

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL II: DEMOCRACY

Children's Rights and Sport Values Department

Terms of Reference

On the collection of cases on corruption in sport

Introduction to EPAS

On 11 May 2007, the Council of Europe adopted Resolution CM/Res(2007)8, establishing the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS), in order to give fresh momentum to pan-European sports co-operation and address the current challenges facing sport in Europe – building on more than thirty years of activity in the field.

EPAS provides a platform for intergovernmental sports co-operation between the public authorities of its member states. It also encourages dialogue between public authorities, sports federations and NGOs. This contributes to better governance, with the aim of making sport healthier and fairer and ensuring that it conforms to high ethical standards.

EPAS aims to promote the development of sport in modern society, while emphasising its positive values. It develops policies and standards, monitors them and helps with capacity building and the exchange of good practices. It uses Council of Europe sports standards such as the European Sports Charter, the Code of Sports Ethics, the European Convention on Spectator Violence, the Anti-Doping Convention and the Match-Fixing Convention as the basis for drawing up its own strategies.

Different recommendations initially prepared by EPAS have been adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on issues of e.g. sports ethics, the autonomy of the sports movement, the fight against match-fixing. Other recommendations such as the European

Sports Charter or the Recommendation on gender mainstreaming in sport are regularly monitored.

Co-operation with the European Union and the sports movement will continue with the implementation of joint projects. Activities on issues related to the migration of young athletes, vulnerable children in sport, sport in prisons, and good governance including corruption of sport are on-going.

Corruption in sport

*Corruption is defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs.*¹

Due to their popularity, some sports have evolved into multi-billion Euro industries. However, past and recent scandals have shown that sport is tainted with corruption scandals.

Unfortunately, corruption may take many forms, such as:

- Referees and players can take bribes to fix matches.
- Club owners can demand kickbacks for player transfers.
- Companies and governments can rig bids for construction contracts for sport facilities.
- Bid documents to host major sport events can be overpriced to buy favourable votes through middlemen.
- Etc.

Good governance versus corruption in sport

The 14th Conference of Ministers responsible for sport (Budapest, 29 November 2016) discussed the issue of good governance and the fight against risks of corruption in sport and subsequently adopted **resolution No. 2 “towards better governance in sport through enhanced co-operation between governmental bodies and stakeholders in sport”**.²

¹ Definition of corruption by Transparency International: http://www.transparency.org/what-is-corruption/?gclid=CjwKEAjwq5LHBRCN0Ylf9-GyywYSJAAhOw6m-oPSgQUYdrILSVocjePKbtghzSqrIWJQsKIdjM92HxoCbojw_wcB (05/04/2017)

² Please see attached document: MSL14 (2016) 10 rev.

Objective of these Terms of Reference

The objective of the present terms of reference is:

- to collect specific information – based on the information grid³ developed by the Secretariat – on specific corruption cases⁴ identified by the Secretariat, and
- to design a powerpoint presentation on the most important elements of the desk research.

Deliverables

The consultant is expected to deliver the following written products and services:

- Desk research on corruption cases identified by the Secretariat (see footnote 4)
- Identification of further corruption cases
- A completed information grid on sport corruption cases.
- A 15-20 minute powerpoint presentation on corruption cases according to the following structure
 - Introduction
 - Case examples 2-4 based on the items in the information grid
 - Recommendations

The consultant shall use the information grid provided by the Secretariat and base his/ her desk research on it.

Methodological approach

The consultant shall conduct desk research to provide specific information on identified corruption cases in sport. Qualitative interviews with relevant stakeholder organisations may be conducted.

The consultant may add additional cases, which she/ he will identify through the desk research.

³ The information grid is enclosed with these Terms of References including a case example: Excel-file "Information Grid"

⁴ The corruption cases are enclosed with these Terms of References in a zip-file: Cases 2016.zip

Distribution of tasks and responsibilities

The consultant will provide a first draft of the information grid to the Secretariat containing the required information on the corruption cases. On the basis of discussions with the Secretariat, comments received and additional information obtained, the consultant will finalise the deliverables.

Timeline

Interested consultants should submit a detailed work plan including budget costs for providing the above-described services to the EPAS Secretariat (sport.epas@coe.int) no later than 12 April 2017.

The consultant chosen for this project will be asked to submit the deliverables of this contract (desk research/ information on corruption cases/ presentation) in English by 5 May 2017.