



# Task Force 1: Reducing the risk of corruption in public procurement of sporting events

Task Force 1 meeting

4 May 2020



## Leveraging on TF1 work in 2018

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The mapping exercise helped to identify specific characteristics of the procurement of sports-related infrastructure

Pre-tendering

Traditional approach to infrastructure delivery

Tendering

Focus on lowest price in tenders

Post award

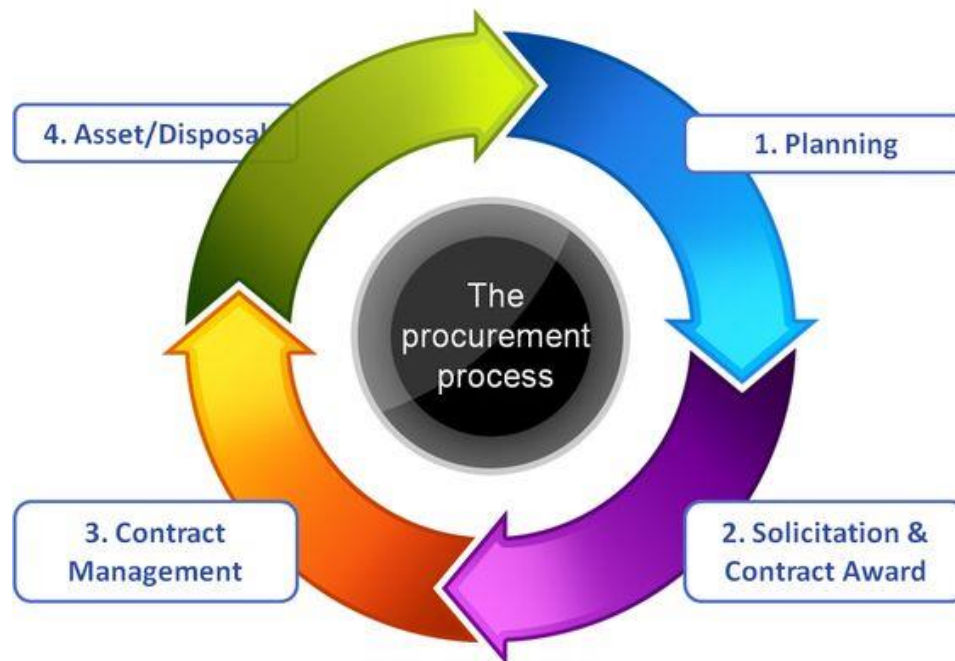
Potential for contract renegotiations



# A risk-based approach in the procurement of sports-related infrastructure

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Development of tailored risk assessment tools covering the whole procurement cycle of sporting events-related infrastructure

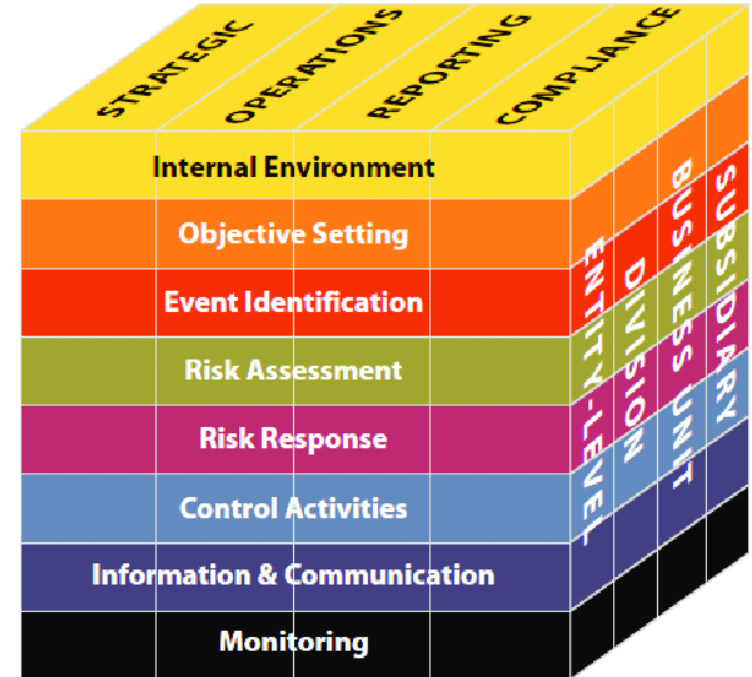




# Leveraging on existing international standards on procurement and risks



MAPS



COSO



# A tool assessing critical dimensions of the procurement of sports infrastructure

## Objectives and guidelines for use

The main purpose of the present document is to gain a better understanding of the level of exposure of the procurement of sports-related infrastructure to corruption risks. It is the stepping stone to further develop a risk management plan and it is not meant to replace it. As evidenced in the report on *Mapping procurement standards and risk management activities in the construction of infrastructure for sporting events*, the environment in which will occur the procurement of sports-related infrastructure can provide insights as to the level of exposure of a given project to risks of corruption. Therefore, this vulnerability assessment represents the first step for implementing risk management strategies.

The "Selection" sheet is intended to be filled in by applicants for hosting a future sporting event at the time of the submission of their bid to the relevant sports federation. The "Implementation" sheet could then be further used, once a hosting country or city had been selected, to assess the vulnerability of procurement processes along the development of the sports-related infrastructure.

Respondents should, to the extent information is available, provide supporting evidence to substantiate their responses.

The glossary provides definitions of key concepts which are referred to in the assessment questionnaire.

## Overview of the questionnaire according to the stage in which it is used

Dimension	Specific aspects	Number of questions at selection stage	Number of questions at implementation stage	Delta/Change
Capacity	Organisational	15	10 ⬇️	-33%
	Individual	6	9 ⬆️	50%
Normative framework	Regulatory framework	17	0 ⬇️	-100%
	Policies and guidelines	6	6 ➡️	0%
Procurement strategy	Scope	3	4 ⬆️	33%
	Content	4	4 ➡️	0%
Risk management	Control environment	3	5 ⬆️	67%
	Risks assessments	6	7 ⬆️	17%
	Monitoring and evaluation	3	6 ⬆️	100%
	Follow-up	3	3 ➡️	0%
Competition	Transparency	2	2 ➡️	0%
	Fairness	7	10 ⬆️	43%
	Effectiveness	0	6 ➡️	0%
Contract execution	Supplier relationship management	3	6 ⬆️	100%
	Contract renegotiations	2	4 ⬆️	100%
		80	82	

[Instructions](#)
[Glossary](#)
[Selection](#)
[Implementation](#)




# Targeted questions to understand exposure to corruption risks

Answers to questions will provide international sports federations or governments with insights on the exposure of the procurement of sports-related infrastructure to risks of corruption

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28		Risk dimension	Normative framework
30		Sub-dimension	Regulatory framework
48		Sub-dimension	Policies and guidelines
49	Q39	Is the organisation subject to specific policies and/or guidelines for public procurement?	
		Are those policies/guidelines covering the entire procurement cycle? If not, please indicate which phase of the procurement cycle is covered	
50	Q40	Are there provisions that mandate those participating in procurement processes to fill a declaration of absence of conflict of interest?	
51	Q41	Are there provisions that prevent public officials to work in companies being awarded public contracts?	
52	Q42	Are staff required to attest to adherence to standards of conduct and ethical behaviour?	
53	Q43	Are senior-level staff required to submit conflict of interest declarations?	
54	Q44		
55			



## Next phase

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- Piloted in a real case environment?
  - Need to identify a pilot sports federation or government
  - Project needs to be at a relevant stage of development (i.e. selection or on-going implementation)



# Assumptions

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- Considering the varying characteristics of sporting events, needs to build flexibility on the pilot methodology:
  - Define the stage of application
  - Do the pilot as a proof of concept
  - Leverage on the pilot to implement reforms on procurement practices and strategies
- Duration and funding requirements would depend on answers to these questions.