

*King's Christian Collegiate Model United Nations 2024*  
*International Cricket Council*



***International  
Cricket Council***

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## **Welcome Letter**

Dear King'sMUN 2024 delegates,

We are truly honoured, as this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, to welcome you to our 10th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with a variety of creative committees, experienced chairs, and an overall successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to some of the world's most pressing issues that plague our world today. In most committees, students take on the positions of various countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for both real and fictional issues and crises. We also offer unique committees that explore historical, future, and fictional issues.

In our personal experience with MUN, we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we are constantly meeting delegates who share similar passions to us in committee sessions. We truly believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (ie. UNSC and the African Union) and issues in sports (ie. International Cricket Council and WSF) to fictional, yet real, controversies (ie. Barbieland) and issues set in the past (ie. The Manhattan Project). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have been to a multitude of conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King'sMUN. We hope that you engage in fruitful debate and have an amazing time at King'sMUN 2024.

Sincerely,

Serena Kalsi and Georgia Apostolopoulos

Co-Secretary Generals

King'sMUN 2024

**Rules of Cricket:**

Please refer to this helpful website to increase your knowledge of the rules, formats, and customs of cricket. This will be helpful during debate.

<https://www.rulesofsport.com/sports/cricket.html>

**History of Cricket:**

Cricket, the second most popular sport in the world, can be considered the most important aspect of many nations' sports culture. The game consists of two teams, each with 11 players, taking turns in batting and bowling. There is a 22-yard “pitch” where bowling occurs. Objectives of achieving runs by the batting team, are combated by motives of catching the ball mid-air or hitting “wickets.” Although a simple concept, this sport has many intricacies which permit it to become so deeply appreciated. However, unfortunately, this also means that there are vast opportunities for mishaps and deterring from regulation. Invitations for “match-fixing” and corruption are in abundance, particularly through the inclusion of wealthy third parties and easily-convinced players and umpires. For some, cricket is not a sport, it's a religion.

As a sport, cricket has had a lengthy journey to reach the position at which it stands today. Originally, it started as a simple “bat-and-ball” concept between communities in England, throughout the 16th century. These games were usually played in more suburban areas, and was well-known throughout the nation for its rising popularity. English officials took notice of this growth and officially standardized the sport, formally, in 1744 with an initial set of rulings. The sport grew in its popularity and took the form of a spectacle, making it an incentive for different social classes in the spirit of entertainment. Cricket clubs were then formed around the 18th century, helping to foster the growth of its competition, even still within a nation.

The global scale of the sport has a lot to do with the British Empire and their influence at the time. It is critical, if seeking to understand the wide-spread nature of the sport, to also understand the colonial British movement. England had so much power at this time in the world,

that their reach in colonization was overwhelmingly successful. Not only were they able to reach dispersed nations around the continents, but they were able to profoundly leave their markings on that nation. One of these markings, cricket, serves also as an indication as to which countries are British colonies. Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, and the West Indies are some examples of places where the sport has evolved into a major part of their culture.

Cricket became so popular at this time, as it fulfilled societal needs for the English people; a way to competitively engage in activity with one another, while also developing a network of interest in a new, creative, and well-loved sport. Due to its reach, it unites fans and players from across the world in a common interest. Its place in the colonization of various nations places it a part of certain national identities. Certain countries have become dependent on the sport to generate economic stability, considering the amount of revenue that follows peak demand. With any fanbase, come great aspirations and a level of hope for those looking to pursue their dreams at a heightened level; whether international, domestic, or club-level. Domestic T20 leagues such as the Indian Premier League (IPL), Major League Cricket (MLC), Lanka Premier League (LPL), Pakistan Super League (PSL), Big Bash League (BBL), and the Caribbean Premier League (CPL) all provide further opportunities, and show the sports rise of the domestic level. First-class and county level cricket (England) also provide an opportunity by means of a different format than T20. Lastly, cricket is often used as a method to unite nations who are in conflict, as a means of bonding. It is of utmost importance that cricket is well-kept in these nations, as it brings generous benefits to all nations where it is established. It also becomes evident why the ICC works so diligently to provide cricket, as a foundation, to so many developing nations, and further its presence in existing ones.

Barriers that challenge the integrity of the sport arise often, in the face of temptation to exploit the sport's popularity. The impact that cricket has on nations can cause it to become leverage in unethical arrangements. When these aspects arise, the sport can no longer uphold certain attributes, such as a genuine national identity, or a means of bonding between countries. Unethical use of the sport's power, specifically in aspects like corruption and match-fixing, pose a huge threat to the development, success, and righteous image that cricket has inherited. When

such a large investment from any nation is put into a sport, the ICC takes charge in ensuring their resources are rightfully allocated.

### **Introduction to ICC:**

The ICC, or the International Cricket Council, is the organization that oversees all global activity in relation to the sport, cricket. The main goal of this body is to aid the development of cricket, along with fostering its accessible, ethical, and enjoyable presence, worldwide, alongside its members. Its members, represented by each involved country's cricket board, are part of a community including a chairman, chief executives, 12 full member nations, and 96 associate member nations. Full members inherit full voting rights, and associate members are those who have not been accepted as full members, yet still have a prominent and distinguished cricket presence within their nations. The ICC also consists of various ex-cricketers, sport professionals, and experts.

### **12 permanent members:**

Afghanistan Cricket Board - Represented by Mirwais Ashraf  
 Cricket Australia - Represented by Mike Baird  
 Bangladesh Cricket Board - Represented by Nazmul Hassan  
 England & Wales Cricket Board - Richard Thompson  
 The Board of Control for Cricket India - Jay Shah  
 Cricket Ireland - Represented by Brian MacNeice  
 New Zealand Cricket Board (NZC) - Represented by Roger Twose  
 Pakistan Cricket Board - Represented by Zaka Ashraf  
 Cricket South Africa - Represented by Lawson Naidoo  
 Sri Lanka Cricket (suspended) - Represented by Shammi Silva  
 West Indies Cricket Board - Represented by Dr. Kishore Shallow  
 Zimbabwe Cricket Board - Represented by Tavengwa Mukuhani



The main operatives the ICC coordinates in order to fulfill its vision of cricket development globally is through the construction of fairly-grounded tournaments and events.

Alongside the growth of the sport generally, it specifically has a second initiative dedicated specifically towards nations with potential to expand their cricket profile, without adequate resources to do so. It operates some of the most well-known and prestigious cricket tournaments such as the “Cricket World Cup” and the “ICC World Twenty20,” that stand by the two main goals of the organization; develop and grow the sport while specifically helping it reach underprivileged areas.

The ICC is based out of the United Arab Emirates, having its headquarters in Dubai. This is the most important “base-of-operations” for the council, having significant roles in decision-making and event organizing. It is very common for collaborations between cricket boards to occur alongside ICC, especially in the foundation of certain events. More than simply the internationally-scaled boards, the physical location of matches, tournaments and friendly games occur in stadiums around the world. The ICC also allocates members of its organization to be present within certain regions, as an administrator, specifically in the instance where that region is being aided in the cricket development portion. ICC’s ability to be represented in a plethora of countries globally allows it to remain a neutral governing body, and re-aligning with its underlying purpose to restore the integrity and anti-bias of the beautiful sport, cricket.

Historically, the “Imperial Cricket Conference” was established in 1909, soon turning into the 1965 ‘International Cricket Conference’, finally resulting in the name known today, in 1989. ICC has thus been around for nearly 115 years, emphasizing the rich previous timeline the sport attains on a global level. The organization was initially an attempt to create a cricket-based alliance between England, Australia, and South Africa, but soon emerged to invite countries around the globe, with potential for member status. The famous tournament, “Cricket World Cup” was founded in 1975, with roots of this style still present today, indicating the deep-rooted nature of the sport.

Ultimately, as highlighted through its operations, vision, and timeline, the ICC has various undying goals that it seeks to achieve above all else. It fosters an environment of friendly, yet ambitious competition which pushes the boundaries of cricket in a dutiful manner, in the organization of matches. It physically reaches places of the world where cricket is beginning

to grow, and helps the nation to embrace all aspects of the sport culture. Particularly, the International Cricket Council has a long-lasting dedication to respecting and upholding the integrity of the sport, ensuring that rules, regulations and fair-play are held central to all activity. It wishes to give the world a sport to genuinely admire, whether through observing or interacting with it, a fair access to participation, and a platform of values to ensure the sport is embraced ethically, and righteously, as it was intended.

### **Issue 1: Preventing Match Fixing**

Match fixing is altering particular aspects of a sport based on external decision, not what is meant to be ruled, justly. Usually, match fixing has the underlying implication of generating money, unethically, to some party, often through gambling. It is very illegal and in violation of various general sport, but specific cricket laws. Match-fixing in cricket is more prominent than most other sports, considering its large publicity, and thus corresponding revenue. In the eyes of those looking for ‘investment opportunities’, cricket presents itself as very appealing. The most common circumstance in which match-fixing presents itself, in cricket, is through the predetermined outcome of an altered match. Intentionally, large and hungry third parties will approach officials, directors, or players in charge of a cricket match, persuading them to wrongfully direct the match’s calls in favor or against a certain team by threat or bribery. In the foreground, this third party will gamble heavily for the team they know will win, exploiting the pristine nature of the sport. This is called ‘illicit betting’. When unnoticed, match-fixing is one of the most prominent forms of corruption in this sport, going directly against a central value of the International Cricket Council. It abolishes all positively significant purposes cricket inherits, and destroys the legacy it has developed.

Despite this “result-fixing” style being the most common, match-fixing does not need to be on as large of a scale, or even as distinguished. There are various other opportunities for this corrupt practice to be installed in a match, such as:

- Spot-Fixing
- Session Fixing



- Toss Fixing
- Player Performance Fixing
- Team Selection Fixing

Evidently, it can take multiple, often discreet, forms. In all scenarios the umpires, players, coaches, or third parties are looking for more than honest play; a chance to capitalize on the cash cow that is cricket. Most of these instances of match-fixing involve betting as an aspect of reward. Global, or even local betting networks, bolster this activity and grow its publicity into the wrong set of eyes. Sports betting can be a very responsibly enjoyable endeavor, however is prohibited from becoming this, when intentions to rig the betting process become involved. This ultimately destroys people's interest in representing and supporting certain teams, does not fairly evaluate the skillset of the league, and often leaves fans confused and wrongfully upset. It is overwhelmingly tempting towards easy and highly-guaranteed money, but also a growing number of betting organizations which may not be directly fostering it, but have no regulations to prevent it from happening. Without unethical betting, match-fixing often has no incentive. Furthermore, if there is not enough authentic regulation from administrative bodies who organize such events, it is easier for this corruption to shine through. Some cricket organization boards will, in fact, leave voids in their match-fixing policies to externally hire third parties to generate unethical funding for their organization.

The ICC has a lengthy and well-developed policy against this sort of activity. It is evident that match-fixing, because of its ease and secrecy, can destroy the sport of cricket all together within instants. For this reason it is absolutely vital to prevent it from initiating. The ICC developed two different written documents; 'The ICC Anti-Corruption Code for Participants' and 'The ICC Anti-Corruption Minimum Standards for Players and Match Officials Areas'. A word from the law;

*"All cricket matches are to be contested on a level playing-field, with the outcome to be determined solely by the respective merits of the competing teams and to remain uncertain until the cricket match is completed. This is the essential characteristic that gives sport its unique*

*appeal. Public confidence in the authenticity and integrity of the sporting contest is therefore vital.” (ICC Cricket).*

The documentation directly relates to match fixing, spot fixing, betting on cricket, misuse of inside information, failure to report corrupt ICC conduct, failure to obey the Anti-Corruption acts, and consequences in financial punishment and investigations. Ultimately, the general spirit of the sport, trust and investment from fans, national economic benefit, and legality are all leading effects of match-fixing on the sport of cricket. Inheriting integrity as one of its pillars, the ICC holds this matter dearly, and has significant measures in place to ensure it does not take place under its events, or within its corporation.

### **Specific Instances:**

There have been various instances, particularly in ICC tournaments, in which match-fixing has been involved. Here are a few examples:

1. India 2000 February-March (South Africa)

India won the series against South Africa 3-2, but was later discovered only to be a result of South African coach, Hansie Cronje, and Indian bet placer (bookie), Sanjeev Chawla, conspiring. Three South African players: Herschelle Gibbs, Nicky Boje, and Pieter Strydom, were also involved in the scandal. Herschelle Gibbs admitted that after being offered \$15,000 to score below 20 runs in an ODI (One Day International) Tournament, organized by ICC. Cronje was banned from playing or coaching cricket eternally, while Gibbs was suspended for six months.

2. England 2010 August (Pakistan)

At an ICC test match, certain members of the Pakistan cricket team were accused specifically of spot-fixing, a type of match-fixing that involves a player taking predetermined action, to avoid getting their bookie (Mazhar Majeed) involved or in trouble. The Pakistan captain, Salman Butt, alongside Mohammed Asif and Mohammed

Amir, purposely bowled “no-balls” at specific times in the game. All 4 members involved were put in jail between half a year to just under 3 years.

### **Further Questions:**

1. What is the root motivation for third-parties to pursue match-fixing?
2. What are the best measures that the ICC members can collectively take towards limiting corruption in matches and events?
3. How has match-fixing become so wide-spread and why is it able to happen so discreetly?
4. Why has it been consistently happening/Why are people not meaningfully understanding the consequences and repercussions it has on the sport?
5. Does the match location/teams involved have an effect on the quality of integrity?
6. How does the ICC motivate people to uphold ethical cricket practice?

### **Issue 2: Reviewing Sentences for those convicted for corruption**

When a person with responsibility and authority disobeys their role's implications illegally or dishonestly, the act is considered corrupt. Usually, corrupt intentions have visions of abusing one's power to achieve a similar end goal to match-fixing; illicit, gross funding. Corruption is not legal in the general world, nor in the ICC, and is the broad-scope main idea the corporation aims to fully eliminate in order to preserve the integrity of their program. Corruption is very tempting in cricket, mainly due to the authority that is dispersed so generously throughout organizations like the ICC. Any major sports institution has the implication of the board of directors, chief executives, a president, and also its member structures. One must take into account the team captains, coaches, event organizers, and match officials to truly understand the potential of corruption. Each of these roles in the field of ICC and Cricket play such a significant role to the outcome and course of each match, that it ends up becoming often tempting to exploit this power, unethically.

Typically, forms of match-fixing are the most established ways that corruption can be present in the ICC; essentially a member of the match uses their power as leverage for money, or

vice versa. Due to corruption being such an increasingly popular topic for the ICC and its central values, oftentimes individuals are punished on certain charges, but need to be revisited to ensure the charges were accurate, and also that all people involved were correctly accused. Aside from generally match fixing, some other, more specific, forms of corruption include:

- Inside Information Exploitation
- Umpire Fixing
- Cheating

ICC discusses the importance of betting institutions to the success of corruption;

*“Ultimately, corruption in sports exists because of the ability to make significant profits by betting on the result of a match or a specific part of the match when the outcome has been predetermined through a fix. Betting occurs on both the illegal, unregulated markets (predominantly in the sub-continent where betting is a crime) and the regulated markets, which are facilitated by the growth in online gambling including via mobile phone apps.” - (ICC)*

Gambling one’s money towards an unconfirmed result is the only way to be successful with committing these immoral actions in the background. Someone is willing to put their funds towards something that is statistically more likely to happen, but will be shocked (they believe in the reason for the sport’s unpredictability) at the opposing result. It is becoming increasingly seamless for officials with authority to engage in corrupt activity, due to a rise in advancing technology and intricacy of sports betting.

The ICC’s ACU (Anti-Corruption Unit) takes this matter very seriously. This is the primary basis on which they convict corrupt acts. As discussed in the previous issue, there are two pieces of documentation that highlight the details of corruption and its consequences within the organization. Since its installment the presence of corruption has been notably less. ICC has disclosed 31 different cases of sanctions, convictions, or revisions regarding charges under the ‘ICC Anti-Corruption Code’. Most prominently, charges of discussing the ‘matter of’ certain persons. Needless to say, the ICC ensures that this process is well-managed and as accurate as possible.

### **Specific Instances:**

#### 1. Cameron Bancroft (Australian player)

- Cameron Bancroft is an Australian opening batsman and right arm off-break bowler, making him an all-rounder. Bancroft grew up playing cricket under Cricket Australia, in under-17, under-19, and under-23 levels, showing his promise. In November 2017, Bancroft's career came to a peak, being selected for the world-renowned Ashes series (England vs. Australia test series), being the first Australian opener to debut test cricket in the Ashes since 1993. Needless to say, Bancroft's career had a promising start, including a notable 82\* performance.
- However, Bancroft's career was brought to a screeching halt after being caught utilizing a sandpaper-like substance to alter the ball in Australia's 2018 tour of South Africa. This is significant as ball-tampering leads to a change in ball delivery, which in this case would increase spin, making it more difficult for batters to read the ball's movement when bowled. Bancroft publicly apologized for the incident, where he had a minor role in comparison to captain Steve Smith and vice-captain David Warner. There was reportedly speculation of authoritative pressure on Bancroft for the incident, however never proven. Bancroft received a nine month ban, while Warner and Smith received 12-month bans. However, while Warner and Smith's careers continued to exist at a high-level both internationally and domestically, Bancroft has only played in two test matches since the incident. He has reportedly been frustrated, upset, and angry at this, as he has not been selected by Cricket Australia, negatively affecting his reputation and income.

#### 2. Sachithra Senanayake (Sri Lankan Player)

- Sachithra Senanayake is a Sri Lankan off spinner (bowler), maintaining an outstanding debut average of 20.50 wickets taken. Within the 2020 Lanka Premier League, Senanayake was accused of attempts to match-fix certain portions of these games. Claims of him corresponding with two other players in this effort have been noted.
- He was banned from traveling overseas by the court as a result. Investigations surrounding voice identification for phone calls were also present at the time.

### 3. Salman Butt (Pakistani player)

- Salman Butt, in August of 2010, was the Pakistan national team Captain. Alongside two star bowlers on his team, Mohammad Asif, and Mohammad Amir, relationships were formed with a bookie, Mazhar Majeed. They are reported to have accepted bribes from the bookie.
- The bribe was a result of the players agreement to throw “no-balls” (an improper bowling method which results in a run for the other team), at specific points in an England test match. This was a part of a larger “spot-fixing” scheme organized by a third-party betting platform. They all faced jail time ranging between 6 to 36 months. Salman Butt, after this point, not only lost his position as Captain on a well-founded cricket team in the league, but lost his main forms of revenue, and his reputation. Playing cricket at this level beyond this point became incredibly difficult.

### 4. Shoaib Malik (Pakistani player)

- Shoaib Malik, often referred to as a Pakistani legend in the sport of cricket, has continued to play the sport since his ODI debut in 1999. Although he has received past punishment for his bowling action by the ICC, all counts have been overturned due to a physical disability, which he corrected via elbow surgery. Although retired in one-days and tests, Malik still plays T-20 cricket to this day, bouncing around clubs and being eligible for selection by the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB).
- Recently, in a Bangladesh Premier League match for his side Fortune Barishal, Malik bowled three no-balls in one over, a very uncommon sight for a player of international calibre, not to mention his star-status. He also scored only five runs off six balls during the match; adding more controversy to the outing. The incident was on January 22, 2024, and on January 26, 2024, reports came out that Malik would part ways (terminate his contract) with the side on that day. While both Malik and Fortune Barishal owners denied an instance of match-fixing to be the cause, many Indian cricket sources, as well as international online media sources speculated if match-fixing was a player in the incident. It was then announced on February 1, 2024, that he would “pad up” for Fortune Barishal on their February 2nd match versus Khulna Tigers, where Malik played a big role in their

victory, leading the team in runs, and having the second best bowling figures. However, there is still controversy, and questions amid the incident, due to its peculiar nature. ICC has not made comment on Malik or Fortune Barishal, nor has any current punishment been given.

5. Gulam Bodi (South African player)

- Gulam Bodi is an Indian ethnic, South African nationality opening batsman. Following the Hansie Cronje South African team scandal, Bodi is the first player to be sent to jail under the corresponding 2004 law. The law is named “Prevention and Combating Corrupt Activities Act.” He pleaded guilty to 8 charges of corruption, handing himself over to officials on November 4th, 2018.
- He was also banned by South African Cricket officials for fixing efforts, and influencing portions of domestic tournaments.

6. Qadeer Ahmed (UAE player)

- Qadeer Ahmed is a cricket player for the UAE (medium pacer), who has played in 11 ODIs and 10 T20Is. Under the ICC’s Anti-Corruption Unit program, he received a 5 year punishment ban, on October 16th of 2019 (the initiation of his suspension).
- When in Zimbabwe in April, corruptors offered him between \$16,000 and \$19,000, and once again at the start of the same year World Cup qualifier games Ahmed failed to report these approaches, violating various sections of the ICC Anti-Corruption Code.
- He has also been accused of providing insider information in August of 2019, which he failed to recognize or admit.

7. Jatin Kashyap (Indian umpire)

- Jatin Kashyap is a Punjab-based umpire (with a background in the Punjab Cricket Association) who mainly deals with district level matches. After investigating Mr. Kashyap’s 2022 international matches, on May 22, the ICC accused him of two breaches under the ICC Code (led out by the ACU - Anti Corruption Unit)

- The two breaches are for failing or refusing to cooperate with the ACU, and destroying or postponing the investigation. On 22, May, 2023, this case was established in the ICC case list, on its official website.
8. Luke Jongwe (Zimbabwe player)
- Luke Jongwe is a Chevrons cricket star who had recently just become the second Zimbabwean to take 50 wickets in T20.
  - In August of 2022, a Zimbabwe fan approached Luke Jongwe with the intention of connecting him to an Indian bookie (bet placer), to bowl in a specific way for a \$7000 payment. Jongwe immediately reported the approach to higher authority, and the fan was banned from attending 5 years of cricket-related activity.
  - Luke Jongwe is a Zimbabwean cricket star who had recently just become the second Zimbabwean to take 50 wickets in T20. In September and October of 2022, he reportedly got involved in various ‘equipment receiving’ scandals, from various different companies, raising many unethical concerns about his intentions and loyalty.

**Further Questions:**

1. Should there be a revisitation of the ICC Anti-Corruption Code?
2. How can the ICC cooperate with international and domestic law enforcement in this matter?
3. Should there be increased punishment for those convicted in a superior position? (e.g. captain, vice-captain, coach, etc.)
4. How can the ICC ensure cricket control boards are impartial after a player has undergone a sentence?
5. How can the ICC reimbursement careers affected by a wrongful/ overly harsh sentence?
6. How can the ICC optimize their punishment system?



## Connection to SDGs

Our world relies heavily on well-functioning surroundings that are efficient, meaningful, and just. All, match-fixing, unrightful conviction, and corruption within the International Cricket Council, are layers of the sport that deteriorate the beautiful organization. In relation to The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #16: “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”; by working towards eliminating match-fixing (Issue 1), the construction of an organization that has well-founded, honest, and peaceful relationships with all countries in its league will be formed. Moreover, it builds the ICC a level of integrity, which it aims to stand for, and society admires and supports. Target 16.3 states to “promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all” (sdgs.un). The ICC suddenly becomes a trusted opportunity for fans, where they know their investment of time, emotion, and energy will be authentically delivered upon, in a realistic and enjoyable manner. It also revives the sincerity of sports betting, and makes these institutions more just, accurate, and with intentions of fairness, not exploitation. Good, trustworthy institutions make a better society, in all aspects.



Issue 2 is two-fold; the fact that there are potentially wrongfully convicted individuals by an institution is just as alarming as the fact that there is enough corruption to be punished within an institution. Revising sentences of those convicted will help clarify intentions of the community, and set free those who deserve to be. There is evidently, as the SDG explicitly states, no benefit in maintaining tension with individuals, when peace is available and deserved. More specifically, the idea of providing justice; the righteous delivery to those who deserve it, will be exemplified through this revision. On the contrary, identifying and rightfully providing consequences to those who have sought corruption in the institution will bring about a more meaningful message of central honesty for the ICC, and encourage its members and community to uphold similar values. Target 16.5 states to “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms” (sdgs.un). It also acts as a cautionary warning for the repercussions, in the instance

someone chooses to act with intentions of corruption; overall, strengthening the structure, reliability and integrity of the institution. Target 16.6 states to “develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels” (sdgs.un).

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