

# CONFERENCE SUMMARY REPORT

[#SecuringSport](#)



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The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS) and of the other organisations and individuals involved.



## CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

Securing Sport is an international conference which has been conceived by the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS) to serve as a platform for multisectoral and high-level discussions about the changes, challenges, and threats to sport, and the opportunities sport can generate in the socio-economic context. Former editions were hosted, among others, by Lancaster House in London and the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

As an open-ended platform, Securing Sport unites international and national decision-makers, eminent experts and gives a voice to stakeholders across sectors with the aim of inspiring collective action and

identifying solutions to enhance the safety, security, and integrity of sport. In partnership with the world-leading organisations and academic institutions, over the past few years the ICSS was able to turn some of the key issues in sports industry into agenda items for policymakers and it continues to work closely with research partners to explore topics and questions relevant to the safeguard of sport such as the Sorbonne-ICSS Sport Integrity Research Programme.

By bringing together all ICSS partners and allies, Securing Sport also gives inspiration to the ICSS regarding the general work objectives and future endeavours in safeguarding sport for the common good of society.



## SECURING SPORT 2020 VIRTUAL EDITION

Securing Sport 2020 was held in a virtual event format under the theme 'Building Resilience in an Ever-Changing World'. In a series of digital events – Policy Dialogues, Expert Debates and Youth Consultations – these latter hosted by the ICSS initiative Save the Dream, the panels analysed some of the most pressing global challenges facing the world of sport and addressed international approaches and ways to further strengthen multisectoral cooperation to safeguard sport in the post COVID-19 area.

The four-day event brought together high-level UN and government officials, NGOs, as well as representatives from the Olympic movement, international sports federations, international and regional organisations,

academic community, international development agencies, private and business sectors, and data security and legal experts.

Participants discussed ideas and policies on several topics ranging from the integrity of sport, major sporting events, the protection of sport in regions in turmoil, to the use of big data in combating the infiltration of transitional organised crime in sport, and developing an international framework on private security at major sporting events. The protection of human rights in the context sport and sport as a tool of empowerment and social inclusion for youth and children, were also examined as key topics.





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“ There is nothing permanent except change. ”  
Heraclitus

Today, there is only one thing about the future that we can be sure of: change. The growing infiltration by organised crime into sports, the urgent need for fundamental reforms, cooperation, and information sharing, and the related challenges - economic, social, and political - force us to continuously adapt and improve the ability to unlearn what we think we know so that we can relearn. In a constantly changing world, sport remains a strong phenomenon that is needed to embrace change to get ahead.

The Securing Sport conference 2020 edition under the theme 'Building Resilience in an Ever-Changing World', reaffirmed ICSS' commitment to its mission to safeguarding sport, while recognising challenges and taking countermeasures by taking a comprehensive approach to gathering key stakeholders and driving a concentrated global effort.

Participants stood ready to share their experience and best practices geared towards developing a collective response to countering organised crime, using big data in combatting the infiltration of transnational organised crime in sport, enhancing the role the business sector and sports sponsors play

in safeguarding sport, developing an international framework on private sector at major sporting events (MSEs) and addressing the threats faced by these events, safeguarding sport in the Post-COVID-19 era, protecting sport in regions in turmoil, and safeguarding children throughout their involvement in sport. The conference also served as a unique platform for Youth Consultations hosted by the ICSS' Save the Dream - a global movement of organisations, people and athletes who believe in the power of sport to build more fair and inclusive societies.

These consultations affirmed the right of young people to express their opinions and it recognised the importance of engaging them, as actors of change, in the decision-making process and to mainstream youth voices to the highest level of policymaking.

The main conclusions and recommendations arising from the panels were the need to create a better understanding among key stakeholders and to ensure a coordinated approach for the implementation of measures that identify priority areas for protection against emerging and future threats.



## OPENING REMARKS



**Mohammed Hanzab**  
Founder and Chairman, ICSS

Dear friends, colleagues, dear sports fans,

First of all, I wish to welcome all of you to Securing Sport, our conference, your conference.

So many events have taken place since the organization of the first edition of Securing Sport in 2011.

Since then, several editions were hosted in different cities around the world: Doha, where the ICSS is headquartered, New York, London, and Washington DC.

We could not have imagined that the next location would be in the virtual space. But here we are, so far from each other but at the same time united.

We are here united for the good of sport while many stadiums are still closed to public around the world, when sport events – mega and small – have been postponed until further notice, changed, altered, or transformed for the unseeable future.

We are also here to openly discuss what the future of sport will look like in a new social and economic scenario shaped by COVID-19, with or without a vaccine, with or without masks. There is no definitive answer to any of these

questions, that could be justified in this moment, neither by science, nor by policies.

However, it is our duty to investigate and anticipate all possible scenarios; and we will do that in the very first part of this conference.

I feel proud and delighted that most of our allies were able to join us today: governments we work with, international and regional organizations, international, continental, and national sport bodies, business, and civil society organizations. And you, our partners.

Today, ladies and gentlemen, I stand / sit in front of you after almost 10 years since the establishment of the ICSS. 10 years of hard work, 10 years of achievements, 10 years of technological advancements and support to institutions, 10 years of partnering with you. Our joint “resilience” is our light, it is our grip.

And while we have stood firm for 10 years in our fight in securing sport, we have shown that we can adapt, we can change, we can shape our approach to keep fighting various disguised viruses affecting sport: corruption, fraud, terrorism, racism, abuse, discrimination.



Ten years ago, when we started our research programme on ethics in sport with the first academic institution who believed in our vision - the Sorbonne University, we joined – at that time a small group of stakeholders who were unfazed by opening a Pandora's box.

The challenge is still significant, but since then we have contributed, together, to the development of solid and sustainable international policies, which now are reality.

Let me recall our initial efforts in collaboration with the UNESCO, UNODC and the Council of Europe to combat match-fixing and the establishment- together with 70 other organizations- of the Sport Integrity Global Alliance - SIGA.

In the security field, let me also recall the development, under the leadership of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism and in partnership with the UN Alliance of Civilizations and UNICRI, whose highest representatives are with us today, of our programme on the Security of Major Sporting Events and on the Use of Sport to Prevent Violent Extremism.

The programme is a milestone in the field of safeguarding sport and an opportunity to re-think the overall legacy factors in the context of Sport Security.

The need is evident especially in the light of emerging and future systemic threats combined with new geopolitical factors.

The same urgency and some proactive approaches need to be witnessed in post-conflict zones and regions in turmoil.

The people of these countries need sport in their path to peace and they need it from the very first day of experiencing reconciliation.

Even here, the international community needs to be practical in addressing the need to re-build capacity to manage sport, at all levels, from international competitions to grass-roots level.

Sport has proven to be one of the most effective cures to restore normality and the lack of action is an additional neglect imposed to these populations.

All over the world grass-roots sports, need to be protected and a standard minimum of resources should be devoted to it in annual states' budgets.

Strict rules and regulations at the international level should be in place to protect the youngest from any misconduct in sport.

This should become a priority of government legislators, following global guidelines.

This was our priority when, back in 2012, we initiated - thanks to the support of the Qatar Olympic Committee and the involvement of a unique and multinational team of athletes - our Save the Dream initiative.

A legislative effort should be put in place to promote equal opportunities in sport, as a practical and effective way to fight racism.

Athletes should be prepared during their careers - by the respective federations and governing bodies - in their responsibility as agents of change, so that the entire sport movement is involved in this necessary battle.

These are our battle grounds, this is where our expertise, passion, and determination are needed. And this is necessary now more than ever, in this special "epoque", in these crossroads of our time.

So, friends, colleagues, partners, and allies, may our work begin, may our conference start and may our cooperation be effective and strategic now, when the world needs it the most.

Everyone pledges that there will be no pause, that there will be no truce until sport will prosper and is free again from the threats it faces.

Securing Sport will be your home for the next 4 days, your inspirational harbor from where we sail and embark on the fight, from where we leave to conquer in the name of sport and for the benefit of people who have sport at heart.

Have a great and productive event. Thank you.



## INTRODUCTION TO SECURING SPORT 2020



**Massimiliano Montanari**  
Chief Executive Officer, ICSS

Dear colleagues, friends, partners of the ICSS,

I have the honour to give you an overview on this first VIRTUAL EDITION of Securing Sport 2020 focusing on the theme of 'Building Resilience in an Ever-Changing World'.

But first, let me reflect on what this conference means to us, trusting that you will share the same vision.

The first edition of Securing Sport took place in Doha in 2011, the event was conceived as an international and multisectoral conference aimed at promoting discussions and collective actions vis-a-vis the challenges, the changes, and threats the world of sport is and will be coping with.

It is about the present and the future, from major sporting events to grass-root sports, it is about informing policy and decision-makers on ways to protect people, places, values, and the opportunities sport can generate in the socio-economic context, across nations and borders.

By bringing together all ICSS partners and allies, at the end of this long and challenging year,

we trust Securing Sport will inspire the work of the ICSS for 2021 and beyond, while suggesting collective actions possibly involving all of us.

We aim to meet again at the end of 2021, hopefully in person, to report on all the results we will be achieving together in the coming months thanks to the ideas which will be generated and tabled in the next 4 days.

In the presence of high-level representatives and leaders from governments, international and regional organizations, international, continental, and national sports bodies, the business sector, academia, civil society, athletes, and youth leaders (we thank you all).

These 4 days of digital events will be structured around Policy Dialogues on Day 1, starting in a few minutes time, two whole days of Expert Debates, and a final day dedicated to Youth Consultations, hosted by the ICSS initiative Save the Dream, because no future policy should be shaped without the important input from youth.



Securing Sport will address all areas of the ICSS work and its position, under the guidance of its Board, and in the service of sport and the international community.

Today, we will address topics of systemic nature which, in our opinion, need higher consideration from a policy-making perspective, starting with the impact of the COVID-19 on the future of sport.

Discussions will not be about masks or vaccinations, but on how COVID-19 has changed the way we live, how it has accelerated the use of technology, how the pandemic has become a tax on the happiness of people of all ages.

And in this context, we will also examine how the sports industry will have to adapt in the light of long-term social and economic changes, and what kind of a role will sport play in terms of preserving the aspects of our humanity.

We will then move on to other policy issues starting from the fight against corruption in sport in an effort to identify new opportunities to tackle this plague and create stronger synergies among and between different international agendas, also in view of the first UN General Assembly in 2021, specifically dedicated to the fight against corruption.

We will continue with a focus on major sporting events, their geopolitical relevance, and a reflection on what the preparations of such events require today. And now more than ever before, we will take an in-depth assessment of major global challenges such as those associated with environmental issues, migrations, rapid technological advancements, and international security matters.

Today's Policy Dialogues will continue with a session on how to restore capacities and sport infrastructure in countries in transition and their ability to host sporting competitions of different nature, and how to utilize sport to promote stability in regions in turmoil.

Finally, we will conclude, with a reflection and an examination into combating racism in sport. not just through awareness but through the development of solid policies to address the weaknesses of the system we have built so far, and ensure equal opportunities within institutions, organization, and grass-roots sports for all.

During Days Two and Three, we will host several Expert Debates, with focus on sharing ideas and preparing for actions in sectors in which international consensus has been reached but where gaps still exist regarding the availability of clear standards, tools, and internationally agreed approaches.

With the aim of developing different sectorial roadmaps, eminent experts across sectors will discuss the following topics:

- The use of big data to combat the infiltration of transnational organized crime into sport.
- The development of an international framework on private security at major sporting events.
- The role of sponsors and the business sector in safeguarding sport.
- The use of technology to protect people and places.
- Safeguarding of children in sport in an effort to move from a protection-based to a rights-based approach.
- The eSports ecosystem with the aim of mitigating related risks while, at the same time, identifying new ways to leverage societal and education values through such platforms.

So, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues, this is what you can expect and most importantly what you can contribute to in the course of SECURING SPORT 2020, 'BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AN EVER-CHANGING WORLD'.



# PANEL SUMMARIES

## SAFEGUARDING SPORT IN THE POST-COVID-19 ERA

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a traumatic experience for the whole international community, a validation of the butterfly theory. The pandemic has caused a global economic downturn, it has changed the way we live, work, and interact with one another. No part of the economy remains untouched by the impact of COVID-19, including sport.

The panel explored what the world of sport will look like in the post-COVID-19 era, an era where the use

of technology has rapidly accelerated, an era which brings the organisation of major sporting events and sports competitions into question, an era which has imposed a new dynamic of social interaction. The panel addressed the main challenges and the role of sport in the post-COVID-19, discussing how the sports industry can protect itself to keep moving forward and how the world of sport should position itself in this new global scenario.

### MODERATOR



**Reena Ninan**  
Journalist & Founder of Good Trouble Productions



### SPEAKERS



**Raffaele Chiulli**  
President of Sport Accord and of the Global Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF)



**Graham Stoker**  
Deputy President for Sport, Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)



**Marcos Diaz**  
Chairperson of the Bureau of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Anti-Doping Convention – UNESCO



**Joyce Cook, CBE, OBE,**  
Chief of Social Responsibility and Education Officer, FIFA





## KEYPOINTS

- Sport played a key role to absorb the COVID-19 shock and find responses to challenges through dedicated actions based on a community-building approach which requires people, groups, and organizations to work together to build connections, solidarity, and confidence.
- At the same time, the COVID-19 Era posed several challenges to the world of sport. To adapt to a new normal in the post-pandemic era, there needs to be a commitment from all stakeholders to safeguard the future of sports.
- Governments and sporting bodies will need to collaborate closely to ensure the safety and sustainability of sports, trying to use lessons learnt during the pandemic as an opportunity to explore new ideas and the implementation of positive changes.
- There is a need for a cultural change in organizations to proactively assess risk and take agile decisions. Adaptation and flexibility will be required in the timely preparation of global sporting events.
- Information sharing will be crucial at all levels to curb risk and assure the safety of citizens, alongside resource mobilization and financial relief measures to address the impacted sports associations.
- Sport serves as a strong social purpose and instills a sense of solidarity and unity which will be essential for people going forward.
- Top-down investment will need to be made to promote sustainable growth of sport and related infrastructure in line with international standards.
- Initiatives aimed at greater equality, diversity, and sustainability will play a key role in safeguarding the values of sport and guaranteeing its integrity.
- Lastly, technology will play a key role in promoting sports and for reaching out to the communities. Digital campaigns and online presence will help raise awareness at the grassroots level and enhance viewership of sports.





## THE INTEGRITY OF SPORT: ACHIEVEMENTS, EXISTING GAPS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Over the past ten years the international community has produced several frameworks to protect the integrity of sport, such as the international declarations, action plans and treaties. Despite such efforts and the widespread recognition of the problem, there is no indication that the severe

integrity breaches, such as corruption, are on the decline. The panelists discussed how to bring the capacity of the international community to the next level, and how to further empower the stakeholders involved to identify possible new players and mechanisms to protect the integrity of sport.

### MODERATOR



**Michael Hershman**  
Co-Founder, Transparency International,  
ICSS Board Member



### SPEAKERS



**Azat Kadyrov**  
First Deputy Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation



**Cláudia Pereira**  
Secretary of State for Integration and Migration, Portugal



**Franco Frattini**  
President of the High Court of Sport Justice of Italy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Sport Integrity Global Alliance (SIGA)



**Thomas Stelzer**  
Dean, International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), ICSS Honorary Board Member





## KEYPOINTS

- Sport integrity has changed over the past 10 years from punishment at an individual level, to global action, particularly in the areas related to the fight against corruption, organised crime, match-fixing, illegal betting, doping, and sexual harassment.
- Fighting corruption is increasingly seen as a precondition to making progress. Corruption penetrates every aspect of life including sports, destabilizing transparency, damaging the joy of participation, preventing inclusion and so many other hidden costs which should be eliminated.
- As a key material reference for the protection of sport integrity and promotion of physical activity, the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan can be a means to embracing the new post COVID-19 normal, while promoting transparency, accountability and anti-corruption for sustainable development as envisaged by the 2030 agenda.
- As highlighted before, the importance of combining international sport policy plans and declarations with instruments specifically designed to curb corruption, particularly the UN Convention against Corruption, to establish proper anti-corruption legislation to prevent impunity in the context of sport.
- The Italian G20 Presidency and Portugal's Presidency of the Council of the EU in the course of 2021 will be important opportunities to promote the translation of existing policy frameworks into actions and to identify ways to mobilise financial resources to protect the integrity of sport.
- In this regard, it was highlighted that the importance of developing well-advanced legislative frameworks to facilitate the seizure of huge assets used by the organized crime for money laundering and illegal transactions.
- The Italian anti-mafia legislation which allows a judge to confiscate assets to reinvest them in the long-term community projects, was mentioned as an example which could be transferred to legislation concerning sport integrity breaches.
- The proceeds of criminal acts could also be utilised to finance education programmes for the benefit of both, the sport industry and law enforcement authorities.
- Given the transnational nature of crimes affecting the sports sector, mainly due to corruption and illegal money transactions related to match-fixing, the idea to establish an international fund to support sport integrity programmes worldwide was endorsed by the panel.
- At the same time, taking away from the previous experiences in fighting organised crime, it was highlighted that there is a need to establish solid protection programmes to encourage athletes and other informed persons to cooperate, denounce, and speak to the authorities if there is a perception that something is wrong.
- In the conclusion, it was recommended that the sports sector needs to be provided with the indicators which highlight the symptoms of illegal behavior to prevent and eradicate infiltration of organised crime into sport.



## MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS – THE CROSSROADS OF SECURITY AND LEGACY

This policy dialogue provided a high-level reflection on the geopolitical relevance of major sporting events and how the preparation of such events today requires considering major global challenges such as those associated with environmental issues, pandemics, and international security matters. While observing increases in systemic threats, compared to the traditional man-made threats, major sporting events remain a unique opportunity

to promote a positive change in the international landscape, creating legacies in host nations and the overall international community. With this in mind, and while learning from the experiences and viewpoints of the panelists, the panel aimed at raising awareness among policymakers regarding the need for a coordinated approach in the preparation of major sporting events.

### MODERATOR



**Douglas E. Lute**

Robert F. McDermott Distinguished Chair of Social Sciences,  
ICSS Board Member



## SPEAKERS



**Vladimir Voronkov**

Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)



UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



**Dora Bakoyannis**

Member of the Parliament for the New Democracy, Hellenic Parliament – Council of Europe (CoE)



ΒΟΥΛΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ



**Antonia Marie De Meo**

Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)



**unicri**  
United Nations  
Interregional Crime and Justice  
Research Institute



**Snežana Samardžić-Marković**

Director General of Democracy, Council of Europe (CoE)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

## KEYPOINTS

- The experiences developed across the security preparations for major sporting events can be transferred and serve as a model for international security, if adapted.
- Major sporting events serve as a strong platform for international cooperation, and, at the same time, as a stage for leveraging the positive values of sport such as tolerance, respect, integrity, solidarity, and equality.
- Major sporting events offer a model for cross-boundary cooperation and allow host nations to review and upgrade their security standards and practices, particularly in terms of assessing and reforming law enforcement structures, enhancing multisectoral cooperation, upgrading technical support, and promoting alignment between security and human rights considerations.
- In a constantly changing and globalised world, there is a need to look at the security and the legacy of major sporting events from a macro perspective, this became particularly important in a time of crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Conferences like Securing Sport are an important platform for both national and international policymakers as they provide a valuable opportunity for the multisectoral discussions, dialogue, and action.
- International instruments like the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events (known as the Saint-Denis Convention) are fundamental to ensure the design of action plans and strategies grounded on a security, safety, and service approach, and are able to promote and protect human rights, and fundamental freedoms in the context of the event and to leave a long-lasting legacy for the hosting nations.



- Embracing an integrated security planning approach is recommended to respond to all kinds of threats, ranging from manmade to natural, and bioterrorism as a possible threat, and to strengthen the global medical infrastructure.
- The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the ICSS, are working in the same direction and paving the way for the development of a Guide on Major Sporting Events for Policy Makers aimed at providing a high-level orientation across all phases of the security preparations of a major sporting event, starting from the exploratory phase till completion and promotion of an event's legacy.
- Large-scale events should not be only hosted by big countries; they stressed that the event organisers should contribute to absorbing some of the security costs of major sporting events to prevent significant costs from impeding the hosting of future events or becoming an obstacle.
- In this regard, the experience of Greece was recalled; it was a big economic challenge to allocate 1.3 billion euro for the security of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games while adapting the spirit of Olympic Games and the sacred Greek tradition of ekecheiria (truce) to the security measures in the post-9/11 period.
- The COVID -19 pandemic showed that major sporting events can be jeopardised by threats that exist in nature without any malicious intentions, and they can be either mitigated or accelerated based on individual human behaviors.
- Panelists recalled that security threats have evolved and expanded with the emergence of sophisticated technologies, big data, and artificial intelligence (AI) posing entirely new challenges for the major events security.
- The panel concluded of the opinion that it is time for the international community to move away from the traditional security planning approach and embrace an integrated approach involving all relevant stakeholders, from both public and private sectors, including but at the same time going beyond security authorities.





## PROTECTING SPORT IN REGIONS IN TURMOIL

This session explored ways to restore sport competitions in post-conflict countries and regions affected by crisis, and how sport can contribute to prosperity and stability in areas affected by crisis. This panel focused on methods of re-building

relevant capacities to manage sporting events, at all levels, from grassroots to professional sports and, the possibility of staging sporting events with an international dimension.

### MODERATOR



**Stefanie Dekker**  
Sr. Correspondent  
News Directorate - English Channel  
Al Jazeera Media Network



### SPEAKERS



**Miguel Ángel Moratinos**  
High Representative of the United Nations  
Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)



**Staffan De Mistura**  
Former Under-Secretary-General and United Nations  
Special Envoy for Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lebanon



**Constantinos Filis**  
Director-General, International Olympic Truce Centre (IOTC)



## KEYPOINTS

- Sport can play an important role in conflict resolution in regions in turmoil and post-conflict zones to restore peace and reconciliation when it is properly used. During the 1995 Rugby World Cup Final, Nelson Mandela used sport to heal a nation.
- In post-conflict zones sport could be a symbol of unity and fights sectarianism. Giving a child the opportunity to play with a ball instead of a weapon is a step forward in the reintegration of child soldiers in post-conflict communities.



# SECURING SPORT

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AN EVER-CHANGING WORLD

**VIRTUAL EDITION 2020**

1 - 4 DECEMBER

- Sport can create the conditions for peace, but at the same time there is a need to secure sporting competitions in regions in turmoil.
- At the grassroots level, athletes can serve as role models for youth in places of turmoil. Athletes have the power to touch the souls, hearts, and minds of youth in a much more impactful way than any diplomats or a politician ever could do to bring positive change in post-conflict areas. Clubs representing most popular sports can contribute to these efforts and share the responsibility of restoring sport activities.
- Not all conflicts are the same, therefore the efforts should be coordinated based on a case-by-case approach to engage children in sports activities in post-conflict societies.
- The ceasefire in war zones provides an opportunity for several actions to be taken, from the provision of humanitarian aid to supporting negotiating efforts and inviting parties not only to sit at a negotiating table but also to glory peace values.
- The organisation of sport events at the end of a conflict or at the beginning of a ceasefire creates the sentiment of hope. The use of confidence building measures (CBM) produce a trust and a constructive embarrassment in case of ceasefire violation.
- Sport gives victims of conflict a perception of not being alone anymore and that they are part of a larger community.
- The first victim in any conflict is the truth because no one knows where the truth is. Sport promotes human values reminding us that truth and fairness still exist.
- It is important to mobilise the symbolism of sport as a driver for youth to become more integrated into society and establish peace across nations. The power of sport brings humanity together and youth are the agents of positive change, also in countering violent extremism. The #OneHumanity Campaign of the UNAOC was recalled as an example of international efforts in this field.
- Sport has the capacity to address donor fatigue and increase donor support where it is lacking.





## TAKING A STAND AGAINST RACISM

The panel tackled the topic of the roles of sport and athletes in the fight for racial justice in the society, and on how racism still negatively impacts the world of sport. The aim of the discussion was to

identify ways which go beyond awareness raising and which could promote policies to combat all contemporary forms of discrimination and ensure equal opportunities in the world of sport, at all levels.

### MODERATOR



**Marcia L. Dyson**

Founder, Women's Global Institute, Member of the Save the Dream High-Level Council



### SPEAKERS



**Dominique Day**

Chair of the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent



**Collette V. Smith**

Founder, President, and CEO, Believe N You, Inc. and the first African American female coach in the NFL



**Michael Owen Johnson**

Former footballer, England U21s coach



**Hjasma Cisse and Lola Ryan**

Young sport activist from Dragones de Lavapiés





## KEYPOINTS

- Not being able to play a sport because of colour or gender is unfair; most vulnerable groups cannot have access to sport unless you give them the necessary resources.
- Statements in sport related sexism or homophobia are often grounded in race. There is intersectional racism that continues to populate mindsets of people who learned to think of blackness through the lenses of colonialism, the legacies of trade and trafficking of enslaved Africans.
- We can use the experiences of elite athletes and the wealth driven spaces in sport about what could happen and what should happen. Sport gives a very good picture of the current manifestation of expendability, disposability, and availability of our bodies and how that plays out.
- 'Black Lives Matter' is an inspiration to young people; in Madrid, for instance, the movement it has provided messages of hope and solidarity. Listening to the stories of black athletes like the boxer legend Muhammad Ali and the gymnast Simone Biles who made a difference, makes an impact on young people.
- Regardless efforts at the policy level, the landscape of football in UK, for instance, the sport is still majorly governed by white men and less than 2% ethnicity in senior leadership positions. Within the 92 football clubs and managers, there are only 4 managers who are non-white. In terms of player demographics, the non-white players make up 33% but have minor chances to transit from players into leadership positions.
- American NFL footballer Colin Kaepernick took the knee during the national anthem before a match in 2016 to protest against police brutality and inequality against black people, remaining unsigned since then.
- When we think about sports, we can obliterate racism and therefore, break institutional racism and promote equality and social justice.





## THE USE OF BIG DATA IN COMBATting THE INFILTRATION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME IN SPORT

The objective of this panel was to stage an open debate on the current challenges, opportunities, and experiences, including but not limited to,

public-private partnerships (PPPs) on the use and analysis of Big Data in combatting the Infiltration of Transnational Organized Crime in Sport.

### MODERATOR



**Francesco Marelli**

Head of Programme, CBRN Risk Mitigation and Security Governance Programme, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)



### RAPPORTEUR



**Dale Sheehan**

Director Capacity Building and Executive Education, ICSS



### SPEAKERS



**Juliette Kayyem**

Belfer Senior Lecturer International Security at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and Faculty Chair of the Homeland Security and Security and Global Health Projects



**Giovanni Russo**

Deputy Head Prosecutor of the Italian Antimafia and Anti-terrorism National Directorate



**Dimitris Dardanis**

Doctoral Fellow at the Geneva Center of Security Policy (GCSP)



**Roberto Di Pietro**

ACM Distinguished Scientist, Professor of Cybersecurity, Cybersecurity Research and Innovation Lab, Hamad Bin Khalifa University





**Thomas Drohan**  
Commercial Director, CLUE Computing



**Alexander Loidolt**  
SVP, Enterprise Business, Anyline



## KEYPOINTS

- The infiltration of transnational organised crime in sport has moved from a threat to reality.
- The amount of data being generated today has shown that big data analytics is a useful tool in the fight against organised crime. It has yielded over the past 10 to 20 years encouraging results in the prevention and prediction of crime.
- Illegal activities do not occur as one offs in random spaces at random times, everything is thought through and repeated many times. It is important to understand the context of each criminal act, for example fraud cannot be treated similarly to match-fixing.
- The forms of illegalities in sport are different and range from illegal betting to match-fixing or the disturbance of major sport events to doping. Powerful criminal groups attempt to infiltrate the world of sport to achieve lucrative profits and to secure their resources a social consensus through direct and indirect means and intermediaries to infiltrate the legal economy.
- An overall view of the organised crime phenomenon in sport is required to correctly detect and interpret all the related information and have the capability of managing many variables at the same time and with a few resources.
- The extraction of the valuable information contained within the overall amount of data available or in the process and the creation of insights to early detect the onset of criminal presence in sport, could potentially allow us to grasp their dynamics and predict their movements in a precise and timely manner.
- It is also important to understand how to deal with the possible challenges that can stem from further development in big data analytics such as violation of personal privacy and, data collection amongst others.
- There is also the confluence of two major elements in terms of law enforcement in this regard: the first is the rise of big data and how it is assessed and utilised by the local law enforcement into the international law enforcement community, and the second is the rise of surveillance in terms of privacy violations and what we are willing to do and give up in the name of law enforcement and security as a global police state.
- Big data helps in some ways in amplifying traditional law enforcement efforts by using its predictive analytics to detect illegal behavior



- For training specialists in algorithms, it is essential not to overlook the many dimensions of the fight against crime or be misled by biases. The completeness of the data and the correct analysis is paramount to arrive at appropriate actions in the fight against transitional organised crime.
- Organised crime syndicates usually conduct illegal activity is a sequence of events that leads to a given criminal behavior in sport, therefore, the element of time which should be taken into consideration for a crime to be carried out and detected is very important.
- In theory, big data can help in fighting the bias, but in reality, the human factor is essential to eliminating bias.
- Data completeness is key to making a correct analysis that leads to the correct decision and overcomes the challenges that could impede the process such as privacy laws that could prevent data collection in illegal betting, for example. The legal perspective is another fundamental dimension in this equation.
- Big data comes with big responsibility and with a warning that there is also a small but non-negligible chance that the data might be misused.
- From a data sharing and standardisation perspective, there are practical data-related challenges. Access to real data from a single police force is still difficult, which by extension means that it is difficult to share data across governments and organisations.
- Building trust between international agencies, police organizations, NGOs, governments, sport sector and other stakeholders, is crucial for effective data sharing and international cooperation.
- From an ethical perspective, senders and receivers of data should be clear on what they can and cannot do with the data. Therefore, operators must possess an awareness in terms of appropriate data screening needed for law enforcement agencies for the purposes of analysis.
- There needs to be an international framework building on the existing and relevant data protection regulations.





## THE ROLE OF SPONSORS IN SAFEGUARDING SPORT

The expert debate explored aspects in which business sector, including sports sponsors, represent a key element in the organisation, sustainability, and legacy of sport events of national, regional, and international interest. Sponsors have become a major source of

expertise, knowledge, and information. At the same time sponsors deploy important assets and personnel in preparation and during sporting events, being therefore a major resource to safeguarding sports.

### MODERATOR



**Adam Lewis**  
Senior Director of Corporate Security, Adidas



### RAPPORTEUR



**Carol Jimenez**  
Senior Manager, Multi-Dimensional Security, ICSS



### SPEAKERS



**Janet Williams,**  
National Security Advisor, Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy (SCDL)



**Phil Walker**  
Lead, Major Events Program, OSAC, Diplomatic Security Service, U.S. Department of State



**Filip Maes**  
Senior Director, Global Security & Safety, Visa, Inc



**Edgar Moreno**  
Vice President Global Security, Telemundo Enterprises & Latin America





**Stevan Bernard**

Chief Executive Officer, Bernard Global

## KEYPOINTS

- The business sector, including sports sponsors, has gained importance in the organisation of major sport events (MSEs), providing technical expertise, knowledge, and financial support in exchange for improved brand image and sponsorship message.
- The role of sponsors goes beyond paying sponsorship fees; they contribute to the organisation, sustainability, and legacy of MSEs by exploring the development of frameworks through which bidding and host nations, event organisers, and the private security industry can develop their private security strategies for MSEs.
- Interaction, planning, and resource sharing is key to a successful cooperation between sponsors and organising committees for smooth operational processes during major sporting events.
- Sponsors' involvement is not always fully considered or properly utilised by event organisers. This lack of engagement is a missed opportunity for utilising the knowledge, resources, and capabilities sponsors and other private sector stakeholders can offer.
- Having a better understanding of the role of sponsors can not only improve security but also to help organizers to communicate to the wider community and have a stronger public engagement through the private sector's extensive social media network prior, during, and post events.
- Formalisation and increase in information sharing in the public-private partnership is needed. Building trustworthy relationships with law enforcement, governments, Local Organizing Committee, and all involved entities, is key to fostering effective information flow throughout the event cycle.
- A cooperation strategy of the host country to bring all entities to the table and the establishment of a private sector liaison /contact which sponsors can refer to, are suggested.
- Early decisions on finalising communication channels from the host country to get the daily threat assessment out to the sponsors is a key component of collaboration, as well as to ensure integrated plans of all entities in the host country operation plan.
- Collaborative security networks are needed for the organisers and sponsors. Real benefit does not only lie in the security aspects, but it also positively affects the operational side of the event.
- Changing the culture of outreach to the private sector and establishing cooperation and trust across sectors are hard to do but they remain critical. Sharing information can be an added value especially in the planning stages.



## DEVELOPING AN INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK ON PRIVATE SECURITY AT MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS

The main objective of this expert debate was to confirm the need and set the basis for the development of such a framework from which

bidding and host nations, events' organisers and the private security industry can develop their private security strategies for MSE's.

### MODERATOR



**Risto Haataja**  
Vice President, World Security Federation



### RAPPORTEUR



**Steven Fleming**  
Head, Sport Event Security, International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS)



### SPEAKERS



**Falah Abdulla Al-Dosari**  
Senior Manager, Project Stadia, INTERPOL



**Helmut Spahn**  
Director of Security, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)



**Christian Emeruwa**  
Head of Safety and Security, Confederation of African Football (CAF)



**Alexander Protasov**  
Advisor to the Chairman, FIFA 2022 Safety & Security Operations Committee, EURO 2020 LOC Safety & Security Manager – St. Petersburg SCDL / UEFA





**Stephen Mirabile**  
President/CEO, Contemporary Services



**Andrew Murphy**  
Managing Director, EVENTSEC



## KEYPOINTS

- There is a lack of a common approach within MSE hosting nations regarding the use of private security and the need to develop a common international framework to orient the decisions of bidding and host nations, and event organisers regarding the involvement of private security in the framework of MSE preparations and delivery.
- Such a framework will have to take into account markets with high level of state-controlled security versus a more private delivery model – adapting to different cultural requirements.
- The development of a benchmark of basic minimum standards should, considering multicultural needs, be adjustable to the development level even of the lowest standing countries while still achieving the international standards, this is vital for the success - a universally accepted document that goes across boundaries.
- A one-size-fits-all approach will not address such a gap; a successful implementation of an international framework needs standardisations in police procedures, security habits and changes in national security rules, laws, and processes.
- A detailed security (training) plan with shared and divided responsibilities between state security structures and private security structures is essential for success, whereas private security is utilised.
- To host nations, it is important to have standardisation or guidance on how to bring the private and health sectors together after the pandemic.
- The development of an international framework on the use of private security during MSEs in the lead up to the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar, could be a great example for this benchmark and could be seen as legacy in view of the FIFA World Cup 2026 and other MSEs.
- The understanding of responsibilities, timing, and recourses as well as a fully integrated multi-agency and legacy plans are crucial for a successfully implemented security strategy.
- Putting in place a kind of a business model on how to involve neighboring countries through the training of people who will then be able to use their expertise in their home country, could leave a legacy in terms of private security involvement in major sporting events.
- Major factor for the delivery of successful major sporting events is maximum security with minimum restrictions.
- Crowd control conforms to rules of the state whereas crowd management is a key element for the private sector. At major sporting events crowd management is at the core.



## THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN SPORT – PROTECTING PEOPLE AND PLACES

This expert debate discussed and highlighted the key role that technology can play in the protection of sport, from grassroots to major sporting events, from young players to elite athletes, and the broader sporting ecosystem. While doing so, the debate

also analyzed the risks associated with a greater dependency on technology and suggested ways to promote the development of sustainable technological solutions to better protect people and places.

### MODERATOR



**Paul Nicholson**  
CEO,  
Inside World Football



### RAPPORTEUR



**Fred Lord**  
Director Sport Integrity & Protection,  
International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS)



### SPEAKERS



**Enrique Colino**  
Project Director at IGOID Sportec SL and Predoctoral Hired  
Research Staff at Universidad de Castilla-la Mancha (UCLM)



**Julio Andrade**  
Director CIFAL Málaga (Centro Internacional de  
Formación para Autoridades y Líderes) - UNITAR



**David Pizarro**  
CEO & Founder, MERGETIX





**Daniel Heal**  
Partner and Global Head of Sport,  
Entertainment and Major Events, Control Risks



**Justin Grantham**  
Co-Founder, RelatePerform



**Dan Tara**  
Executive VP, POSITIVE TECHNOLOGIES



**Marc Tassé**  
Financial Crimes Professor and Executive Director at the  
Canadian Centre of Excellence for Anti-Corruption (CCEAC)



## KEYPOINTS

- Technology is key for safeguarding sport from grassroots to MSEs, including the protection of athletes against cybercrime and organised crime.
- Clearly, there is a need for a better understanding of interaction and cooperation between private and public partnerships to develop a big picture thinking to protect sport and sports ethics.
- Prevention and detection of fraud, bribery, corruption, and mostly money laundering that very often is a result of bribery and corruption. Organised crime is becoming more and more sophisticated and uses several strategies to infiltrate legitimate businesses.
- With technology advancements, we are able to use financial data and artificial intelligence in order to identify the so-called red flags.
- There are risks associated with a greater dependency on technology and ways to promote the development of sustainable technological solutions to better protect places and people are crucial.
- Telecommunications is the backbone of sporting events. Broadcasters became the primary targets of cyberattacks.
- COVID-19 has accelerated organised crime infiltration in organisations and companies for money-laundering purposes specifically into the sport betting sector by acquiring gambling websites or match-fixing. Artificial intelligence is very useful to 'red flag' illegal transactions even if there is money flow of bitcoins, which is quite new.



- Relying on the artificial intelligence software integrated with the existing finance and accounting systems, could generate a report on suspicious activities. Staying one step ahead of the criminals and using advanced machine learning software is key.
- In sports there are a lot of sport betting websites in tax heaven countries that no one knows. With use of software intelligence, it is easy to track them.
- It is important to know how significant the integrity risks are for sport globally and to determine the individual role each club, player, administrator, club owner, and athlete has to play in this field.
- The landscape has changed significantly over the last 5 to 10 years and it is almost unrecognisable when it comes to the level of communication and the available methods of payment. From the communication perspective, criminals use methods which make it difficult to build up picture around particular transactions or potential criminal acts.
- Encrypted currency and bitcoin have changed the landscape of the game and have imposed new challenges such as bitcoin money laundering.
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning are critical to stay one step ahead of the organised crime. It is a winnable battle when we keep our approach as manageable as possible.
- As soon as countries start preparations for hosting a big sporting event, cyber resilience preparations should be undertaken to fight cyber-crimes in an ever-changing landscape where IOT, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies are very useful to the sports sector but can also be abused by criminals to attack primary customers data during MSEs at mass or individual scale which can then be monetised in black markets. Cybersecurity drills are one of the most important exercises.
- There should be a central body across these various disciplines to unify and build a system for information sharing and technical collaboration to fill the gaps.

## SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF SPORT

The aim of this expert debate was to offer an updated picture of the existing instruments regarding the protection of children in the context of sport and to

identify ways to arrive at the best possible, robust global approach to protection in this domain.

### MODERATOR



**Giovanni Di Cola**  
Special Advisor, Office of the Deputy Director General,  
International Labour Organisation



International  
Labour  
Organization

### RAPPORTEUR



**Diogo Guia**  
Director, Sports Public Policy & Chief Operating  
Officer (COO), ICSS INSIGHT





### SPEAKERS



**Yao Ydo**  
Interim Director of UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBEUNESCO)



**Filomena Fortes**  
President of the Cape Verdean Olympic Committee, International Olympic Committee (IOC) Member



**Abdoulmounaim Bah**  
General Secretary, Confederation of African Football (CAF)



**Emanuel Macedo de Medeiros**  
CEO, Sport Integrity Global Alliance (SIGA)



**Kathryn Leslie**  
Head of Safeguarding and Child Protection, FIFA



**Anne Tivas**  
Chair, Safe Sport International (SSI)



**Sarah Stevenson**  
Head of Child Safeguarding and Protection  
Centre for Sports and Human Rights



### KEYPOINTS

- Children should be encouraged to participate in sport, and while doing so, they should be provided with a safe and positive environment throughout their involvement in sport.
- Safeguarding children in the context of sport is widely recognised amongst sports organisations and policymakers, both at national and international levels.



- The international community should however intensify efforts towards a comprehensive international framework in this field, and youth should be included in that process.
- There is a need to find global solutions to global problems, including regional approaches; not only to have regulatory and legislative frameworks but also to put them into effect through effective law enforcement approaches.
- Sport organisations should simultaneously work together to boost the standards in place for children, such as the FIFA Kids Handbook.
- Independent oversight, scrutiny and a rating system of youth protection adopted within the world of sport should be the fuel for the much-needed reforms.
- Children must be protected from the risks and threats that they could face due to the position of authority of an adult such as a coach, a manager or an agent, positions which could easily be abused.
- Child trafficking within the football industry, for instance, has changed traditional conceptions of migration with false promises of playing for leading football clubs across the world.
- Children should be given access to educational programmes and information which would be helpful in raising children's awareness about their rights, risk factors, and mentality obstacles in the sports industry.

## ESPORTS: MITIGATING THE RISKS AND MAXIMISING OPPORTUNITIES

The modern eSports ecosystem is a relatively new concept, it is complex and fast-growing, and indicates a need for the promotion of a common global agenda in this domain. The objective of this debate was to identify challenges within the

eSports ecosystem in order mitigate the risks which could affect both players and the industry from safety, security, and integrity perspectives, as well as to maximise the opportunities it can generate also from a social and educational perspectives.

### MODERATOR



**Pierre Distinguin**  
Managing Director, Pulp Accelerator 100% Sport



**Loïc Schiano**  
CEO, Ifarlant Production (EIYU)



### RAPPORTEUR



**Magda de Lange**  
Head, Research and Strategic Studies,  
ICSS





# SECURING SPORT

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AN EVER-CHANGING WORLD

**VIRTUAL EDITION 2020**

1 - 4 DECEMBER



**Alain Van Thiel**  
Head, Safety and Security Training Development,  
ICSS



## SPEAKERS



**Ian Smith**  
Commissioner, ESPORTS INTEGRITY COMMISSION



**Marc Schnell**  
Head of EU GAMES Management, RIOT GAMES



**Romain Sombret**  
Chief Executive Officer, MCES



**Désiré Koussawo**  
Co-Managing Director, ESL Gaming France



**Luis Castro**  
Development Manager, Asociación del Fútbol Argentino (AFA)



**Olivier Oullier**  
President, EMOTIV



**Michele Verroken**  
Anti-doping Advisor, ESPORTS INTEGRITY COMMISSION



**Kamel Badawy**  
Business Management and Intelligence Director,  
Aspire Zone Foundation





**James Dean**  
Managing Director of ESL UK



**Yannick Agnel**  
Head of Sport, MCES  
(French Swimmer and former Olympic Athlete)



**Sam Schelfhout**  
Doctoral Candidate, University of Texas at Austin



## KEYPOINTS

- The COVID-19 pandemic has allowed eSports to grow enormously, and the industry has been able to adapt through the organisation of virtual eSports events and the creation of in-house games.
- This resilience and versatility allowed eSports to better cope with the financial challenges resulting from the loss of sponsorships and ticketing related to in-person events.
- eSports played an important social role during the pandemic as it provided a platform to keep young people connected and engaged in sport-related activities.
- One of the concerns associated with eSports is betting, particularly because of the young average age of eSports audience.
- Match-fixing is an emerging threat to eSports competitions especially in the lower tiers of the eSports ecosystem where amateur players are often not salaried players.
- All games are not equal in terms of player development opportunities. Some games are real online casinos that do not depend on the level of the player's ability but on the money, they can invest in them without any return on investment (ROI).
- Increasingly, more forums are being created to generate money from eSports games without caring about the players or their well-being.
- Monitoring online betting for international and national games for the purposes of curbing match-fixing should be accelerated alongside the provision of training and education programmes for eSports teams.
- Offline play at the highest-level of eSports competitions at the present can be considered as the best possible approach to preserve the integrity of such competitions. Having a sole internet provider for event organisers will protect the competitions from cyber and hacking attacks targeting the platform where the games are played.
- Creating a common language between traditional sport and eSports is highly recommended to optimise opportunities and, at the same time, to mitigate risks which might be associated with the practice of eSports.
- Expertise that is generated by the international community, including that of the organisations like the ICSS, in the field of safety, security, and integrity in sport, should be transferred to eSports.



## YOUTH CONSULTATIONS HOSTED BY SAVE THE DREAM

### MODERATOR



**Bahruz Balayev**

Head of Global Outreach, Save the Dream



### RAPPORTEUR



**Ugnė Chmeliauskaitė**

ENGSO Youth Chair I Representing Lithuanian Union of Sports Federations



**Taylor Green**

Secretary of the Sport Integrity Global Alliance (SIGA) Youth Council, Mentee in the SIGA Female Mentorship Programme



## KEYPOINTS

- It is time to implement policies that enhance access to sport facilities that allow children’s physical activity and facilitate social inclusion. Recreational facilities are not only for leisure, but they also provide environments and a means for interaction in terms of building a legacy for next generations.
- To this end, it is essential that governments allocate the necessary resources and promote strong partnerships and alliances between different stakeholders in this regard.
- COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the shared responsibility of sport governing bodies to increase support for grassroots sports as an opportunity also to promote tolerance and social inclusion.
- At the policymaking level, there is often a lack of understanding regarding the importance to include youth in the process and making them a part of the change.
- It is also time to create effective communication platforms so youth can express themselves in a correct way because there is a widespread of biases and misinformation on social media.
- Organisations like the ICSS and its Save the Dream initiative bear the responsibility of ensuring that the voices of youth reach the high levels of intergovernmental organisations as well as the governments and other sport policymaking bodies.
- Special attention should be paid to racial disparities and discrimination in sport. Racism in sport is a human rights violation. Awareness raising, training and education of different spheres of the public can help in the development of an anti-racist mindset.
- Acknowledging differences is the first step towards diversity.



- eSports can play a role in this respect since it shares the same values of sport in terms of dedication, sportsmanship, and team spirit.
- There are however still negative perceptions towards eSports which are currently not

acknowledged in many countries. When young people are interested in becoming an eSports participant it is hard for them to find the right path for training and receiving recognition as an eSports player.



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

Dear friends,

After four days of intensive and inspiring conversations which started with a discussion on new policy methods where we put emphasis on the topic in which we strongly believe, there is still a need of building an international consensus at the policy level while looking at new ways to address the issue of sport integrity.

Certainly, a lot of work has been done in the past 10 years, but a lot of work still needs to be done to create political, technical, cultural, and financial conditions to become stronger and more effective in our efforts against corruption in sport.

We also discussed the right of countries in post-conflict to host international sporting competitions, or at least to restore their full capacity to facilitate sports activities at a grassroots level.

We stressed the need to develop stronger regulations and policies to ensure equal opportunities as a way to combat not only racism in society, but also racism in sport.

We discussed MSEs and their legacy and how to protect sport against challenges of a rapidly changing world due to the pandemic and the rapid technological advancements.

At the same time, on Days 2 and 3, we continued the discussions on a more technical level on topics relating to big data usage. One of the speakers defined big data as “the new oil” or a major resource where there are still a lot of unknowns in terms of how to utilise data analysis fully and effectively to combat threats that can jeopardise the purity of sport today and in the future.

Youth consultations provided insights, creative thinking and knowledge that is very important to the ICSS since we believe that no future policy about sport or any other sector could be shaped without

fully considering the opinion of youth, particularly in sport, as young people are the direct beneficiaries.

There is no valid reason for youth to wait to play a role and to make themselves of service to sport and humanity.

A quote attributed to Mahatma Gandhi said: “First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win.” This is what happens when you try to have a voice in a space that is already congested.

This is also what happens to us as an organisation that is only 10 years old. At the beginning, the international community was struggling to understand why we are advocating for the security and integrity of sport, but we kept working and walking on the right path, and at the end we succeeded in our efforts. Today, we are supported by a large community composed not only of the right organisations, but also the right people who fight for what we believe in.

If you start, a lot of people will follow you and support your cause.

In this respect, we should not forget that one of the most active voices in the last two years has been the one of Greta Tintin Eleonora Ernman Thunberg. Born in 2003, she challenged the leaders who took immediate action against climate change.

The opinions of youth matter to us, and we will make sure that they will also matter to others. We will need youth in the future to safeguard sport and we welcome their collaboration to keep using sport and its values to protect our humanity in an ever-changing world.

In the closing of the first day of Securing Sport, I have announced our newly established skills certification program, an initiative that we have developed with



the help of the International Labor Organization (ILO) which we will make available very soon to any other interested organisation working in the field of sport, ranging from sport federations to grassroots sports. Formal education only certifies the knowledge but how do we make sure that skills such as team spirit, leadership, communication, and resilience become acknowledged – that is at the core of our programme.

The ICSS is on the course of creating a more regular and continuous consultation process with youth as members of our future empowerment programmes. Sport belongs to all of us because it is a good that belongs to humanity; therefore, it is not only

our common responsibility but also our right to participate in the decisions affecting its future. So, once again, I thank you all, whether you participated, have spoken, or followed Securing Sport during these past four days, for your support of our mission, and for following us on this journey towards the safeguard of sport.

See you next year at Securing Sport 2021.

Thank you very much.

**Massimiliano Montanari**  
Chief Executive Officer, ICSS



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1

#### AGENDA

#### AGENDA: DAY 1

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 01, 2020

- 1:00 – 1:15 PM Introduction to Securing Sport
- 1:15 – 1:25 PM Opening Remarks
- 1:25 – 1:45 PM Featured Remarks
- 1:45 – 2:00 PM Keynote Speech

#### POLICY DIALOGUES

- 2:00 – 3:00 PM Safeguarding Sport in the Post-COVID-19 Era
- 3:00 – 4:00 PM The Integrity of Sport: Achievements, Existing Gaps and Future Perspectives
- 4:00 – 5:00 PM Major Sporting Events - The Crossroads of Security and Legacy
- 5:00 – 6:00 PM Protecting Sport in Regions in Turmoil
- 6:00 – 6:45 PM Taking a Stand Against Racism
- 6:45 – 7:00 PM Policy Dialogues' Conclusions

#### AGENDA: DAY 2

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 02, 2020

#### EXPERT DEBATES

- 3:00 – 4:30 PM The Use of Big Data in Combatting the Infiltration of Transnational Organised Crime in Sport
- 4:30 – 6:00 PM The Role of Sponsors in Safeguarding Sport
- 6:00 – 7:30 PM Developing an International Framework on Private Security at Major Sporting Events



## AGENDA: DAY 3

DAY 3, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 03, 2020

### EXPERT DEBATES

3:00 – 4:30 PM Sport & Technology - Building Resilience in Sport Organisations, Athletes and Coaches

4:30 – 6:00 PM Safeguarding Children / Youth Protection in the Sports Context

6:00 – 7:30 PM eSports: Mitigating the Risks and Maximising Opportunities

## AGENDA: DAY 4

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 04, 2020



### YOUTH CONSULTATIONS HOSTED BY SAVE THE DREAM

3:00 – 3:30 PM Keynote Speeches

3:30 – 5:30 PM Youth Consultations Breakout Sessions

5:30 – 5:45 PM Conclusions

5:45 – 6:00 PM      SECURING SPORT 2020 CLOSING REMARKS



# SECURING SPORT

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## Appendix 2

### PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS



FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'AUTOMOBILE



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Anti-doping Convention



the global coalition against corruption



МИНИСТЕРСТВО СПОРТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ



United Nations Institute for Training and Research



REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA



SPORT INTEGRITY GLOBAL ALLIANCE



INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



BOYAH TON EAAHNON



United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute



COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



United Nations Alliance of Civilizations



UNITED NATIONS



International Olympic Truce Centre



Women's Global Initiative  
PROFESSORIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT



BELIEVE N YOU, INC.



The FA



WOLVES



HARVARD Kennedy School  
JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT



DNA



Geneva Centre for Security Policy



جامعة حمد بن خليفة  
HAMAD BIN KHALIFA UNIVERSITY  
Member of Qatar Foundation



CLUE



ANYLINE



adidas



اللجنة العليا  
للمشاريع والأحداث  
Supreme Committee  
for Delivery & Legacy



OSAC  
OVERSEAS SECURITY ADVISORY CENTER  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE



VISA



NBCUniversal  
TELEMUNDO  
ENTERPRISES



INTERPOL  
PROJECT STADIA



CAF



eventsec  
safeguarding your enjoyment



CSC



INSIDE  
WORLD FOOTBALL



Igoid  
sportec



GOOD TROUBLE  
PRODUCTIONS



MERGETIX  
Business Intelligence



Control Risks



Relate Perform



POSITIVE TECHNOLOGIES



CCEAC  
CANADIAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE  
FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION



International  
Labour  
Organization



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



International Bureau  
of Education



Comité Olimpico  
Cabo-verdiano



SAFE SPORT  
INTERNATIONAL



CENTRE FOR  
SPORT AND  
HUMAN RIGHTS



pulp  
ACCELERATOR



EIYU.GG



ESIC  
SPORTS SECURITY CONNECTION



RIOT  
GAMES



MCES



ESL



EMOTIV



ASPIRE  
ZONE



TEXAS  
The University of Texas at Austin



youth  
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