

Global Corruption Report: Sport: ‘Frequently Asked Questions’

1. What is the Global Corruption Report: Sport (GCR)?

The *GCR: Sport* examines corruption and corruption risks across sport, drawing on the latest research and advocacy to advance our understanding of the dynamics of corruption and to improve governance, transparency and participation in sport. The key findings and recommendations of the report are presented as Transparency International’s key recommendations in the Executive Summary.

2. Who has contributed to the GCR: Sport?

The *GCR: Sport* brings together the contributions of over 60 external expert authors and over 150 peer reviewers, as well as the contributions 10 TI national chapters.

The external contributors include individuals from the International Olympic Committee, UNESCO, the Council of Europe, Supporters Direct, FiFPro, the International Sport and Culture Association, the International Trade Union Congress, Uni World Athletes, the Tax Justice Network and numerous universities. Contributions from Transparency International’s national chapters cover all regions and all aspects of corruption in sport. The report also benefited from the guidance of a group of distinguished experts who served in its Expert Advisory Panel.

3. What topics does the GCR: Sport cover?

The *GCR: Sport* covers the following key areas:

Sports governance: including the autonomy principle in sport; obstacles to accountability in international sports governance; regional overviews of sports corruption in Asia, Americas and Africa; national FA governance; grassroots governance; and an assessment of existing sports governance indicators.

Major events: including who bids and why; the problems with major event impact assessments; the Olympic and World Cup bidding processes; national lessons learned, including Brazil; financial transparency ahead of the 2018 World Cup; and the legacies of major events.

Match-fixing: including where the global focus needs to be; the role of the betting industry; the role of prevention; and regional and national experiences.

Stakeholder participation: including the role of the International Olympic Committee; Switzerland as host to international sports organisations (ISOs); multilateral agencies; sponsors; athletes; supporters; journalists; and the anti-corruption movement.

Other areas of focus are money, markets and private interests in football, and collegiate sport in the US.

4. What does TI recommend?

TI provides a detailed set of recommendations on pages X to XIV in the Executive Summary under the following headings (we would recommend that all chapters read these carefully, and feel free to follow up with any questions):

Governance: including separation of administrative/commercial functions in ISOs, open elections of executive officers, need for independent non-executive directors, fixed terms, independently reviews integrity checks, specialised units to measure ethics compliance of national members, application of international governance reforms to regional/national bodies, possible creation of new global anti-corruption agency for sport.

Transparency: including access to information policies, full publication of ISO finances and disbursements to national members, accessible open data platforms, publication of pay scales and top salaries, adoption and reporting against governance benchmarking tools.

Participation: including formal space for stakeholder input, need for a collective sponsor integrity group, need for sponsor due diligence tests, need for a collective voice of supporters, changing the role of governments in affecting meaningful reform.

Major events: including national consultation processes, clear anti-corruption, labour, human rights, environmental and social sustainability criteria as objective admissibility safeguards, publicly available official bid documents, open votes by members for awarding of events, ISOs formal recognition of a responsibility to protect before and during events, open data on planning and hosting events, mandatory independent impact assessments and legacy criteria.

Match-fixing: including states' ratification of the Convention on the Manipulation of Sport

Competitions, establishment of whistleblower systems, national focal points for sport

integrity including national ombudspersons for sport, obligatory reporting by betting operators information on suspicious betting activity, and mandatory preventative training courses provided by national sports associations.

5. Ok, that all makes sense. But what exactly is the *Global Corruption Report*?

The *Global Corruption Report* is one of Transparency International's flagship publications. Launched in 2001, it brings together the expertise of the anti-corruption movement –both within and beyond Transparency International– to bear on a specific corruption issue or sector. Past reports have covered, respectively, climate change, the private sector, water, the judiciary and education.

Since 2009, the *Global Corruption Report* is no longer an annual report (individual reports are no longer referred to by the respective year of release but by topic). In addition, the series no longer features comprehensive country reports, which can now be found online at <http://www.transparency.org/country>. Instead, the report now features select case studies that cover specific issues.

6. Any further questions?

Please feel free to contact the GCR team at gcr@transparency.org.