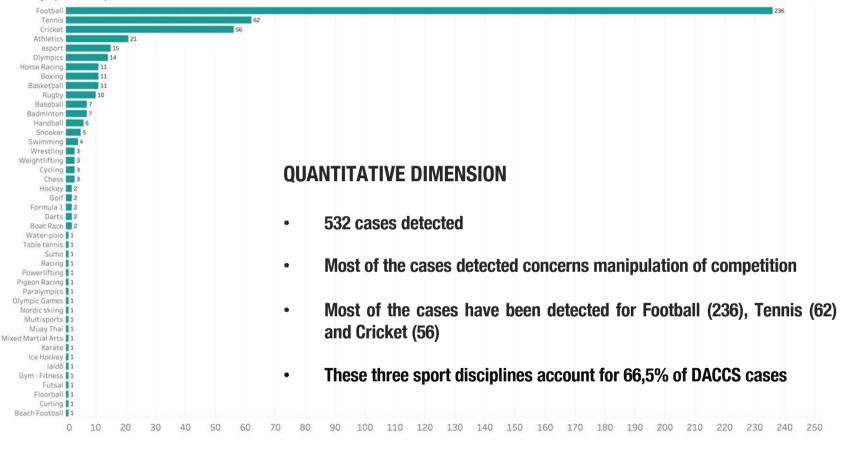
DISCLAIMER: DACCS is a broad collection of worldwide cases appeared on the media but it could not be intended as the official figure of corruption in sport

8



4. Results/I – Alleged cases of corruption in sport by discipline since 2016





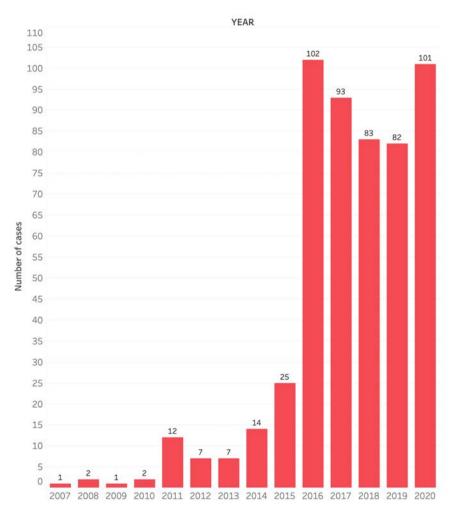
Number of cases 🗉



4. Results/II - Alleged cases of corruption in sport by year

TEMPORAL DIMENSION

- 102 cases detected in 2016
- In 2020 the number of cases detected is similar to 2016
- Before 2016, cases not detected systematically

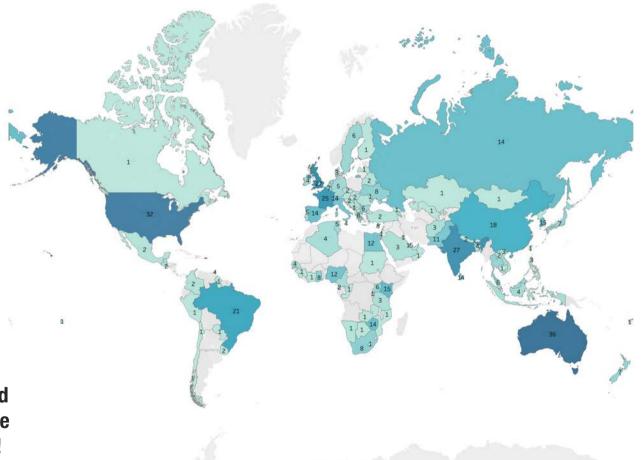




4. Results/III - Alleged cases of corruption in sport by country

SPATIAL DIMENSION

- Alleged cases are spread all over the world
- Australia is the most recurrent country with 36 cases, followed by US (32 cases), UK & India (27) and France (25)
- Please keep in mind that more detected cases should not be misinterpreted as the country is more corrupted !





In 2015, the FBI and

US Attorney started

influence of money

to investigate the

on coaches and

The investigation

revealed numerous

instances of bribes

least three top high

being offered to potential student-

athletes (...) at

school recruits

were promised

payments of as much as \$150,000,

using money

to attend two

universities

Miami).

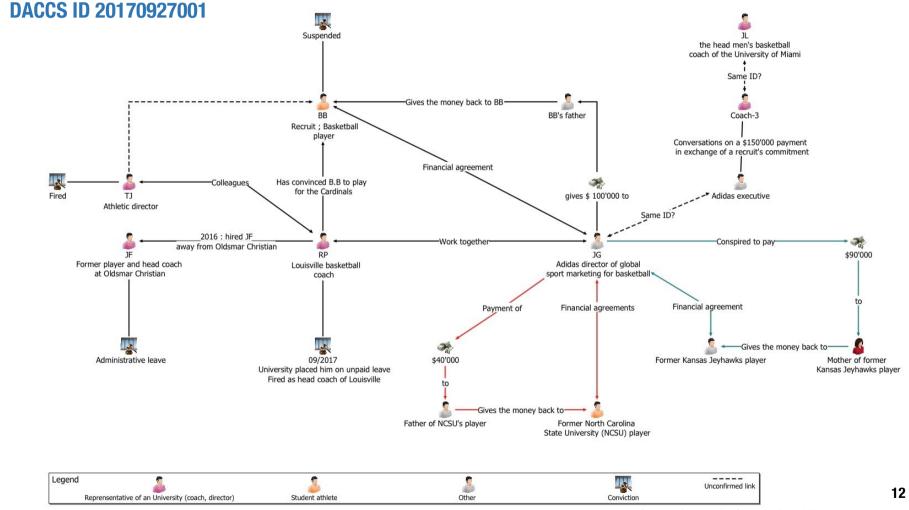
supplied by Adidas.

sponsored by the athletic shoe (Louisville and

players in the

NCAA.

4. Results/IV - Alleged cases of corruption in sport by relational dimension



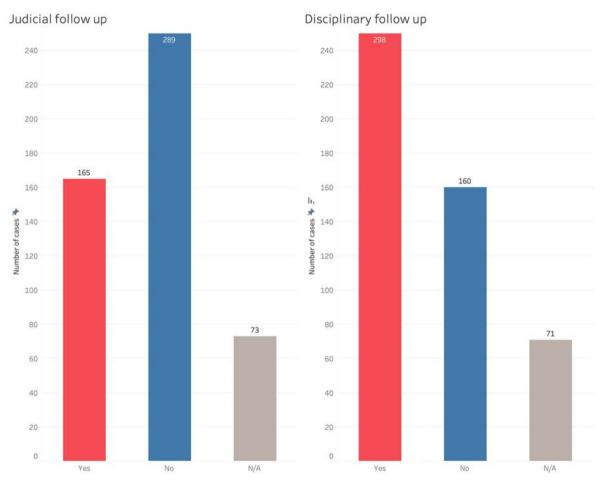
Source: Caneppele, Cinaglia, Langlois, 2021



4. Results/VI - Alleged cases of corruption in sport by follow up

QUANTITATIVE DIMENSION/II

- 165 out of 532 cases (31%) had judicial follow up
- 298 out 532 cases (56%) had only disciplinary follow up
- Please keep in mind: the beginning of a follow up does not imply that the procedure end with a sanction
- Monitoring follows up is difficult since it may take years...



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Nuzman sentenced to more than 30 years in prison for Rio 2016 corruption

By Duncan Mackay

ay O Friday, 26 November 2021

2 comments



Former Rio 2016 and Brazilian Olympic Committee President Carlos Nuzman has been sentenced to 30 years and 11 months in jail for buying votes for the Brazilian city's successful bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Nuzman was found guilty of corruption, criminal organisation, money laundering and tax evasion in a decision announced by judge Marcelo Bretas, head of the 7th Federal Criminal Court in Rio de Janeiro.

The 79-year-old, a former volleyball player who represented Brazil at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, will not be jailed until the appeals process has been completed.

Former Rio de Janeiro Governor Sérgio Cabral and Leonardo Gryner, the former director general of Rio 2016, were also sentenced to prison terms.

Cabral was sentenced to 10 years and eight months in prison, while Gryner received a term of 13 years and 10 months.

In a 57-page judgement, it was revealed that between July 2014 and September 2017, Nuzman had "hidden and concealed the origin and ownership of 16 kilos of gold, in the value of BRL1,495,437.63 (£202,000/\$269,000 / (€239,000), arising from illegal activity, upon acquisition and maintenance not declared in a safe in Switzerland".



4. Results/VI - Corruption in sport by relational dimension. The Fifagate

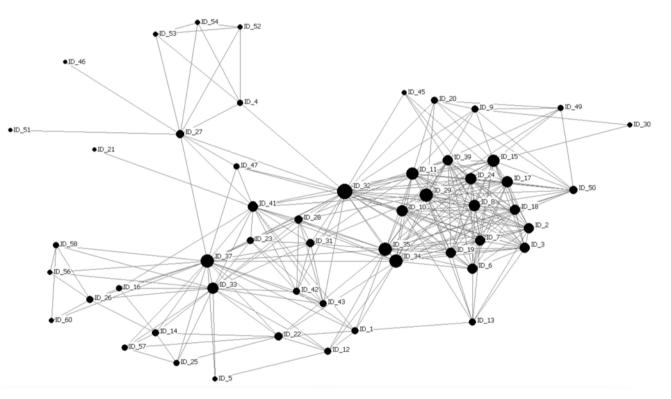
Sociogram of the main members of the FIFAGATE (N=53), in which the size of the nodes is proportional to their degree of centrality

RELATIONAL DIMENSION

•

•

- Network built on the US DOJ indictment (open source)
- Compared to other criminal business, the network characteristics pay less attention to its security, and more on its effectiveness
- This is probably due to the perception of not being at risk because of their status



Source: Osman et al. (in preparation)



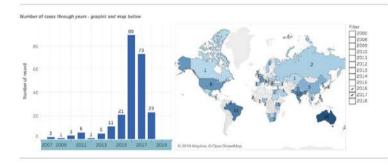
5. Next Steps

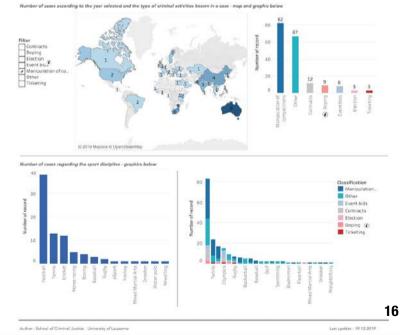
- Touching Base on Corruption in Sport
 - Public dashboard & Yearly Report
- Improving analytical power of DACCS
 - Setting up of a relational database & Optimizing data collection procedure (enhanced collaboration with EMM team of DG Communication)

Dashboard from the Database on Alleged Cased of Corruption in Sport (DACCS) Council of Europe



The Database on Alleged Cases of Caruption in Sport (DACCS) is an initiative promoted by Council of Europe - Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (IPAS). It collects through open sources cases of sport corruption reported by online media since 2017, DACCS is updated yearly. Coruption is an underreported phonomenon. Despite its 380 cases, DACCS does not pretend to represent the entier picture of sport corruption but it contributes to monitoring the public attention on sport integrity.





6. Conclusion

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- Open source monitoring of corruption in sport is feasible and promising
- DACCS could inform the public about the issue of corruption in sport and the effort to counter it
- There is room to improve the quality and the accuracy of information
- Be aware of data misinterpretation (more cases are often the proof that controls work, not the opposite!)
- Be aware of building evidence on sport & integrity: we know that practicing sport make people healthier, but does it make them better citizens?



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