

# TIMELINE

## Examples of good practice

**1999**

**February**

At a conference in Lausanne, the Olympic movement and governments agree on the creation of a World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) to set common anti-doping standards.



**2003**

**February**

Olympic federations and governments negotiate a World Anti-Doping Code in Copenhagen.

**1999**

**December**

The IOC adopts a series of governance reforms in the wake of the Salt Lake City corruption scandal.

**2009**

**October**

Adoption of the 'Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement'..

**2005**

**October**

UNESCO member states adopt Anti-Doping Convention to allow governments to adhere to WADA rules.



**2014**

**September**

The Council of Europe's 47 member states adopt the Macolin Convention against manipulation of sports competitions. Due to Malta's resistance within the EU, the convention only enters into force in 2019.

**2016**

**May**

British prime minister David Cameron convenes an international anti-corruption summit focusing also on sport, which eventually leads to the formation of the International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS).

**2016**

**February**

Responding to years of scandal, FIFA introduces major governance reforms.

**2017**

**April**

World Athletics is the first federation to introduce an independent integrity unit (AIU).

**2018**

**December**

G20 acknowledges corruption in sport as an emerging risk area in the 2019-2021 G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) Action Plan.



**2020**

**October**

US bill passed that allows Congress to dissolve the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee (USOPC) Board of Directors to protect athletes.



**2021**

**December**

UNODC launches its first Global Report on Corruption in Sport calling for a unified international response to corrupt behaviour.