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DESK RESEARCH REPORT ABOUT INTERNATIONAL
FIGHT AGAINST MATCH-FIXING

IAM

Promoting Integrity Against Match-fixing through education among young athletes

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1. INTRODUCTION

Match-fixing is a global problem. IAM desk research aims to analyse deeply the current situation regarding this threat to sport at international level, in particular in partner countries (Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Turkey) and in the EU context.

The elaboration of the present report reflects the results of the desk research and secondary data, implemented by the IAM project research team. Mostly, this document includes the collected data at national, European and international level. It is based on existing and recent official statistics, reports and articles from journals, newspapers, governments white papers and EU statistics. Moreover, a focused analysis on implemented initiatives and projects at European and international level is available, given the global dimension of match-fixing.

Furthermore, a specific section concerns consumer protection, referring to technical papers and industry statistics concerning supporters perspective on the manipulation of results and matches. The document aims to inform and raise awareness about match-fixing danger, its consequences and the existing solutions to fight against it through the promotion of education, prevention and sport values such as integrity, transparency and fairness.

Methodology used: Analysis of accessible literature sources and desk review of existing policies and practices, including observation and communication with stake-holders.



2. THE PROJECT

The promotion of integrity against match fixing is the main objective of **IAM** /Promoting Integrity **A**gainst **M**atch-fixing through education among young athletes/ and a specific priority of Erasmus+ Sport programme. The core idea of our project is to fight this international contemporary threat facing sport through education among young athletes (aged 14-16) in order to preserve transparency, fair-play and respect for others on the early level of sport activity.

PROJECT PARTNERS

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Match-fixing can be categorised in two broader groups. In European sports, there have been several occurrences of match-fixing by *corruption, gambling, or betting*. This is when third party agents influence individuals to engage in match-fixing. Cases in this category are frequently issues that intersect with crime, laws, and policies. The majority of match-fixing incidents in this first group involve large winnings in the gambling market. If you knew in advance what is going to happen, it is a lot easier to bet on a team and a certain outcome. Then gambling is not gambling anymore, it is 'knowing'.

The second category of match-fixing comprehends the *manipulation of sports competitions by coaches or players, as either a tactic or strategy*. This is known by the sports world as the 'tanking of matches'. Match-fixing of this kind, motivated by sporting reasons, can take many forms. The most well-known form is 'throwing a tie'. This often displays itself during group phases of a tournament where both teams can place themselves by means of a draw.

This group of match-fixing is not necessarily considered as punishable manipulations whereas the first group is. Instances of tanking a match are rarely as clear-cut as match-fixing motivated by corruption, gambling or betting. In some sports, tanking could be considered as (punishable) manipulations, while in others this similar act could be seen as a tactical move.

Anyone can manipulate competitions. Individuals with a criminal background can be the fixer, players and their teammates or club owners. *But why do people involved in sport agree to match-fix?*

Coaches and players are more likely to fix a match when a specific game does not affect the final outcomes of the competition. 'Spot-fixing', is when an individual purposely carries out a certain action, but not necessarily with the intention of losing a game. Therefore, any feeling of guilt is significantly lower, meaning those involved may be more open to offers made to them.

Individuals involved in sport can be manipulated more easily than those who are part of a team. Therefore, referees are often a primary target as they have a high degree of influence on the outcome of competitions. In addition to club officials, as they can influence the club and its entire culture.

Duress is a more troubling reason for individuals to agree to match-fixing. Two forms of duress can take place, duress by threats and by circumstances. Duress by threats is when a person orders someone else to commit a specified match-fix, while threatening them with a warning of death or serious violence. It leaves players feeling like the only way of protecting themselves or their loved ones is to carry out the fix. However, with duress by circumstances, there is no requirement that a person specifies that a crime must be committed. Although, there must still be a sufficient connection between the threat and the crime.

The most common reason of all is the enticement of money. This particular reason may be most attractive to players and stakeholders who feel as though their levels of remuneration are unjust. This is often displayed in lower league football as it is examined less rigorously, less strictly scrutinised and is a lower priority in the overall football pyramid.

The challenges posed by the manipulation of matches need today a strong cooperation at European and international level in order to protect the future of sport as well as its ethics and integrity.

A separate discussion should be made about **E-Sports**. During the 2020 COVID19 health emergency, When the live sport stopped, the gambling industry pivoted to esports – but virtual tournaments set up during lockdown are attracting the attention of match-fixers. Online tournaments (as FIFA Tournaments for example), are plastered across betting sites such as Bet365 and Paddy Power. With the Premier League postponed, the Olympics cancelled and the race tracks closed, bookmakers have gone from having a free-flowing 24-hour cycle of sporting events to choose from to finding themselves in desperate need of alternatives.

So they have started considering sports they had never considered before or obscure leagues that were normally found in the deepest, darkest recesses of their sites. And while Belarusian football and Russian table tennis managed to plug some of the gaps, E-sports have offered welcome relief. But it's come at a cost. The inflow of gambling money into E-sports has led to the inevitable rise of match-fixing.

There have been isolated incidents before. In 2016, Lee Seung-Hyun, a famous and successful Starcraft II player from South Korea was arrested, given a suspended prison sentence of 18 months and a hefty fine for throwing two matches.

But the new tournaments springing up during the pandemic are at particularly high risk of being tampered with, according to Ian Smith, commissioner for the non-profit Esports Integrity Commission. "The evidence very clearly, although we're a relatively short time into this virus crisis, is that match-fixing has increased quite dramatically," he says.

The very nature of these tournaments, and the fact they've popped up quickly to fill demand, means there's a lack of regulation implemented by tournament organisers, and little information flowing to organisations such as the Esports Integrity Commission, that monitor suspicious betting. "Esports face a somewhat unique problem," says Smith. "[There's] no governing body, no central authority, outside what we do. "I'm hoping as the dust clears, that people will give this some thought and start putting measures in place. At the moment, it's just a little chaotic." Assuming more match-fixing does arise, it will likely deal with a younger crowd and for this reason, IAM project has taken e-sports into consideration.

The match-fixing at EU level is considered as one of the most dangerous threats to sports. As a tool of fairness promotion, art. 165 of the *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union* (TFEU) recognizes the "relevance of promoting cooperation between Member States and international sport organizations", which is also a central purpose of IAM.

Indeed, in 2018, the observer ESSA (International betting integrity body) reported 267 match fixing alerts to sport and regulatory authorities. Among these suspicious alerts, 148 concerned Europe, 7 more than in the previous year. Europe still has its primary position of sporting manipulation and therefore, there is still much to be done to defeat it. Asia is the second continent involved in match fixing and the threat to European sport arises from a dangerous interconnection between the two markets. The Expert Group on Match Fixing 2014-2017 of the European Commission described the manipulation of results due to two main features of the Asian market: its liquidity and the weakness of its regulatory framework. Europe must play an active role and promote the necessary conversation to encourage countries to properly manage sports betting.

Interpol and Europol constantly monitor and investigate the situation about corruption in Europe, working with national regulatory authorities. Their data about manipulation of professional sports are still dramatically worrying: in January 2019, 83 suspects, 28 of them tennis players, were arrested for fraud and criminal network. Indeed, tennis is the most corrupted sport followed by football. Actual data reveal that individual sports are easier to model and with lower financial income, while sports such as cricket and football are easier to fix, involving for instance the goal keeper. Mostly, corruption is common in second-tier level, such as in small football leagues. In addition, emerging sports such as e-sports create ongoing challenges, since their regulatory framework is still not clear and uniform. As the analysis

demonstrates, this context is very challenging and a global effort is needed.

Given the large scale relevance of match-fixing, the coordination of European countries and EU institutions is crucial to achieve together a solution to fight against match-fixing, as IAM aims to do. The need of a greater unity between the member States of the Council of Europe emerges from its “Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions”. With the adoption of the “Resolution on the European Dimension of sport”, also the European Parliament shows its strong commitment to jointly wage this battle. Since 2011, also the Commission Communication on Sport has been dealing with the fight against match fixing, by implementing the “European Partnership on Sports Act”. Indeed, the European Commission actively promotes projects focusing on the prevention of this relevant issue through education and information for athletes, referees, coaches and administrators.

Thus, IAM supports EU policies, such as the ongoing 2017-2020 work plan on sport, which aims to combat match fixing and is an important contribution to achieve common goals for the integrity of sport at European and international level. It underlines the importance of education to prevent the dangers of corruption and manipulation of results, as expected by the Erasmus+ programme and stresses the importance of awareness raising, collaboration and exchange of information between competent authorities and organizations at national and international level.

Our project sets as the main priority the awareness raising of young sportswomen and sportsmen (aged 14-16) in order to preserve the fairness and the transparency of athletes. Since the potential gains of match-fixing are high, prevention efforts to protect players are necessary. In particular, at the beginning of their professional career, players must know the rules in order to protect the future of their sport.

IAM, focusing on young sportsmen and sportswomen, aims to promote the recognition and the rejection of manipulation and corruption since the very beginning of their passion for sport, as the UEFA campaign "Recognize, Reject and Report" supports. Indeed, young athletes can be more vulnerable, facing the dangers of current technological changes, the speed and ease of global communication which can rise the potential risk of sports betting. It is also necessary to raise their awareness about the possibility of a corrupt environment in sport clubs and federations and to teach them how to protect themselves and their sport. Thus, it is essential to sensitize U-14 - U-16 players through the implementation of interactive workshops which will show risk factors, such as bad governance.

The achievement of our specific goals will be sustained by a solid and collaborative partnership, which involves different countries and stakeholders, promoting different perspectives of the main problem and collaborating for a common solution to tackle match-fixing. Therefore, Greek long tradition in sports and its commitment to Olympic values, including youth education, will greatly contribute to the realization of our project. In addition, this trans European partnership will also include the important

contribution of Bulgaria, Italy, Slovenia and Turkey, providing different approaches to the resolution of match-fixing, thanks to their strong commitment to this theme.

Each partner will play an active role, representing its own added value to the project and working together to ensure a positive impact on the young beneficiaries of IAM. Thus, the joint initiative of different stakeholders, representing the education sector, sport field and consumer and sport supporters protection will contribute to raise the awareness of young athletes about the need of a greater understanding of this present danger to preserve integrity, transparency and fairness in sport.

3. Match-fixing – State of art in the EU

3.1 Match-fixing definition in the European Union context

The European legal landscape is not unified yet; whilst some countries focus on general offences of corruption or fraud, others have implemented specific sport offences to cope with match-fixing - contained either in their criminal codes (Bulgaria, Spain), sports laws (Cyprus, Poland, Greece) or special criminal laws (Italy, Malta, Portugal). In the UK, betting related match-fixing episodes are punished under the offence of cheating at gambling. Overall, these provisions differ greatly as regards the act to be criminalised as well as the scope, objective and subjective elements of the offences or the relevant sanctions.

Match fixing runs contrary to the principle of fairness in sporting competitions, which is one of the objectives of EU action in the field of sport (Article 165 TFEU)¹. Addressing the issue requires concerted and coordinated efforts from public authorities, sport organisations and gambling operators. A number of regulatory (gambling licensing conditions, statutes of sport federations) and self-regulatory mechanisms (codes of conduct) are in place in the EU as well as educational campaigns, conflict of interest rules, bet monitoring systems and alert tools (whistle blowing, hot lines etc.).

Cooperation between stakeholders exists but is limited in scope. There is a clear need for more cooperation between betting operators, sport bodies and competent

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A12012E%2FTXT>

European Union

The first key European Parliament (EP) document to refer directly to match-fixing was the 2009 Resolution on the integrity of online gambling (Schaldemose report) which called for action to protect the integrity of sports competitions linked to betting (European Parliament 2009)². Another resolution, also related to on online gambling was adopted end 2011 (European Parliament 2011b). This Resolution expresses the EP's concerns over links between criminal organisations and the development of match-fixing in relation to online betting. It focuses mainly on operational issues calling for instruments to increase cross-border police and judicial cooperation, dedicated prosecution services and exchange of information. It refers specifically to the recognition of property rights of sports event organisers in order to secure fair financial return for the benefit of all levels of professional and amateur sport and to strengthen the fight against sports fraud, particularly match-fixing. Similar concerns are expressed in the European Parliament's last Resolution on the European Dimension of Sport³ which urges Member States to take all necessary action to prevent and punish illegal activities affecting the integrity of sport and making such activities a criminal offence – in particular so far as they refer to betting - and calls on the European Commission to tackle

² <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A6-2009-0064+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52012IP0025>

match-fixing by establishing minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences in this field.

The European Commission has also expressed concerns. In its “Communication on sport” (European Commission 2011b)⁴, the Commission recognises that match-fixing violates the ethics and integrity of sport and identifies it as a form of corruption. It highlights its transnational dimension and although it acknowledges the monitoring efforts undertaken by betting and sport organisations it is hesitant about the results. The Green Paper on online gambling⁵ launched a consultation on different issues including the manipulation of sports competitions linked to betting activities orchestrated by criminal organisations (European Commission 2011c). The recent Communication on Fighting corruption in the EU of June 2011 also mentions match-fixing (European Commission 2011e)⁶.

In addition the European Court of Justice has underlined that the development of online gambling significantly increases the risk of illegal activities linked to sport.

As a response to the Communication on Sport, the Council of the European Union, adopted the Resolution on a EU Work Plan for Sport⁷ that identifies match-fixing as a priority theme and announces the creation of an Expert Group on Governance in Sport which will focus on, among other issues,

⁴ https://docentes.fd.unl.pt/docentes_docs/ma/jmm_MA_29811.pdf

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=URISERV:mi0073&from=ES>

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0308:FIN:EN:PDF>

⁷ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP/TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2012-0025+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

match-fixing and must publish a set of recommendations by mid 2012. In November 2011, the Council Conclusions on combating match-fixing⁸ were adopted; the Conclusions observe that match-fixing, along with doping, is one of the most significant threats to contemporary sport and damages the image of sport by jeopardising the integrity and unpredictability of sporting competitions thus contradicting the fundamental values of sport, such as integrity, fair play and respect for others. The Conclusions address key aspects of the fight against match-fixing. In the framework of their respective competences it calls on the Commission, the Member states and/or the other stakeholders to adopt different measures that range from the setting up of educational programmes, to the promotion of information exchanges, the enhancement of international cooperation or the implementation of actions to increase awareness (European Council 2011b).

Match-fixing presents a major threat to the integrity of sporting events, with sportspeople subject to considerable financial temptations and pressure to influence sporting objectives and outcomes. As part of wider efforts towards ensuring competitive sports remain fair – and the reputation of sports teams, organisations and events are not compromised – the European Commission plays an active role in combatting match-fixing. This takes place through the coordination of EU legislation in related areas, and cooperation with key international bodies on ways to tackle match-fixing at a European and global level.

⁸ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/educ/126413.pdf

EU initiatives against match-fixing

Open to both EU Institutions and Member States, the “Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions”⁹ is a key political framework for the collaboration on this issue. The Commission has also drafted different policy documents, as well as supporting actions to fight against match-fixing.

In its “Communication on sport” (Document 52011DC0012/18.1.201)¹⁰, the Commission noted that match-fixing was having a significant impact on the perceived integrity of sporting teams and events. To improve its knowledge of how national criminal law provisions applies to match-fixing, a study of criminal law provisions in the Member States was completed (March 2012), and continues to supplement policy debate on the issue. EU action aims at supporting Member States' actions and complementing them where appropriate to address challenges such as violence and intolerance linked to sport events, or the lack of comparable data on the EU sport sector as a basis for policy-making. At the same time, EU action can help addressing transnational challenges encountered by sport in Europe such as a coordinated approach to the challenge of doping, fraud and match-fixing or the activities of sports agents.

The “Green Paper on Online Gambling” led to the adoption of the Communication “Towards a comprehensive European framework on online gambling”(Document

52012DC0596)¹¹, which identified match-fixing as one of the five priorities challenging the integrity of sport.

To better coordinate anti-match-fixing policies and actions across the Member States, the European Commission Directorates-General for migration and home affairs (DG HOME), and the DG for growth and internal market (DG GROW), in 2014, launched a call for the pilot project "New integrated mechanisms for cooperation between public and private actors"¹².

In the following years, other initiatives and programmes have been launched:

- The EU Expert Group on Match-fixing¹³ exchanged best practices on prevention, detection, sanctions and cooperation.
- The Erasmus+ programme (2014-2020) combats match-fixing through its sport actions.
- The 2017-2020 work plan on sport includes an expert group on integrity in sport, also covering match-fixing.

Further, a number of match-fixing projects have been financed as part of the Preparatory Actions in the field of sport. Since 2014, match-fixing projects have been eligible for funding in the framework of the Erasmus+ Programme.

⁹ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/215>

¹⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52011DC0012>

¹¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1591615620030&uri=CELEX:52012DC0596>

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/other-programmes/cooperation-between-public-private/calls/2014/ppxx-ag-spbx_en

¹³

<https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=28471&no=1>

Council of Europe

In early 2008, the 11th Council of Europe Conference of Sport Ministers responsible for Sport concluded with a “Resolution on Ethics in Sports” (Council of Europe/EPAS 2008)¹⁴. It mentioned, among the new challenges to ethics in sport, the issue of match-fixing, corruption, and illegal betting, and invited the Council of Europe, through its Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)¹⁵ to “draw up a new draft recommendation to Member States to help achieve integrity controls and a ‘fair return’ to sport for grassroots funding as regards betting”. This was followed by a Resolution on “Promotion of the integrity of sport against the manipulation of results (match-fixing)” adopted during the 18th Council of Europe Informal Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport (Baku, 22 September 2010)¹⁶. The Baku Resolution inspired the “Recommendation on the promotion of the integrity of sport against manipulation of results”, notably match-fixing, which was finally adopted one year later, on September 28, 2011. The Recommendation acknowledged that match-fixing is a significant threat to the integrity of sport and invites Member States of the Council of Europe to adopt policies and measures aiming to prevent and combat the manipulation of results in all sports. It contains the definitions of the manipulation of sports results and the responsibilities of public authorities, sport organisations and betting authorities. In the section

“Concerning legislative and other measures”, the Recommendation calls on Governments to ensure that their legal and administrative systems are provided with appropriate and effective legal means for combating manipulation of sports results and invites them to review their existing legislation to ensure that: manipulation of sports results – especially in cases of manipulation of competitions open to bets – including acts or omissions to conceal or disguise such conduct, falls within the remit of the national law and can be sanctioned in accordance with the seriousness of the conduct and that legal persons can be held liable for (this) conduct.

The Council of Europe “Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (The Macolin Convention)” is the final legal instrument and the only rule of international law on the manipulation of sports competitions. The Convention is implemented by the public authorities, in co-operation with national and international actors. The Macolin Convention entered into force on September 1st, 2019¹⁷. Project countries in the present project have different development in their signing and ratifying processes in order to adopt the convention as Bulgaria, Greece and Italy has already both signed and ratified the document, Slovenia has signed in 2016, but hasn't ratified yet and Turkey that hasn't started the process yet.

¹⁴ <https://rm.coe.int/ethics-and-sport-in-europe/16807349a1>

¹⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1591614000870&uri=CELEX:52012PC0655>

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/sport/library/studies/study-sports-fraud-final-version_en.pdf

¹⁷ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sport/manipulation-of-sports-competitions>

3.2 Match-fixing related cases at European level over the history

Match-fixing motivations can refer to obtaining direct or indirect economic benefits; this can be linked to betting or non-betting cases.

Betting motivated cases involve fixing competitions with the primary aim of achieving an economic gain indirectly from sport through betting activity. This type of match-fixing has been highly publicised on the occasion of "big sporting cases".

Non-betting cases, concern so called sports motivated match-fixing – the fixing of a competition with the primary aim of achieving a sporting advantage directly from its result. Sporting motivations may 'simply' involve winning a match or a competition, escaping relegation or qualifying for a higher level of the competition. This is for example the case of the well-known "end-of-season-phenomenon" when deals are made for avoiding relegation or keeping a club in a competition. Whilst economic benefits are not the primary objective, it is clear that this results in a second step of sporting advantage. Maintaining a position in a division or qualification for higher competition of course have financial consequences, whether for public subsidies, television rights or sponsorship contracts. As these examples lead to economic advantages illegally obtained these sports cases can often fit with our definition of match-fixing. The first documented case of sporting motivated match-fixing seems to be that of the boxer Eupolos of Thessaly who, at the Olympic Games of 388 BC, bribed three of his competitors to allow him to win a gold medal (Archaeology 1996). Existing

data shows that non-betting cases are less numerous than betting motivated cases, although match-fixing for sporting reasons seems widespread even in lower leagues (Match-fixing in sport - A mapping of criminal law provisions in EU 27, 2012 EACEA).

Although there are some differences, and sometimes confusion around suspected and proven cases, these references do indicate that match-fixing incidents affect only a fraction of the large number of sporting events organised each year. However, significantly, around 50% of cases date from the year 2000 onwards.

The initiative of the European institutions and stakeholders to prioritize the fight with malicious occurrences in sport sector is a path that should be co-led both by sport entities, sport institutions and decision-makers that will allow reaching the levels of good governance in sport that will ensure society trust rebuilding.

Football is far from alone in being a target for match-fixers. Some of the most recent incidences of suspected or actual match-fixing around the world are well known through the media, with others being less so and yet more surprising.

In the present section of IAM desk research, project team has highlighted some of the cases of match-fixing that present the practices, activities and cases that should be analysed and ceased in future actions by the whole sport community. Variety of sports recorded cases of sport manipulation and for the purposes of the present research some of them are presented in the next section, without any request for exclusivity of the

mentioned types of sport in the match-fixing related field.

Match-fixing in football

The first case of match-fixing in modern sport seems to have occurred in 1915 in a match between Manchester United and Liverpool, which was fixed in Manchester's favour. United won 2:0 and avoided relegation¹⁸.

In 1964, the great British football betting scandal of the 1960s was uncovered: a betting ring organized by Jimmy Gault and involving several Football League players had been fixing matches. The most famous incident involved three Sheffield Wednesday players, including two England international players, who were subsequently banned from football for life and imprisoned after it was discovered they had bet on their team losing a match against Ipswich Town. A similar scandal had occurred in 1915¹⁹.

In May 1980, the largest match fixing scandal in the history of Italian football Totonero was uncovered by Italian Guardia di Finanza, after the spalling of two Roman shopkeepers, Alvaro Trinca and Massimo Cruciani, who declared that some Italian football players sold the football-matches for money, implicating, among others, AC Milan and Lazio. Teams were suspected of rigging games by selecting favorable referees, with superstar Italian World Cup team goalkeeper Enrico Albertosi and future 1982 FIFA World Cup winner Paolo Rossi being banned for betting on football games. Both clubs were

forcibly relegated to Serie B and the ringleader of the scheme, Milan president Felice Colombo, received a life ban²⁰.

In 1981, a mob of about 500 people took over the pitch during a Panionios F.C. practice amid accusations that team trainer Lakis Petropoulos helped fix a match against P.A.S. Korinthos that resulted in a 0–0 draw. Police assisted Petropoulos to safety²¹.

During the 1982 FIFA World Cup, West Germany and Austria played a game on 25 June known as the Disgrace of Gijón due to accusations that both teams had fixed the match²².

In 1986, the Yugoslavian Football Association ruled that the first round playoffs of the Yugoslav First League had to be replayed after accusations of match fixing were made against several teams by the press. Twelve of the league's 18 teams were penalized. A court later dismissed the penalties against the clubs.

The Italian Football Federation said in October 2000 it had found eight players guilty of match-fixing. Three were from Serie A side Atalanta and the other five played for Serie B side Pistoiese. The players were Giacomo Banchelli, Cristiano Doni and Sebastiano Siviglia (all Atalanta) and Alfredo Aglietti, Massimiliano Allegri, Daniele Amerini, Gianluca Lillo and Girolamo Bizzarri (all Pistoiese). The charges related to an Italian Cup first round tie between the two

¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_match-fixing_incidents

¹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_British_football_match-fixing_scandal

²⁰ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/football/europe/4985738.stm>

²¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_match-fixing_incidents

²² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disgrace_of_Gij%C3%B3n

sides in Bergamo on August 20, 2000 which ended 1–1. Atalanta scored at the end of the first half and Pistoiese equalised three minutes from full-time. Atalanta qualified for the second round. Snai, which organises betting on Italian football, said later it had registered suspiciously heavy betting on the result and many of the bets were for a 1–0 halftime score and a full-time score of 1–1²³.

In 2004, Portuguese Police launched the operation Apito Dourado and named several Portuguese club presidents and football personalities as suspects of match fixing, including FC Porto's chairman Pinto da Costa.

In January 2005, the German Football Association (DFB) and German prosecutors launched separate probes into charges that referee Robert Hoyzer bet on and fixed several matches that he worked, including a German Cup tie. Hoyzer later admitted to the allegations; it has been reported that he was involved with Croat gambling syndicates, and also implicated other referees and players in the match fixing scheme. The first arrests in the Hoyzer investigation were made on January 28 in Berlin, and Hoyzer himself was arrested on February 12 after new evidence apparently emerged to suggest that he had been involved in fixing more matches than he had admitted to. Hoyzer has been banned for life from football by the DFB. On March 10, a second referee, Dominik Marks, was arrested after being implicated in the scheme by Hoyzer. Still later (March 24), it was reported that Hoyzer had told investigators that the

gambling ring he was involved with had access to UEFA's referee assignments for international matches and Champions League and UEFA Cup fixtures several days before UEFA publicly announced them. Ultimately, Hoyzer was sentenced to serve 2 years and 5 months in prison²⁴.

In July 2005, Italian Serie B champions Genoa was relegated to last place in the division by the sporting justice, and therefore condemned to relegation in Serie C1, after it was revealed that they bribed their opponents in the final match of the season, Venezia to throw the match. Club president Enrico Preziosi was banned for five years after being guilty by the sporting justice. Genoa won the match 3–2 and had apparently secured promotion to Serie A²⁵.

In 2008 many fixing cases have been registered: The Fix: Book by Declan Hill alleges that in the 2006 World Cup, the group game between Ghana and Italy, the round-of-16 game between Ghana and Brazil, and the Italy-Ukraine quarter-final were all fixed by Asian gambling syndicates to whom the final scores were known in advance. The German Football Federation (DFB) and German Football League (DFL) looked into claims made in a Der Spiegel interview with Hill that two Bundesliga matches were fixed by William Bee Wah Lim a fugitive with a 2004 conviction for match-fixing²⁶.

On October 1, it was reported that a Spanish judge who headed an investigation against Russian Mafia figures uncovered information

²³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_match-fixing_incidents#:~:text=In%20February%201999%20a%20Malaysian,of%20a%20corrupt%20security%20officer.

²⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2005_German_football_match-fixing_scandal

²⁵ <https://www.footballhistory.org/league/serie-a.html>

²⁶ <http://www.theage.com.au/news/sport/world-cup-matches-fixed-says-author/2008/08/31/1220121049179.html>

alleging that the mobsters may have attempted to fix the 2007–08 UEFA Cup semi-final between eventual champion Zenit St. Petersburg and Bayern Munich. Both clubs denied any knowledge of the alleged scheme. Prosecutors in the German state of Bavaria, home to Bayern, later announced that they did not have enough evidence to justify a full investigation²⁷.

On October 4, suspicious online betting on the game between Norwich City and Derby County led some to question the validity of the Football League match. Gamblers in Asia were said to have placed a large amount of money down during halftime, which raised concerns over the outcome. The inquiry by The Football Association found no evidence that would suggest the match was fixed. Derby County ended up winning the match 2–1²⁸.

In November 2009, German police arrested 17 people on suspicion of fixing at least 200 soccer matches in 9 countries. Among the suspected games were those from the top leagues of Austria, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia, and Turkey, and games from the second highest leagues of Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. Three contests from the Champions League were also under investigation, and 12 from the Europa League²⁹.

The Bosnian club, NK Travnik, completed a training camp in Switzerland in the summer of 2009, with test matches against the clubs Neuchâtel Xamax (2-3), Servette FC Genève (1-3) and FC Sion (1-4). It became

known that a betting syndicate from Asia was financially involved in the costs of the training camp. The president of FC Sion, Christian Constantin, publicly voiced the suspicions that the Bosnians let win FC Sion³⁰.

In Switzerland, in 2011, 22 matches of the Challenge League and six test games were affected. At least one attempt to manipulate games of the Super League had occurred, but the addressed player reported the bribery attempt to the federation. Two suspects have been arrested. (Erklärung der Staatsanwaltschaft im Wortlaut)³¹.

In June 2011, trials started for people allegedly involved in fixing Finnish football matches. One team, Tampere United was indefinitely suspended from Finnish football for accepting payments from a person known for match-fixing³².

In July 2011, as part of a major match-fixing investigation by authorities in Turkey, nearly 60 people suspected to be involved with fixing games were detained by İstanbul Police Department Organized Crime Control Bureau and then arrested by the court. The case did not come to a conclusion yet and the teams that are being accused of match-fixing are participating in the Turkish league currently³³.

²⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_match-fixing_incidents#cite_note-23

²⁸ <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2008/dec/05/norwich-derby-fa-investigation-betting-championship>

²⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/21/sports/soccer/21fix.html>

³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_European_football_match-fixing_scandal

³¹ <https://www.waz.de/sport/dfb-affaere-die-erklaerung-der-staatsanwaltschaft-im-wortlaut-id11248453.html>

³² <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-13736085>

³³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Turkish_football_match-fixing_scandal

In December 2013, six people in Britain, including Blackburn forward DJ Campbell, were arrested for allegedly fixing football games. The arrests were made by the National Crime Agency after release of a report from FederBet, a Brussels-based gambling watchdog, an organization created by the online bookmakers to watch the flow of bets across Europe³⁴.

Match-fixing in badminton

In 1985, English badminton player Steve Baddeley told *The Times*, "There is no doubt at all that the Chinese sometimes fix matches". Denmark badminton player Kirsten Larsen accused Chinese players Li Lingwei and Han Aiping of fixing their finals match during that year's Chinese National Badminton Championships³⁵.

During the 2014 Japan Open, Danish Badminton Athletes Commission president Hans-Kristian Vittinghus was asked via Facebook by a man he met from prior tournaments if he would be interested in fixing matches. Vittinghus declined and later found out the same person approached Danish player Kim Astrup with the same offer. The two went to the Badminton World Federation (BWF) who then requested they re-engage the person in order to find out their identity³⁶.

Match-fixing in boxing

On September 22, 1922 at the Vélodrome Buffalo in Paris, France, the reigning World Light Heavyweight Champion Georges Carpentier took on Battling Siki in what was supposed to be a fixed fight, according to Siki. During the fight, Carpentier went back on a previous arrangement to not hurt Siki, although it is debated by Smithsonian.com writer Gilbert King whether or not Carpentier was in on the fix or if it was arranged by someone from his corner without his knowledge. Siki then decided to fight Carpenter without letting up, but was eventually disqualified in a controversial decision by referee M. Henri Bernstein. Later the decision was reversed and Siki was crowned the World Light Heavyweight Champion.

Match-fixing in cricket

In 1979, Somerset deliberately declared their innings in their Benson & Hedges Cup one-day match against Worcestershire closed after only one over was completed. This plan was not motivated by gambling, but was instead meant to manipulate tie-breaking rules for Somerset's benefit and assure qualification for the quarterfinals of the tournament. Although the plan was not against the letter of the rules, it was widely condemned by both media and cricket officials, and Somerset was expelled from that year's tournament in response.

³⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2011/jul/07/turkey-match-fixing>

³⁵ Eaton, Richard (16 December 1985). "Badminton: Chinese accused after grand prix finals". *The Times*. London, England.

³⁶ "Man tried to fix Japan Open matches". *The Japan Times*. April 9, 2015.

Match-fixing in handball

In 2012, several French handball players from the Montpellier club were arrested on allegations they fixed matches.³⁷ In June 2015, the French government pressed charges against the alleged Montpellier fixers who included Olympic medalist Nikola Karabatic, his brother Luka Karabatic and six others Montpellier players. Prosecutors alleged Montpellier, who had already sealed the French handball championship, purposefully lost to Cesson in May 2012. French authorities were tipped off to the alleged fix when discovering that over 100,000 euros in bets had been placed on the low-stakes game that prosecutors contend should have only garnered a few thousand euros in wagers. In July 2015, the 16 people indicted by French authorities for their part in the match fixing scandal—including the Karabatic brothers—were found guilty. Nikola Karabatic was fined 10,000 euros and the largest fine on 30,000 euros went to Mladen Bojinovic. None of the people were given jail sentences, despite the prosecutors request.³⁸ The Karabatic brothers appealed the decision and in 2017, but lost and a new ruling made by the Disciplinary Committee of the French Handball Federation required Nikola Karabatic to sit out six games and Luka Karabatic to sit out two.³⁹

³⁷ ["Montpellier players arrested over match-fixing"](#). Reuters. 30 September 2012.

³⁸ ["French handball star Karabatic found guilty of match-fixing"](#). Radio France Internationale. 11 July 2015.

³⁹ Szekeres, Ibolya (November 12, 2017). ["New verdict in match-fixing case of Karabatic brothers"](#). *timeoutmag.com*. Time Out Magazine.

Match-fixing in horse racing

May 2011—Following a major investigation as a result of suspicious betting activity on more than one betting exchange and with traditional bookmakers, the British Horseracing Authority (BHA) charged 13 individuals, including five jockeys and two owners, with "serious breaches" of the rules of racing in relation to 10 races between January and August 2009, the principal of which is of "deliberately not riding a horse to obtain the best possible placing for personal reward or knowing it has been laid to lose". It had been mooted that the charges are as part of a multi-million pound betting scandal which saw each of the jockeys pocket £5,000 for each race from criminal gangs who bet on them not to win.¹⁴ After an 11-day hearing, on December 14 the BHA announced that it had found 11 of the 13 guilty of a range of offences and banned them for periods ranging between six months, 12 years (in effect being the end of the jockey's career), and 14 years for the owners implicated (who were said to be the instigators). The scale and complexity of the case was said to be unprecedented in the history of the BHA.¹⁵ Indeed, it may well be the biggest sports corruption case to come before a national governing body in the United Kingdom⁴⁰.

⁴⁰ https://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/813645/K_Carpenter_ISLR_Match-fixing_Article.pdf

Match-fixing in snooker

In 2009, snooker player Stephen Maguire acknowledged through his management company that police had questioned him about allegations of match-fixing at the UK Championship in Telford, England on December 15, 2008.

In 2010, allegations were made by the British newspaper News of the World that snooker champion John Higgins had accepted a £261,000 bribe from undercover reporters in Kiev, Ukraine to throw frames. Higgins denied the bribery and match fixing allegations.[129] During an investigation of the events, the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA) placed Higgins on suspension. Later that year, a WPBSA endorsed tribunal found Higgins guilty of accepting a bribe but found no evidence of match fixing.

In 2016, Irish snooker player Leo Fernandez was banned from the sport for 15 months by the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA) for manipulating part of a match. While it was not a full manipulation of the match's outcome, Fernandez had contact with people that placed a prop bet which said he would chose to shoot the first foul shot of the game. Fernandez did opt to take first foul shot, thus making the bet successful. The WPBSA ruled that was a violation of their corruption bylaws.

Match-fixing in tennis

In 2007, French tennis player Arnaud Clément claimed he was offered a bribe to fix a match, which he turned down, but added, "I won't say where or under what circumstances". Clément feared divulging more details on the bribe would have negative consequences on his career.

In 2008, the Association of Tennis Professionals cleared Russian tennis player Nikolay Davydenko from allegations that he fixed a match against Martin Vassallo Arguello in Poland in 2007. In 2016, an investigation found that several millions of dollars were placed on the match from Russian-based accounts. Leaked files to the joint Buzzfeed and BBC investigators found 82 instances where Davydenko had sent or received text messages from the suspected head of an Italian sports betting syndicate.

3.3 Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at European level

The global nature of match-fixing is due to its close links to larger-scale crime, often organised by well-resourced international syndicates which are fixing matches on an industrial scale.

Unfortunately, the official statistics at European level are limited to very few studies, including the most recent one "*Match-fixing in sport: A mapping of criminal law provisions in EU 27*" (March 2012). So, IAM research team has been able to find in the accessible sources and literature very few data analysis and statistics revealing the scope of the problem.

However, as indicated in the "*Match-fixing in sport: A mapping of criminal law provisions in EU 27*" study, based on the media attention generated by betting related match-fixing and on the recent increase in work around this issue, one could conclude that match-fixing is more widespread than previously thought (Oxford Research 2010, 19-20). Recent research has attempted to

provide information on betting related cases dating back to 2000, or for the last decade. However, results do not always coincide and there are also differences, and sometimes confusion around suspected and proven cases, that make it difficult to have official statistics. In the latest years, some estimates have been published by or for sporting bodies or betting operators.

The study “*Mapping of corruption in sport in the EU*” (DG EAC, 2018) revealed that despite a scarcity of empirical research on overall rates of corruption in sport, evidence from the rapid review suggests a relatively high concentration of corruption issues in Europe compared to the rest of the world. It is widely accepted in the literature that sporting competitions in Europe need to be particularly alert to corruption risks given the global success and coverage of sporting events organised there (Andreff, 2016; Forrest, 2012; Gorse and Chadwick, 2011). An inventory of cases ranked by continent recently identified Europe as the geographical region with the highest rates of sport manipulation (Sorbonne and ICSS, 2014). A statistical analysis of 2.089 cases of corruption in sport, provided by Gorse and Chadwick (2011) showed that, relative to all continents, Europe had both the highest levels of doping (922) and match-fixing (30) cases.

Overall the (2011) study covered a database of match-fixing (betting related), match-fixing (non-betting related), misuse of ‘inside information’ for betting purposes, and doping cases.

The data analysis offered the following key points:

- 2,73% of cases collated were examples of match-fixing (betting and non-betting related) with;
- 1,63% of the cases being examples of the misuse of inside information for betting purposes;
- Of the 57 match-fixing cases analysed (betting and non-betting related), 85,96% took place in Europe (52.63%);
- Majority of cases (70%) that occurred in Europe over the given time period (2000- 2010) were in football;
- 57,89% of match-fixing cases in sport are examples of matches fixed to defraud betting operators (this includes both licensed and unlicensed operators); non-betting related match-fixing occurred in 42,11% of cases.

It is also clear from the data collected that match-fixing is more prevalent in certain sports, with football, and horseracing accounting for the majority of betting related match-fixing followed by tennis. The highest rates of betting-related match-fixing in Europe were found in the UK (4 cases), Italy (3 cases) and Germany (2 cases).

A greater number of studies have focused on trends in the prevalence of match-fixing, specifically with a number of scholars expressing concerns regarding its proliferation (e.g. Claramunt, 2018; Deutscher, Diman and Humphreys, 2017). However, based on the available data, project team can firmly assure that further investigation, data and reliable statistics in the field of sport manipulation at European level are strongly needed as the present lack of such data can be assumed as a

significant challenge in planning of further activities, initiatives and policies to prevent and combat match-fixing.

3.4 European legislation and documents in the field of match-fixing

In the present section of the IAM project research, the project team has created a reference to the main European legislation and documents, relevant to the analysed phenomenon.

*The Council of the European Union*⁴¹

- Council (2002). Decision of the Council 2002/187/JHA on setting up Eurojust with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime, February 28, Brussels, OJ L 63/1 of 06/03/2002.⁴²
- Council (2003). Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA on combating corruption in the private sector, July 22, Brussels, L 192/54 of 31/07/2003.⁴³
- Council (2008a). Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the United Nations Convention against corruption, September 25, Brussels, 2008/801/EC.⁴⁴
- Council (2008b). Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA on the fight against organised crime, October 24, Brussels, OJ L 300/42 of 11/11/2008.⁴⁵
- Council (2009). Decision 2009/371/JHA on establishing the European Police Office (Europol), April 6, Brussels, OJ L 121/37 of 15/05/2009.⁴⁶
- Council (2010). Decision 2010/88/CFSP/JHA on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement between the European Union and Japan on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, November 30, Brussels, OJ L39 of 12/02/2010, p.19.⁴⁷
- Council. (2011a). Joint investigation teams manual, November 4, Brussels, 13598/09 COPEN 178 ENFOPOL 218 EUROJUST 55 EJM 35.⁴⁸

⁴¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003F0568>

⁴² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002D0187>

⁴³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003F0568>

⁴⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=celex:32008D0801>

⁴⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32008F0841>

⁴⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009D0371>

⁴⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32010D0088>

⁴⁸ <https://e-justice.europa.eu/fileDownload.do?id=e0e6a6a0-4941-4da4-ace4-6efd5a4b6d21>

- Council. (2011b). Council Conclusions on combating match-fixing: Notices from European Union Institutions, Bodies, Offices and Agencies, December 23, Brussels, 2011/C 378/01.⁴⁹

European Commission

- European Commission. (2007). Report to the Council based on Article 9 of the Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA of 22 July 2003 on combating corruption in the private sector, June 18, Brussels, COM(2007) 328 final.
- European Commission. (2011b). Communication: Developing the European Dimension in Sport, January 18, Brussels, COM(2011) 12 final.⁵⁰
- European Commission. (2011e). Communication: Fighting corruption in the EU, June 6.⁵¹
- European Commission. (2011f). Report to the European Parliament and the Council based on Article 9 of Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA of 22 July 2003 on combating corruption in the private sector, June 6, Brussels, COM(2011) 309 final.⁵²
- European Commission. (2011i). Proposal for a Regulation of the European parliament and of the council establishing "Erasmus for all", The union programme for education, training, youth and sport, November 23, Brussels, 2011/0371 (COD).⁵³
- European Commission. (2011j). Expert Group "Good governance". Report from the first meeting, December 6, Brussels.⁵⁴

European Parliament

- European Parliament. (2009). Resolution on the integrity of online gambling, March 10, Brussels, 2008/2215(INI).⁵⁵
- European Parliament. (2011a). Opinion of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, for the Committee on Culture and Education, on the European dimension in sport, Rapporteur: Emine Bozkurt, October 3, Brussels, (2011/2087(INI)).⁵⁶

⁴⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2011:378:0001:0002:EN:PDF>

⁵⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0012:FIN:EN:PDF>

⁵¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0308>

⁵² <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/16d9f278-ebab-49a8-97ca-604a6951349e>

⁵³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A52011PC0788>

⁵⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=25002&no=1>

⁵⁵ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ed5954e3-fa56-4ead-a9be-bc544c77fc6d/language-en>

⁵⁶ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=REPORT&reference=A7-2011-0385&language=EN&mode=XML>

- European Parliament. (2012). Resolution on the European dimension in sport, February 2, Brussels, 2011/2087(INI).⁵⁷

Council of Europe

- Council of Europe. (1997). Resolution: Twenty Guiding Principles for the fight against Corruption, November 6, Strasbourg, (97) 24.⁵⁸
- Council of Europe. (1999). Criminal Convention on Corruption, January 27, Strasbourg, ETS. No. 173.⁵⁹
- Council of Europe/GRECO. (2005). Evaluation Report on Portugal, First Evaluation Round, July 1, Strasbourg, Greco RC-I (2005) 2E⁶⁰
- Council of Europe/Enlarged Partial Agreement for Sport (2008). Report of the Secretary General, 11th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, December 10-12, Athens, EPAS (2009)INF14.⁶¹
- Council of Europe/GRECO. (2009). Corruption in Sport. Presentations and summary record. December 16, Strasbourg , Greco (2009) 28.⁶²
- Council of Europe/Enlarged Partial Agreement for Sport, by Kos, D. (2011a). Provisions of international legal instruments on treating bribery in sport as a crime, March 28, Strasbourg, EPAS (2011) 23. ⁶³
- Council of Europe/Enlarged Partial Agreement for Sport, by Kos, D. (2011b). Conclusions following analysis of match-fixing cases. Bribery Cases in Sport since 2000, annex, May 17, Strasbourg, EPAS (2011) 36.⁶⁴
- Council of Europe. (2011b). Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on promotion of the integrity of sport against manipulation of results, notably match-fixing, September 28, Strasbourg, CM/Rec(2011)10.⁶⁵
- Council of Europe/Parliamentary Assembly, by Brasseur, A. 2012. The need to combat match-fixing, March 6, Strasbourg.⁶⁶

⁵⁷ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2012-0025+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

⁵⁸ <https://rm.coe.int/16806cc17c>

⁵⁹ <https://rm.coe.int/168007f3f5>

⁶⁰ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/portugal>

⁶¹ https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016805d1d1d

⁶² <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806cd08d>

⁶³ https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/sport/library/studies/study-sports-fraud-final-version_en.pdf

⁶⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/sport/library/studies/study-sports-fraud-final-version_en.pdf

⁶⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52012PC0655>

- Council of Europe *Convention* on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. Magglingen/Macolin, 18.IX.2014.⁶⁷

Eurojust

- Eurojust (2007). Annual Report 2006.⁶⁸

Europol

- Europol (2004). Rapport 2004 sur la criminalité organisée dans l'Union européenne. December, Luxembourg.⁶⁹

United Nations

- United Nations (2000). Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the protocols thereto, November 15, New York, Resolutions 55/25.⁷⁰
- United Nations (2003). Resolution 58/4: United Nations Convention Against Corruption, October 31, New York, Resolution 58/4.⁷¹



⁶⁶ <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-en.asp?FileID=18102&lang=en>

⁶⁷ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sport/manipulation-of-sports-competitions>

⁶⁸ www.eurojust.europa.eu/doclibrary/corporate/eurojust%20Annual%20Reports/Annual%20Report%202006/Annual-Report-2006-EN.pdf

⁶⁹ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=REPORT&reference=A7-2013-0307&language=fr&mode=XML>

⁷⁰ https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf

⁷¹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf

4. Match-fixing – State of art in the project countries

BULGARIA

Match-fixing definition

Illegal sports betting and match fixing represent a real threat for legal economy and a serious challenge to the integrity, credibility, values and principles of sport competition. Corruption may damage various sports, undermining participants and supporters' enthusiasm.

Moreover, this phenomenon may result in huge losses for states in terms of revenues. A coordinated action between sport federations, bookmakers, competent institutions and member states is needed in order to preserve the integrity of sport and fight against corruption and organized crime.

The report, compiled by the ICSS and the Sorbonne University in Paris, said that 80 percent of global sports betting was being carried out on illegal markets, placing it beyond the reach of regulators and investigators. Technology and live television have transformed the sports betting market in recent years, allowing viewers to bet on a wider range of events and gamble in real time as a match progresses.

The rapid evolution of the global sports betting market has seen an increased risk of infiltration by organised crime and money laundering. Alongside this, the transformation of the nature of betting, with

In a Report (2007/2261(INI))⁷² from 14 April 2008 on the White Paper on Sport, Manolis Mavrommatis highlighted that “sport plays a very important role in European society, parts of competition sport, however, are confronted with new threats and challenges, such as commercial pressure, the exploitation of young players and sportsmen and sportswomen, doping, racism, violence, match fixing, corruption, betting fraud and money laundering” and “sports betting activities have developed in an uncontrolled manner (particularly cross-border betting on the Internet), whereas a growing number of matches have been fixed and whereas betting-related scandals have recently come to light in EU Member States, threatening the integrity of sport and sporting competitions” calls on the European Commission and Member States to introduce legislation and/or strengthen existing regulations in particular, problems of ambush marketing, internet piracy and unlawful sports betting should be addressed as a priority by Member States and the Commission.

⁷²<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A6-2008-0149+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>

Bulgaria is a party to several Conventions and other international integrity instruments such as:

- Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention;
- European Convention on the Violence and Misconduct of Spectators at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches (currently in denial);
- Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Approach to Security, Safety and Business Approach to Football Matches and Other Sporting Events; (currently in ratification, signed by Bulgaria in 2016);
- Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions;

The Penal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria clearly defines what is "match fixing". In Chapter „CRIMES AGAINST SPORT“, art. 307B. „Who, through violence, fraud, intimidation or otherwise unlawful, induces another to influence the development or outcome of a sporting event administered by a sports organization“⁷³. Physical Activities and Sports Act⁷⁴ in Bulgaria have a separate chapter for doping prevention and fight, but the rest of negative aspects, occurring in sport are mentioned only in the final texts of the legislation with the following paragraph: "Fair play" are ethical rules of conduct for persons directly or indirectly involved in the administration or practice of physical activity and sport, with a view to ensuring the personal dignity of each individual, creating a spirit of mutual respect between athletes and preventing negative manifestations in

sports.” Law for protection of public order during sports events has been adopted in 2004 and updated recently in 2019⁷⁵. The document ensures the legal framework of the physical security of fans and visitors during sport events, but it is not mentioning the integrity aspects either. The sector “National Center for the Security of Sports Events“ has been established and is operating within the Directorate General of the National Police of the Ministry of Interior. Ministry of Youth and Sports, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior, is a member of the Standing Monitoring Committee of the T-RV Convention.

An interview of Krassen Kralev, minister of youth and sport in Bulgaria has stated that: "I am proud that during the Bulgarian presidency of the Council of the EU we managed to return to the EU agenda the issue of match-fixing, which has been stagnant in recent years," Kralev said as Bulgaria hosted a meeting of European Commission Expert Group “Integrity” during #EU2018BG ⁷⁶ . "Another step in this direction was only a month ago, when UEFA signed an agreement for the exchange of information with the European Sports Safety Association (ESSA). And according to the ESSA report for 2017, out of 266 signals for suspicious bets in sports, 160 are for tennis matches and 45 for football matches. These two sports form 77% of the cases, but there is an increase in all other sports, which in 2016 were only 8%, and last year were three

⁷³https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/1589654529?fbclid=IwAR2-3cx9nlarDXY_DLN-nocGZMacib8EjKKy031XLkgwiwd_Bh7hbEW7LVw

⁷⁴http://mpes.government.bg/Documents/Documents/Zakoni/2019/ZAKON_za_fiziceskoto_vyzpitane_i_sporta_13_08_2019.pdf

⁷⁵http://mpes.government.bg/Documents/Documents/Zakoni/2019/ZAKON_za_opazvane_na_obsestveniq_red_pri_provezdaneto_na_sportni_meropriqtiq.pdf

⁷⁶<https://trud.bg/%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%B2-%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0-%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%83%D1%81-%D0%B2-%D0%B5%D1%81-%D0%B7%D0%B0-%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%87%D1%84%D0%B8%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%BD/>

times more. However, the fact that 144 of the signals are in Europe is worrying, which puts our continent convincingly in the first place in these statistics," said Krasen Kralev. Minister Kralev noted that at the national level the Bulgarian Football Union (BFU) is also making serious efforts against match-fixing and according to the official statistics of the UEFA system for submitting signals for manipulating football matches in the 2017-2018 season, only one signal has been submitted for dubious match in Bulgaria. In February 2018, a contract was signed between the Bulgarian Football Union and the World Leader in the analysis and launch of sports data and digital content - Sportradar⁷⁷.

Bulgaria is a party to the European Convention on the Violence and Misconduct of Spectators at Sporting Events in particular at Football Matches and a procedure is currently under way to ratify the new Council of Europe Convention on an integrated approach to safety, security and service at football matches and other sports events signed by Bulgaria in 2016.

The two main and most important regulations in Bulgaria that address the challenges of illegal betting and match-fixing are the Penal Code and the Gambling Act (GA)⁷⁸. In the Penal Code, which has the task of protecting from criminal encroachments the personality and rights of citizens and the overall legal order established in the country and determines which socially dangerous acts are crimes and what penalties are imposed on them and establishes the cases when measures

can be imposed instead of punishment for social impact and education there is a whole chapter that deals with crimes in sports and in particular the match-fixing and illegal betting. In Art. 307 para. B., it is clearly emphasized that "who by violence, fraud, intimidation or otherwise unlawfully induces another to influence the development or outcome of a sporting event administered by a sports organization, if the offense is not a more serious crime, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to six years and a fine of one thousand to ten thousand leva". In Art. 307 para. V., the topic "negotiating the outcome of a sports match" is also touched upon, adding the following hypothetical situation "who promises, offers or gives to another a benefit that is not followed to influence or why he has influenced the development or the result of a sports competition administered by a sports organization shall be punishable by imprisonment of one to six years and a fine of five thousand to fifteen thousand BGN.". The penalties are even more severe if they involve persons under 18 years of age or the person who is involved in illegal activities against sports in Bulgaria is from a management or control body of a sports organization, sports judge, delegate or other person, during or on the occasion of execution of its service or function. Then the punishment is imprisonment from two to eight years and a fine from ten thousand to twenty thousand BGN (Art. 307).

The other basic law, which regulates the problems and challenges with arranging matches and illegal betting on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is the Gambling Act, which regulates the terms and conditions for organizing gambling games, as well as

⁷⁷ <https://www.varna24.bg/sport/787442.html>

⁷⁸ <https://www.lex.bg/laws/ldoc/2135783265>

determines the order and manner of interaction in implementing measures, prevention, and control of the organization of illegal gambling activities, mediation and assistance by individuals and legal entities to organizers of illegal gambling activities, as well as measures in the field of information security.

Many federations and sports associations in various documents have expressed a desire and readiness to oppose match-fixing and illegal betting. An example of this is the Bulgarian Football Union (BFU). The Bulgarian Football Union has a firm and active policy to combat unregulated practices in the most popular game. In this regard, in recent years the Bulgarian Football Union has been actively cooperating with representatives of the world leader in the analysis and launch of sports data and digital content - Sportradar. For this, a two-year contract was signed in February 2018 with the company Sportradar, which provides a unique system for monitoring suspicious bets around the world and identifies suspicious activities and irregularities in this area, in order to combat match-fixing and to keep prestige of football and sports. The main topics under this contract are the observance of the principles of fair play, the fight against match-fixing, doping and racism, as well as the overall protection of the prestige of football.

The Disciplinary Regulations (DR) of the Bulgarian Tennis Federation determine the internal norms of the federation regarding disciplinary violations, rules and procedures for imposing penalties and their implementation and regulate issues related to the behavior and discipline of clubs,

teams, managers, coaches, athletes, activists, delegates, judges, technical and support staff. The purpose of the DR is to facilitate compliance with the competition rules and regulations of the BFT by all related to the practice of this sport in Bulgaria.

Anti-money laundering legislation

Bulgarian anti-money laundering (AML) rules apply only to local companies. Bulgarian AML rules were adopted at a time when only land-based gambling was allowed in Bulgaria. They do not take into account potential online cross-border activities of foreign companies which were made possible under the Gambling Act 2012 of Directive 2005/60/EC on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing provides that the “information referred to in paragraph 1” (that is, information where reasonable grounds to suspect that money laundering or terrorist financing is committed or attempted) must be forwarded to the financial information unit (FIU) “of the member state in whose territory the institution or person forwarding the information is situated”. Therefore, no submission of AML rules to the Bulgarian State Agency National Security (SANS) or reporting to a local SANS is required by foreign licensees, however, provided that the licensee is subject to AML rules in its home member country.

The regulatory authorities in Bulgaria

State Commission on Gambling - www.dkh.minfin.bg/en

The State Commission on Gambling is the main supervisory and regulatory body in the

gambling industry, and is generally entitled to issue licences and supervise activities.

Match-fixing related cases

Despite constant rumors of manipulation of sports matches in Bulgaria, the evidence for this are not enough and there are almost no convicted persons about that. Project team has highlighted some of the cases related to the participation of Bulgarian teams in the manipulation of results.

- In 2019, the Disciplinary Commission of the Bulgarian Football Union punished FC Vereya (Stara Zagora) with an effective transfer from the First Professional Football League to the Second Professional League⁷⁹.
- In 1998, the former vice-president of "Metalurg" (Pernik) Kaloyan Stoyanov and four former football players of the team announced that the team had played simulatively against two other teams from the Bulgarian Premier League. After this case, the team of "Metallurg" was removed from the Premier League⁸⁰.
- In 1993, FC "Yantra" (Veliko Turnovo), team from Group B of Bulgaria Football League tried to bribe players of "Beroe" (Stara Zagora), with which they played for the Cup of Bulgaria. Evidence was found after a police operation during the bribery and the Yantra (Veliko

Turnovo) team was removed from the tournament⁸¹.

- One of the most strange attempts to manipulate the results of a sports match happened at the end of the 1994/95 season. Spartak (Varna) needed a convincing victory against Lesicheri (Veliko Turnovo) to displace Rakovski (Ruse) from first place and enter Group A. The result is 15:0. The Bulgarian Football Union doubts and orders a replay of the match. The second match ended again with a huge victory for Spartak. The team beats with 15:0 and enters in Bulgarian Premier League. with a better goal difference than the team of Rakovski (Ruse). There is no evidence of manipulation of the result and the team remain in the Bulgarian Premier League⁸².
- The most recent case of convicted Bulgarian footballers for manipulating matches is from 2016. Then Daniel Gyaurov, Mario Filipov and Grigor Grigorov received one-year suspended sentences with a 3-year probation period and were fined BGN 1,000 each for promised money to footballers from the youth national team of Bulgaria under 19 (set 1995) in an attempt to adjust the result of the match with Germany at Euro 2014 in Hungary⁸³.

⁷⁹ <https://topsport.bg/vereya/bfs-izhvarli-vereya-ot-parvenstvoto-zaradi-manipulirani-machove.html>

⁸⁰ https://www.capital.bg/politika_i_ikonomika/sport/1999/08/07/251670_uvolniha_metalurg_ot_elitnata_grupa_za_simulativna_igra/

⁸¹ <https://football24.bg/novina/27186-hronika-na-padenieto-na-yantra-gabrovo-%d1%96%d1%96-chast>

⁸² <https://football24.bg/novina/114767-parche-ot-istoriyata-kak-ot-spartak-dva-pyti-vozyat-fk-lesicheri-do-varna-za-da-go-razgromyat>

⁸³ <https://btvnovinite.bg/sport/trima-osadeni-za-opit-za-urezhhdane-na-mach-na-mladezhkite-nacionali.html>

Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at national level

Unfortunately there is big gap of sport related statistics on national level in Bulgaria and thus why, there is no official data about match-fixing cases that the research team can present. The only related data that can be highlighted in the data retrieved from the gambling industry that is partially connected to the match-fixing in some dimensions. The gambling industry in the world is one of the fastest growing economic sector, which is justified by the flexibility of companies and the speed with which they perceive and apply all technological innovations. Bulgaria is no exception. In just one year, the sector has grown by almost 7%. In the annual report of the Bulgarian Trade Association of Manufacturers and Organizers of the Gaming Industry (BTAPOI)⁸⁴, it is clear that as of September 30, 2019 there are 942 gaming halls in the country. Revenues generated by the gaming industry in the State Budget for 2018 amount to BGN 221.6 million, which is 10.5% more than in 2017. For the nine-month reporting period from January 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019, nearly BGN 175 million were paid, which determines a relatively stable and growing level of tax revenues in the treasury in view of the growth of installed facilities and issued licenses.

⁸⁴ <https://btagi.org/>

GREECE

Match-fixing definition

Sport engages billions of people. It is a global symbol of fair play and a source of great joy for many people, whether participating, attending or watching events. Nowadays sport involves political and economic activity at the global level, particularly in the bidding process to host prestigious events including the Olympic Games, the FIFA World Cup and similar international events.

Unfortunately, the corruption in sport is a reality and has many forms. Sport is threatened by many scandals that have damaged sport's reputation. Referees and players can take bribes to fix matches. Club owners can demand kickbacks for player transfers. Companies and governments can rig bids for construction contracts. Also complex techniques are used to launder money, mainly through sponsorship, advertising arrangements or through the purchase of clubs, players and image rights.

Aside from the classic forms of corruption, sport corruption has its own language for specific corrupt acts. One form of sport corruption is match-fixing. Match fixing has impacted a wide range of sports. It not only impacts low-level games, but also high-profile events such as World Cup qualifiers, European Championship qualifiers, and even Champions League and Olympic Games.

Match-fixing describes a situation where the results of a match or events that take place during the course of a match are arranged in advance. A wide variety of different actions can fall into the category of match-fixing. These can include acting passively to shape the progress of a match, and deliberately allowing an opponent to score goals or points.

There are basically two types of match-fixing: betting-related match-fixing (with the primary aim of achieving an economic gain) and sports-related match-fixing (motivated essentially by the desire to qualify for a competition).

Match-fixing, even though often closely intertwined with betting, can be either profit or non-profit driven. Equally, it can be initiated and managed by organised crime multi-level organisations, corporate structured clusters of individuals, flat networks of individuals or small unorganised clusters of opportunity driven individuals (Manoli & Antonopoulos, 2015).

There is not an agreed definition about match-fixing. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, match-fixing is '(in sport) the action or practice of dishonestly determining the outcome of a match before it is played.' Moreover, according to the Council of Europe 'Manipulation of sports competitions' means an intentional arrangement, act or mission aimed at an improper alteration of the result or the course of a sports competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable

nature of the aforementioned sports competition with a view to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others. This definition covers match-fixing specifically, and exclude doping and public order violation such as hooliganism.

Moreover, Lamberti (2014) provided another definition: 'A fixed match has occurred when a match is played to a completely or partially predetermined result, violating the rules of the game, and often the law.' This comprehensive definition captures not only aiming to achieve a pre-determined final result, but also the efforts to achieve a partially pre-determined result, which includes activities such as spot-fixing⁸⁵, point-shaving⁸⁶ and tanking.

In Greece the most common used definition of match-fixing is the following: 'Dishonest activity with the intention of manipulating a match, usually for financial gain (most often through gambling). This includes influencing the result of the match and also less significant match-events (e.g. the timing or number of bookings, red cards, throw-ins etc.)'.

⁸⁵ **Spot-fixing** is illegal activity in a sport in which a specific aspect of a game, unrelated to the final result but upon which a betting market exists, is fixed in an attempt to ensure a certain result in a proposition bet; examples include something as minor as timing a no ball or wide delivery in cricket, or timing the first throw-in or corner in association football. Spot-fixing differs from match fixing, in which the final result of a match is fixed; or point shaving, in which corrupt players (or officials) attempt to limit the margin of victory of the favoured team. Spot-fixing is more difficult to detect than match fixing or point shaving, and by its nature can be perpetrated by a lone fraudulent player without needing any other players or officials to co-operate.

⁸⁶ **Point shaving** is a type of match fixing where the perpetrators try to prevent a team from covering a published point spread. Unlike other forms of sports betting, spread betting invariably motivates point shaving. A point shaving scheme generally involves a sports gambler and one or more players of the team favored to win the game.

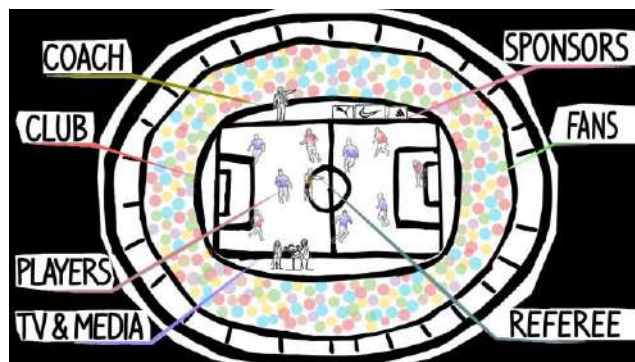


Figure1. Global perspective: the phenomenon match-fixing.

Legal situation of sport betting: Betting, in particular fixed-odds and pari-mutuel betting products (relating mostly to sports), has been exclusively awarded to Hellenic Organisation of Football Prognostics S.A. (OPAP). This exclusive right was initially awarded to OPAP for 20 years (i.e., until 2020) and was extended in 2011 – in relation to land-based betting only – by a further 10 years (i.e., until 2030). With the new law in 2011 (Law 4002/2011) online gambling operators can now apply for licenses to operate within the Greek market. The licensing procedure for online gambling service providers is described in Article 45 et seq. of Law 4002/2011 and it has to follow an international tender that is awarded to the highest bidder.

Macolin Convention: The European Convention on Manipulation of Sports has been signed by the Hellenic Republic in 2014 and has been ratified in June 2020.

The basis for Greek criminal law is the Greek Penal Code (pinikos kodikas), as well as some subsidiary laws such as the “Emergency measures to tackle violence in sport and other provisions” in Law 4326/2015 (Government Gazette A 49 /13.5.2015) and the sports law. The Greek

Code of Criminal Procedure is regulated in the "kodikas pinikis dikonomias".

Article 7 Manipulating Suspicious Match Handling Gambling⁸⁷ (Greek Penal Code, 2015)

1) The Hellenic Football Federation is obliged to transmit without delay to the Minister responsible for Sports, to the Chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Hellenic Parliament and to the Professional Sports Committee, the reports he receives from the European or the World Football Association or their affiliates companies or other organisations, about suspicious manipulation matches. Accordingly, the Minister responsible for Sports and the Professional Sports Committee shall forward to the Hellenic Football Federation reports or information obtained in connection with suspected manipulation matches.

2) The Professional Sports Committee, with a special reasoned decision, which takes into account, inter alia, the above reports, may remove groups, upon prior call and hearing, from the list of groups that may be included in the "Games" Pre-defined Performance Bets "of OPAP SA and all other companies that are legally active in Greece on betting.

3) In the event that such reports are made known to the Minister responsible for Sports, it may, by decision, postpone the start of the event or postpone its conduct on a date and time specified in consultation with the respective organizing authority and the teams involved.

With regard to corruption and bribery, Law 2725/1999 (Government Gazette A '121 / 17.6.1999) as amended by paragraph 6 of article 75 of Law 3057/2002, replaced by article 13 of Law 4049/2012 – "Amateur and professional sports and other provisions" Greek Sports Law has been established.

Article 132 Corruption – Bribery – Bidding for altering match result⁸⁸ (Greek Penal Code, 1999)

1) Any person who intervenes in an unlawful manner in order to influence the development, form or outcome of a match of any team or individual sport shall be punished by imprisonment of at least one (1) year and a fine of one hundred thousand (100,000) to five hundred thousand (500,000).

2) Whoever, for the same purpose, requires or accepts gifts or other benefits or any other provision or promise thereof shall be punished by imprisonment of at least two (2) years and a fine of two hundred thousand (200,000) to one million (1,000,000).

3) The same sentence of paragraph 2 of this article shall be punishable and anyone who for the same purpose provided in this paragraph offers, promises or promises to an athlete, coach, referee or administrative agent or other person connected in any way with the athlete, referee, club, AAA or TAA, gifts, benefits or other benefits.

4) If the offense referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3) has been achieved by the offender or if the match whose outcome is altered is included in domestic or foreign betting competitions then the offender is punished by imprisonment for up to ten (10) years.

5) If one of the perpetrators of the acts

⁸⁷ not official translation

⁸⁸ not official translation

referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 makes it possible to initiate the prevention of committing one of the crimes contemplated or in the same way contributes substantially to their punishment, he shall be exempt from the penalty for such offenses. If a criminal prosecution has not yet taken place, the Prosecutor of Infringement by a reasoned order shall refrain from prosecuting that person if that person has already committed any of the offenses referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, the court it imposes a reduced penalty on him under Article 83 of the Penal Code. In exceptional circumstances, the court, considering all the circumstances and in particular the extent of the involvement of the perpetrator in the criminal act and the extent of his contribution to his disclosure or punishment.

6) For the offenses referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, investigations and investigations carried out may include all actions under Article 253A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under the conditions set out therein. In the criminal proceedings for these crimes, witness protection measures may be taken in accordance with Article 9 of Law 2928/2001.

7) In addition to the abovementioned penalties, persons subject to the offenses referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall also be subject to disciplinary action for breach of the spirit of the fan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 130, upon referral by the Federation concerned to the Spirit of the Fellowship Committee.

Moreover, the Hellenic Football Federation (HFF) refers in its “Codified Statutes” (Hellenic Football Federation, 2008) Section D. “Jurisdictional – Disciplinary Organs” Art. 40 “Disciplinary Measures” to the Disciplinary Code of the Hellenic Football Federation (HFF). An overview about the Hellenic Football Federation’s (HFF) Disciplinary Code 2017 (Hellenic Football Federation, 2017) is presented in the following.

Subdivision 4: Integrity of competitions and organisations, Article 26 General Agreement⁸⁹ (Hellenic Football Federation, 2017)

1) All persons bound by the statutes and regulations of the Hellenic Football Federation must abstain from any behaviour, which harms or could damage the integrity of matches and games organised by the Hellenic Football Federation or commissioned by Its member associations must not always cooperate fully with the Hellenic Football Federation in its efforts to combat such behaviours.

2) A violation of these principles is committed, inter alia, by anyone:

a. acting in a way that is likely to exert influence on course and / or the result of a match or an event for purpose to gain an advantage either for himself or for himself a third party.

b. who uses or provides other information which, not common knowledge, acquired through its position in football and harm or could harm integrity a match or an organisation of the Hellenic Football Federation.

c. who does not immediately and voluntarily

⁸⁹ not official translation

inform the Hellenic Football Federation. If was approached by someone about their intended activities influencing the course and / or the outcome of a match or one organizing, d. who does not immediately and voluntarily inform the Hellenic Football Federation about any behaviour comes to his knowledge which falls within the scope of this Article.

3) If the investigation (upon complaint or ex officio) with respect to with pre-arranged races after the end of the event, she cannot have any effect on the racing effect of that organisation or race. A fight that was judged as premeditated never re-extorted but the culpable or the culpable groups are punished under the provisions of this Code. If the complaint concerns the last match of the championship, the punishment or the punishment racing effects on a team that will be held responsible, if the case has not been judged until the validation of her scoreboard will be enforced from the next season.

4) Beyond the natural persons and the teams are considered responsible and are punished in the case of persons having authority to operate on their behalf, participate in any form of behavior or which hurts or could harm the integrity of the Games and of the events organised by Greek Football Federation or assigned to its member associations.

5) The disciplinary offenses of the fight manipulation, attempted match manipulation or any other activity associated with it fight manipulation is inalienable.

6) These cases will be investigated and adjudicated without delay and without having to complete the corresponding criminal procedure. The cases (prosecutions against specific natural or legal persons) no should be filed because the persons involved can

have left the country and are not under its jurisdiction E.Π.Ο. In order to have a conviction for the offenses manipulation or attempted match manipulation or other activity associated with match manipulation, the degree of demonstration required it is its comfortable satisfaction (as its meaning is according to CAS case law), i.e. higher from simple quoting and less than the passage doubt.

7) If the competent judicial body is of the opinion that the information provided the culprit was decisive in revealing or proving one of the abovementioned provisions, may exercise its discretion powers to reduce or even eliminate the penalty.

8) The Hellenic Football Federation recognizes the need for close cooperation and exchange information and know-how with state authorities, including the police and the judiciary in order to eventually win battle against racing manipulation.

9) The Hellenic Football Federation will establish a network for secure and confidential information/ reporting mechanism with a view to receiving information on any business subject matter prematch result. The information submitted will are used exclusively for the purpose of protecting it integrity of football.

10) The Hellenic Football Federation will establish and implement training programs, especially for young footballers, who will help to inform of the risks involved in racing manipulation; and will ensure that all those involved in football matches know and respect the relevant rules.

11) Whenever the Hellenic Football Federation will receive data on manipulation match from FIFA, UEFA or other source, will send them without be delayed to the competent Attorney General.

Special Provisions, Article 27 Pre-match match result for bettors reasons

- 1) All persons bound by this Code participate in or attempt to participate in any action which hurts or could harm the integrity of matches and games organizing events to make themselves or others property benefits, through cash prizes from betting, gambling, lotteries and other similar activities; or transactions, shall be punishable by the penalties referred to in Article 29 of the Convention present. These penalties may be imposed cumulatively.
- 2) If the purpose was actually achieved, the above penalties are imposed with a tripling of financial penalties.
- 3) If the effort or the achievement of the above is a group or its officer, the penalty payments are tenfold, and the group (or teams) is penalized by relegation.
- 4) In the event that her dignitary is not blocked, she is guilty of all case (s) when the group (or groups) are involved in the offense more of its footballers.
- 5) If a group is judged to be a manipulation of a fight, other than the other consequence, loses the match and it falls down to its opponent with goals 3-0. While both groups are judged to be guilty of both, apart from the other consequences, they lose the points of the specific match.

Article 28 Prohibition of Betting

- 1) All persons bound by this Code are prohibited to bet on any match or event that you have organised by the Greek Football Association or awarded its member associations. Otherwise, a ban is required perform any activity related to his / her sport football for at least two (2) years.
- 2) If the above behaviour is repeated, a

penalty is imposed an equitable exclusion of engagement with the football sport.

Article 29 Effect on Competitions

- 1) All persons bound by this Code participate or attempt to engage in an attempt to influence the course or result of a match or match with a non-sporting, unethical or corrupt way are punished:
 - a. with a fine of twenty thousand (20,000) EUR to sixty thousand (60,000) EUR
 - b. with at least 10 years of ban on engaging in any activity is related to football, and
 - c. with at least 10 years' ban on entering the competition venues.
- 2) In serious cases and in case of repetition, the money penalties are doubled, and sentences b and c are given for life.
- 3) If the team is responsible or its official, the team will he is punished with a downgrading and a fine of three hundred thousand (300,000) EUR.
- 4) In the event that her dignitary is not blocked, she is guilty of all case (s) when the group (or groups) are involved in the offense more of its footballers.

Article 30 Obligation to inform football authorities

- 1) All persons bound by this Code are required to inform the organiser immediately within fortyeight (48) hours authority and the Hellenic Football Federation in any case they are approached for purpose manipulation of the course and / or match result with non-sporting, unethical or corrupt way. If they become aware of them other persons in such activities are required within five (5) days to inform the organizing authority or the HOP
- 2) The persons referred to in paragraph 1, if they fail to inform organiser or the Hellenic

Football Federation for anything that comes to mind, they are required to ban the ban to perform any activity is related to football for at least two (2) years.

3) In the event of a repeat, a penalty for equitable exclusion is imposed engaging in soccer.

Article 31 Deletion – alteration of competition conditions

1) Anyone who acts with acts or omissions to do so distortion or alteration of the conducting conditions or the result a match in a way incompatible with sporting ethics and legislation and the act or omission is not punishable by a specific provision of it of this Regulation, is penalized with a ban on entry to the courts for at least one (1) year and a fine of fifteen thousand (15,000) EUR to forty thousand (40,000) EUR as long as it is related to Professional Tournaments and thousand (1,000) EUR to three thousands (3,000) EUR as it relates to amateurs. Also, cumulatively, I will a ban on engaging in any activity which is required is related to football and in a particularly serious case and / or repetition of conduct; this penalty will be imposed on the ground. If it is wrong is also the group to which she belongs, she is also punished with a remission sentence seven (7) points and a fine of thirty thousand (30,000) EUR to eighty thousand (80,000)EUR if it is PAE and by two thousand (2,000) EUR up to four thousand (4,000) EUR if it is a club.

2) In the case of unjustified absence of a group at the exact time starting the race or continuing it after halftime will be required to the guilty group penalty of twenty thousand (20,000) EUR to one hundred thousand (100,000) EUR if it is PAE and a thousand (1,000) EUR up to four thousand (4,000)

EUR if it is an association other than provided by the rules of the Game and the familiar notice.

Also a partial whistleblower protection regime exists today in Greece. It is mainly covered by the April 2014 Law No. 4254: “Measures to Support and Develop the Greek Economy” (2014). It introduced provisions that aim to protect people who report corruption from criminal prosecution for perjury, slander, libel, and breach of confidentiality and personal data. Additionally, the law bans various forms of retaliation against public employees who report corruption, including firing, disciplinary actions, discrimination and withholding of promotions.

The measure also provides witness protection measures if needed and regulates whistleblowing in the financial sector. But this law only protects public servants. There is no obligation for private organization to set up whistleblowing policies. Within the sports sector, it only covers the employees of the Ministry in charge for sport and the General secretariats of the Hellenic Republic. Some public servants are working at the Hellenic Olympic Committee and Paralympic Committee and the sport federations. They are covered by the law. In November 2017 the General Secretariat against Corruption has delivered a proposal for a Law on Whistleblower Protection in Greece to the Minister of Justice.

Moreover, Greece signed up to the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions as soon as it was open for signature, on September 18th 2014, in the Council of Europe conference of Sport

Ministers in Macolin, Switzerland. The Convention, launched under the auspices of the Council of Europe, was jointly prepared by the Commission and the Member States at EU level. It aims to prevent, detect and fight match-fixing and the manipulation of sport competitions. The purpose of this Convention is to combat the manipulation of sports competitions in order to protect the integrity of sports ethics in accordance with the principle of the autonomy of sport, as well as enhance the exchange of information and national and international cooperation between public authorities concerned, and with sports organisations and sports betting operators. It calls on governments to launch measures to prevent conflicts of interest among sports betting operators and sports organisations, as well as to encourage sports betting regulatory authorities to step up the fight against fraud and illegal betting.

Match-fixing is threatening sports around the world. Match-fixing and fraud is found everywhere in professional sports, which is independent of the country, sport and any measures to deal with it. Such collusion in sport is far from a new phenomenon. However, the number of occasions on which contests have been fixed to make a profit by betting on the results has increased in recent years. This has been exacerbated by the participation of international organized criminal groups, and the growth and prevalence of online betting markets, both legal and illegal.

Match-fixing presents a major threat to the integrity of sporting events, with sportspeople subject to considerable financial temptations and pressure to influence sporting objectives and outcomes. Bookmakers or illegal agents have been

identified as the key actors in match-fixing, since they provide the incentive that primarily and predominantly created the need for this phenomenon. Either legally or illegally respectively, the betting rates set and promoted by them act as the inducement and reward for the actors who decide to fix a match.

Match-fixing erodes sporting integrity and can seriously undermine sporting values and the trust fans place in their sport. The worrying number of scandals across many sports damages not only the image of sport itself, its federations and representatives, but compromises the positive influence sport has in spreading the values of good sportsmanship and integrity, especially for young people.

According to Interpol sports-related betting attracts US\$1 trillion a year, with nearly three quarters of that sum gambled on football. Economic benefits are not necessarily the primary objective in this case, at a later stage, maintaining a position in a higher division may have substantial financial consequences in terms of television rights or sponsorship contracts, for example (Ivana Katsarova, I. 2016).

In Greece individuals who are involved in (economic) corruption in sports are demanding a lot from the state. They are using media pressure to impose regulations, new laws, law enforcement, punishment, defamation, etc. From an economic point of view, there is a market for the product 'I deal with corruption in sport', which is characterised by a very high inelasticity of demand. Such markets are the joy of all those who offer such services: politicians, journalists, judges, committees, athletic presidents and other actors, footballers,

referees, observers, sponsors, etc. All of them have pursued careers that meet personal financial needs with few, however, to satisfy only themselves and not the tackling of the problem (Papanikos, G. 2019).

Moreover, the majority of fans of the teams have an inelastic demand for the so-called corruption spectacle. According to a research addressed to fans for one of the most popular team in Greece on whether they prefer corruption in order their football team to win the championship every year, it is accepted the magnitude of the importance of moral principles and pure feelings from which the fans are governed (Papanikos, G. 2019).

Corruption in Greek sports has significant repercussions. The measures that have been introduced to deal with corrupt practices in Greek sports are, of course, positive developments however, they tend to ignore important aspects, actors and processes that are integral to the commission of corrupt practice.

Even though tighter financial regulations were introduced gradually throughout the country and are now implemented especially in the professional Greek football, the way in which these measures have been put in operation has not stopped corruption. On the contrary, it has created the need for more elaborate or resourceful ways to maintain or even increase the level of corruption within it while exposing cultural and economic conditions that are conducive to corruption (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

An important cultural condition favouring football-related corruption in Greece is politics. Greek politicians have been extremely favourable towards football clubs

either in a direct or an indirect manner, in fear of the significant political cost entailed in possibly denying them extravagant favours. The clubs participating in corruption in Greece are in essence protected against any significant punishment by the politicians from the areas the clubs are located in (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

Since the beginning of the 1980s when the sport became 'professionalised' and football clubs in the first, second and third division were transformed into companies, football has been used as a platform of action for individuals not only as an income source (season tickets, advertisements, merchandise, etc.) which is particularly the case for big clubs, but also as a vehicle for tax evasion and money laundering, as a protection shield against the state, and as leverage towards securing state bids. From the moment football clubs are companies that are to be protected as 'investments', sport itself becomes a secondary concern (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

The low outcome uncertainty in Greek football has arguably led to high levels of competitive imbalance within the professional leagues of the sport, leading to the creation of 'rich' and 'poor' clubs, with the gap between these two categories being widened year after year as the clubs' financial records show. One characteristic example is the fact that the Greek Championship has been won by the same club 17 times within the last 19 years, with all the financial implications this entails. (Direction Business Reports, 2015).

Moreover, the 'paranga' mechanism was instrumental in corruption becoming widespread in Greek football. It created an environment of distrust in which most clubs

had to 'pick sides' if they wanted to guarantee preferential treatment, better positioning in play-offs, avoidance of relegation, increased chances of promotion or playing in European competitions etc. Inevitably, some activities such as match-fixing, have become viable, rather short-term solutions for many football clubs, as well as a way of making sure that money is being made under the enormous financial pressure that most Greek football clubs face in the current entrepreneurial and financial landscape of the country. Reasons for the financial hardship of football clubs include the continuous reduction in clubs' income especially after 2009, the reduced attendance in Greek stadia with an average of 4,328 spectators per Super League football match (and a reduction in attendance by 12% from 2008/2009 to 2012/2013), and the general low commercial value (brand finance) of the Greek football (Siemos, 2014).

In addition, even though tighter control measures have been taken by both international and national governing bodies, betting still remains widely uncontrollable. Greece fights against illegal betting (black list, IP blocking, advertising ban, payment blocking) but with no significant results.

Mplounas' (2014) study shows that the majority of Greek public is not interested in Greek football; since they think that the image of Greek football is 'bad' and that the quality of the sport in the country is 'low'. The public considers that the factors that contribute to the negative image and low quality of Greek football are among other, the systematic bias of the organisers of football leagues towards specific clubs (91.5%), and the tolerance of the

government to criminal and corrupt practices in football (86.5%). In addition, the public consider that a significant number of football matches' results in Greece are a product of match-fixing, and have a negative perception of referees who are considered an integral part of the match-fixing process.

Additional measures on addressing corruption on a European level including Greece focused on the appropriate governance of the sport. These measures included the introduction of tighter financial regulations on the clubs, which was supported by UEFA's financial fair play guidelines (UEFA, 2015a,b), and the establishment of firmer control on key events, such as match-days, through each league's 'independent official auditors'. The financial regulations imposed called for additional transparency on the accounts of each club, while ensuring that any money owed to either companies and individuals or the country would be paid in order for the clubs to be permitted to participate in the season's championship. Moreover, introducing a controlled electronic tax system would allow for each club's ticket issue (one of the key income sources) to be managed and regulated more closely, while eliminating the room for individual errors or favouritism. Appointing 'independent official auditors' to each club on a match-day would then ensure that detailed reports on these key events would be provided to the pertinent governing bodies, tax authorities and the police (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

Finally, a tighter control on betting, having been identified as a major factor for corruption in football. The additional and firmer control was assisted by the introduction of the UEFA Betting Fraud

Detection System (BFDS) (UEFA, 2014). The system allows for all legal betting activities world-wide to be monitored, in order for any irregularities to be noticed. These irregularities include unexpectedly high activity on significantly favourable odds for rather unanticipated results before and especially during a match. The system allows for these activities to be identified and for the betting system supporting them to be blocked. The system has also been used in order for matches that have already been concluded to be reviewed thoroughly, especially when suspicion was raised due to unexpected events taking place within their duration. The BFDS enables the analysis team to examine these matches carefully and decide whether they can be considered 'questionable' or 'exceptionally questionable'. Once a match has been classified in any of these two categories, the national football association is informed in order for an investigation to begin (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

Match-fixing related cases

The match-fixing risk in Greece is considered as very high, since many match-fixing cases have been reported in the country. The high majority of the cases are presented in the football area.

Greek football has attracted considerable attention from UEFA in light of many scandals, which led national and international media to portray Greek football as a 'mafia-type' organisation especially after the former president of the Hellenic Football Federation was accused of being involved in a 'criminal organisation' that was allegedly directed by the current President-Owner of a big Greek football team (Rumsby, 2015).

From the late 1990s corrupt practices in Greek football have been considered as a serious problem and threat for the integrity of the sport in the country. To a great extent these practices were initially associated with the existence of the 'paranga' (literally, 'The Shanty'), referring to a mechanism of fixing games by involving specific referees in order to influence the course of matches and specific clubs to be benefited by winning the Greek league title as this is associated with significant income from Champions' League games and television rights.

One other big scandal is known as Koriopolis⁹⁰ scandal and took place in the summer of 2011, where the Greek football was under the storm of a massive match-fixing case with many officials being involved. The offences included illegal gambling, fraud, extortion and money laundering. According to the official case files, the Koriopolis scandal appears to be a complex collaboration of a number of actors, participating willingly or unwillingly, under threat, in order for the events and final results of specific matches to be set.

After Koriopolis scandal, information about many match-fixing reported cases, have attracted UEFA's attention. As a result, legal actions were taken against individuals who were involved, with a number of club officials facing lifelong bans from any sport related activity, and football clubs either relegated or excluded from all European competitions as well as from the Super League, for their involvement in scandals.

In May 2013, the number of people facing charges exceeded 200, with some of them

⁹⁰ The name Koriopolis is a pun on the name of the Italian scandal of Calciopoli in 2006, and the Greek word korios (phone tap).

having already been imprisoned for their involvement in match fixing scandals. Also a vast amount of information regarding football match-fixing was made available to the public.

Moreover, another football scandal came to light on 6 April 2015. Telephone tapping operated by the National Intelligence Service of Greece since 2011 has played a significant role in that case. According to the prosecutor's report, the owner of a big football team along with two Greek Football Federation members, were suspected of directing a criminal organization since 2011. Their goal as it is mentioned to official reports was to 'absolutely control Greek football's fate by the methods of blackmailing and fraud', exploiting the self-governing status of national football federations promoted by FIFA and UEFA. Referees, judges, football directors and chairmen were also involved in the scandal. All defendants deny charges.

It is worth noting that in 2015, a significant number of Greek matches have being reported as 'questionable' or 'exceptionally questionable' by UEFA.

The seasons that followed, were also tainted with further serious allegations. In November 2016, all league games were briefly suspended while authorities investigated an arson attack on the head of Greece's refereeing committee holiday home. Also another member of the committee resigned after being threatened by two men on his doorstep.

Moreover, in 2019, one of Greece's historic football clubs was threatened with relegation and its owner with a lifelong ban from the sport following allegations of match-fixing.

In 2018, the owner of a big football team caused an outcry after storming onto the pitch with a holstered gun on his belt to protest a refereeing decision. In the same year, match officials went on strike after attacks on referees and their homes and an attempt by a big Greek football team to sue five referees.

Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at national level

There are no recent official statistical data regarding match-fixing in Greece. However, many survey studies have been shown that the phenomenon of match-fixing in Greece has affected significantly the sport world.

Alarming is the fact that according to an EU-Athletes survey conducted in 13 different countries, including Greece, 55% of the interviewed players of the Hellenic volleyball federation were unaware of the regulations on match fixing.

Moreover, according to a research survey conducted by the International Federation of Professional Football Players (FIFPro), almost one in three players competing in Greek football has been asked to fix a match. The survey was conducted in October 2011, across 12 countries in Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine) with the anonymous participation of more than 3,200 players.

According to the survey's results for Greece, 30.3% players had been approached to participate in match fixing, while 47.2% said they were aware of fixed matches in their division. This was an alarming statistic with many football supporters in Greece claiming that the Greek Super League in particular

has been destroyed by match-fixing for years.

The study also revealed that 26.2% of players in Greece had found themselves on the receiving end of blackmail, with 69.5% naming their club's administration as the culprit, while another 11% said it was their coach. A similar rate, 25.2%, said they had been forced to train by themselves by their clubs, in most cases this was apparently used as a form of pressure after the clubs had asked them to agree to an end to their contract. Moreover, 31.5% said they had been victims of acts of violence, with more than half of the cases involving fans and just over 14% involving club officials (Georgakopoulos, G. 2012).

Moreover, according to a global survey conducted by FIFPro in 2016, about 4% of Greek players had been approached by match fixers. According to the report, the major factors relating to whether a player reported being approached to fix a match were age, income, delay in payment of wages, and where the respondent played their football. However according to the report 'given the sensitivity of some of the questions and the direct effect which open answers might have on the players, we can assume that in some cases the actual figures might even be higher than portrayed' (FIFPro, 2016).

Match-fixing definition

Match-Fixing is widely recognized as a threat that is seriously compromised by National and International Organizations that promote Sport, their Political and Financial structures, the Cultural and Moral Principles which Sport is inspired by.

Many believe that the advent of online gambling has increased the risk of combine for-profit. The huge dimension of the global gambling industry (both legal and illegal) is an attraction for organized crime, and the variety of types of bets available contribute to increasing the potential value of inside information.

As have been highlighted in the previous sections of the present research, one of the main definition in the researched field belongs to the *Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions* (2014) that defines the manipulation of sports competitions as:

"An intentional agreement, act or omission aimed at improperly altering the result or performance of a sports competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictability component of the aforementioned sports competition with the aim of achieving an undue advantage for yourself or others."

The definition therefore includes the efforts made to alter the course of an event (by "fixing" some elements of a competition), as well as its result. It also includes the manipulation of a competition both for sporting reasons and for profit. The status of competition manipulation under the law is a complex issue, which varies from country to country. The betting events are mainly football matches and horse races but also competitions regarding Olympic sports such as basketball, cycling, volleyball, motor sports (motoring and motorcycling).

However, at EU level, there is no agreed definition for match-fixing. Rather, while some authors emphasise the link to betting activities, others adopt a broader approach. However, all agree on the notion of manipulation.

The definition provided by the Australian Sports Minister is the most exhaustive to date. It describes match-fixing as 'the manipulation of an outcome or contingency by competitors, teams, sports agents, support staff, referees and officials and venue staff.

Such conduct includes:

- the deliberate fixing of the result of a contest, or of an occurrence within the contest, or of a points spread;
- deliberate underperformance;
- withdrawal (tanking);
- an official's deliberate misapplication of the rules of the contest;

- interference with the play or playing surfaces by venue staff; and
- abuse of insider information to support a bet placed by any of the above or placed by a gambler who has recruited such people to manipulate an outcome or contingency.'

(Source: *European Parliament, Match-fixing: Issues and policy responses*).

Italy is one of a group of countries with specific sport offences. Legislation has evolved significantly over the past years: New provisions since 2015 expand the legislation to include the confiscation of goods and properties connected to fixers. From the disciplinary sanction point of view, UEFA has a “zero-tolerance” policy. The relevant legal framework is set out in the UEFA Disciplinary Regulations, in particular with Article 12 which covers not only match-fixing, but also any attempts to fix matches.

Besides, in June 2019, Italy has ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (entered into force on 1st September 2019).

The purpose of this Convention is to prevent, detect, punish and discipline the manipulation of sports competitions, as well as enhance the exchange of information and national and international cooperation between the public authorities concerned, and with sports organisations and sports betting operators.

The Convention calls on governments to adopt measures, including legislation, notably:

- Prevent conflicts of interest in sports betting operators and sports organisations;
- Encourage the sports betting regulatory authorities to fight against fraud, if necessary by limiting the supply of sports bets or suspending the taking of bets ;

Fight against illegal sports betting, allowing to close or restrict access to the operators concerned and block financial flows between them and consumers.

Match-fixing related cases

Unfortunately, Italy has been the protagonist of some of the biggest sports betting scandals over the past 30 years. The most infamous ones are:

Totonero

It is the Italian football betting scandal of the 1980s. Called Totonero, it happened in the Serie A and B Italian football championship in the 1979/80 season. Players, managers and teams were involved, who made up games through illegal betting. The companies involved in Serie A were Juventus, Avellino, Bologna, Naples, Milan, Lazio, Perugia and Pescara. While Serie B included Genoa, Lecce, Palermo, Taranto and Pistoiese. It was the first major Italian scandal in the history of sports offenses and caused such a sensation that the UEFA President Artemio Franchi of that time resigned.

All this started 3 months before the European football championship which would have been played in Italy, making it lose credibility not only in national but also in international territory. The appeal sentence saw the relegation to the Serie B championship of Milan and Lazio (complete with the radiation of the president of Milan), the acquittal of Juventus and Pescara and penalty points for all the others. Among the players instead the prominent names were those of Paolo Rossi and Bruno Giordano, who were suspended for 2 years the first and 1 year and 6 months the second, respectively.

Calciopoli

The other major scandal affecting Italian football ended up under the name of Calciopoli in 2006, the year in which Lippi's Italy won the World Cup. The accusations that were made in this case, were of violation of rules on loyalty, fairness and sporting probity and actual sporting offense. Among the suspects were the managers of Juventus, Luciano Moggi and Antonio Giraudo, the Della Valle brothers for Fiorentina, Claudio Lotito for Lazio and the two refereeing designers Pierluigi Pairetto and Paolo Bergamo, as well as several referees of Serie A.

The managers of the companies involved had relationships with the referees in order to have 'favorable' referees during their matches. Like most investigations, this too started from wiretapping between the subjects involved. In fact, in the field of sports betting there is a real ad hoc lexicon. The judgments issued were of relegation to the Serie B championship plus 9 penalty points for Juve to which the last 2

championships won were also revoked, penalty points but permanence in A for Milan, Lazio, Fiorentina, Reggina and Siena. Among the people involved there was the radiation of Moggi and Giraudo, while fines and suspension periods for all the others.

Calcioscommesse

Not even 6 years later, another scandal on sports betting hits the Italian championship: Calcioscommesse or Scommessopoli. Also, in this case emerged the names of managers, players and clubs of Serie A, B, Lega Pro and Cadet Championship. The charge in this case was of a criminal association aimed at fraud and sports fraud. Everything emerged in the summer of 2011 following the investigations conducted by the Cremona prosecutor in the context of the Last Bet investigation. The prominent names this time were those of Atalanta captain Cristiano Doni and former footballers such as Stefano Bettarini and Giuseppe Signori.

The investigation focused on about two hundred matches, including national championship matches in nine European countries (Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Croatia, Slovenia, Turkey, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Austria), twelve qualifying matches for the Europa League and three in the Champions League. UEFA spokesman Peter Limacher described it as "the biggest match-fixing scandal that has ever hit Europe". The scam was discovered through wiretaps of organized crime and was investigated by the Bochum Public Prosecutor's Office in Germany. A series of raids were conducted on November 19, 2009 related to investigations in the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Austria which led to fifteen arrests on German

territory and two others on Swiss territory, as well as the seizure of money and miscellaneous property. On November 28, 2009 Patrick Neumann, captain of the SC Verl confessed to his involvement in the scandal and named Daniel Telenga, FC Gütersloh's forward. Neumann was suspended after a statement from his club.

In total, more than 26 members and 18 companies were deferred on charges ranging from sports offense to the simple violation of the ban on wagering for members.

Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at national level

During the first quarter of 2020 (January - March 2020), Global Lottery Monitoring System (GLMS) sent notices to its partners on 24 games. The vast majority of reports was about football (20 reports). Part of the notices were sent to local gaming authorities and law enforcement authorities. The rest of the alarms were sent to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the ESports Integrity Coalition (EsiC). 7 detailed monitoring reports were also prepared at the request of members or partners.

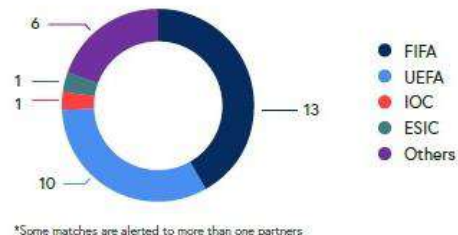
C'è del marcio nello sport. Ovvero come truccare le carte del gioco (There is something rotten in sports. Or how to stack the desk of the game), Eurospes 2019. The volume is a precious vademecum" to navigate the maze of the sports system and understand through which forms and methods, illegality can creep between the meshes of economic and financial mechanisms, even arriving on the sports fields of the different disciplines.

sporteconomy.it

Market leader in information applied to the economy and sports policy, it was born in September 2004. It is currently the most clicked online press agency in Italy and among the first in Europe for sports-business issues, with a library about 60 thousand news / articles. It was born from an idea of two Roman economic journalists: Marcel Vulpis and Massimo Lucchese - specialized in sport-business issues at national/international level.

24 ALERTS WERE SENT TO PARTNERS IN 2020

In the course of Q1 of 2020 (January - March 2020), GLMS sent out alerts on 24 matches* to its partners. The vast majority of the alerts concerned football (20 alerts). Part of the alerts were also sent to Local Gaming Authorities and law enforcement authorities. The rest of the alerts were sent to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the ESports Integrity Coalition (EsiC). 7 detailed monitoring reports have been also prepared on request by members or partners.



135 ALERTS SENT TO MEMBERS IN 2020



SLOVENIA

Match-fixing definition

Match-fixing has been closely linked to gambling right from the start. For the most part, the motive for Match-fixing is financial, especially in sports or lower leagues, where athletes are not well paid, and consequently seize the opportunity for additional income in an illegal way. This poses a great threat to the integrity of the sport and the values that it should promote.

Match fixing is primarily focused on arranging a final result of the match, but it can also affect other segments of the game, which do not necessarily determine the end result (goal difference, number of cards, scorers, penalty shots scored or saved, corners, rounds...). According to Hill (2008), the match-fixing process and actors may be different, based on the motive – match-fixing to win a game or match-fixing to win a bet. Match-fixing to win a bet is more complex and involves more actors, because the ‘fixer’ (person or organization, arranging the match-fixing) has to control both the players and the bet market simultaneously. An important part of this process is a “runner” – he acts as a mediator between fixers and targets. Generally, these are ex-players with connections and access to the team. In some cases, reporters are also used as runners. Whatever the motive may be, there remain various ways and actors that can commit these violations.

How and who can commit Match-fixing:

- Players:
 - Deliberately play under their abilities / in a specific way to achieve the desired result or statistic;
 - Provide access to confidential information, related to the team status.
- Coaches:
 - Require players to play under their abilities / in a specific way to achieve the desired result or statistic;
 - Provide access to confidential information, related to the team status;
 - They pull strategic moves that allow the opponent to achieve a specific goal.
- Managers:
 - Provide access to confidential information, related to the team status;
 - Require players to play under their abilities / in a specific way to achieve the desired result or statistic;
- Other officials in clubs:
 - Provide access to confidential information, related to the team status.
- Referees:
 - Refereeing decisions are in favor of one team;
 - They unduly interfere with the game.

Professional players in the lower leagues are the most exposed to the threat or influence of match fixing due to their financial status although also amateurs are far from being immune, if they are challenged with the possibility of financial benefits. Coaches could also be prone to match fixing, if their financial status is bad and don't have an adequate social status. Referees in lower leagues are probably less prone to match fixing, because they are not professionals and have other primary sources of income. Higher leagues could potentially also involve managers, clubs and other officials, if there is more money involved. There is always a trade off between the existing financial status of a person involved in match fixing and his/her potential financial benefit as opposed to probability of the criminal charges and potential punishment.

- Why match fixing?
 - Financial or material gain (related to gambling);
 - To avoid the consequences of violent threats (blackmailing, mobbing, physical violence...);
 - Better position for the team / individual sportsman in the future (e.g. fixing for better opponents in the next round).

The supervision of the implementation of gambling in Slovenia is exercised by the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FURS), on the basis of the provisions of the Gambling Act (ZIS) and other regulations issued on the basis thereof.

Gambling may only be conducted on the basis of a permit or concession from the competent authority. On the award of a gambling concession and its extension, the issue of licenses and approvals shall be decided by The Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Minister, responsible for Finance.

Gambling fraud is also specifically defined in the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia, namely Article 212 - Organization of money chains and illegal gambling:

- (1) Anyone who organizes, participates or assists in the organization or implementation of monetary chains in which participants pay certain sums of money to organizers or other participants who have engaged in a game or activity before them and expect to pay certain sums of money to participants engaging in such a game or activity after them is punishable by up to three years in prison.
- (2) The same shall be punished by anyone for the purpose of obtaining for himself or anyone else unlawful property gain, arrange, cooperate or assist in the organization of gambling for which no authorization or concession of the competent authority has been issued.
- (3) If by the acts referred to in the preceding paragraphs he or she or someone else has acquired major property gain or caused other major property damage, the perpetrator shall be punished by

imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

- (4) If by the acts referred to in the first or second paragraph of this Article, he or she or someone else has acquired significant property gain or caused other great property damage, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for a term between one and eight years.

Match-fixing related cases

One of the latest news, related to Match-fixing in Slovenia, was in October 2019. According to sports daily newspaper ŠD Ekipa, a foreign international association for sports betting opened an investigation into the events of the match in First Slovenian football league, between Celje and Rudar.

This is just one of the incidents, which has not yet led to an epilogue in Slovenia. According to the information obtained, none of the similar events has been finalized, so we can only talk about an alleged Match-fixing. Slovenian citizens, who were actually convicted of involvement in match-fixing operations, did so within the framework of foreign associations and related to matches abroad.

Action offside^{91, 92, 93, 94}

One of the more high-profile affairs, related to Match-fixing in Croatia, with participants from our country is 'Offside Action'. It's related to matches, played in the first

Croatian Football League (HNL). In 2010, Croatian police arrested 22 people on suspicion of Match-fixing and sports betting. Fixed matches were played from March to May 2009. The profit per match was estimated at between 150,000 and 300,000 euros. The two arrested Slovenes were responsible for bribing the players, mainly from Football Clubs: Croatia Sesvete, Varteks, Međimurje and Zadar.

The two Slovenian citizens, involved in the Match-fixing, had been sentenced to one-year jail time. In addition, were deported from the country (Croatia) - one for 3, the other for 5 years and they (along with a third fraud organizer) had to pay back almost one million euros they had earned through Match-fixing.

Interblock

In November 2009, NK Interblock found itself in a tricky position, receiving a letter from UEFA stating that the club is involved in an investigation into possible irregularities related to the Europa League. It was a return match with Ukrainian Metallurgist. Management of NK Interblock offered UEFA full cooperation at all levels and at all times. No irregularities were found.

Goran Šukalo affair^{95, 96}

In 2011, a former Slovenian football player, a member of Slovenian national team, along with 5 others, was involved in allegations of illegal sports betting.

They were charged with organizing illegal sports betting on individual sporting events,

⁹¹ <https://www.rtvsllo.si/sport/nogomet/lalic-in-suljic-za-eno-leto-v-zapor/250748>

⁹² <https://www.24ur.com/novice/crna-kronika/afere-offside-hrvati-slovincema-odvzeli-premozenje.html>

⁹³ <https://www.delo.si/sport/nogomet/na-hrvaskem-epilog-afere-offside.html>

⁹⁴ <https://www.dnevnik.si/1042365817>

⁹⁵ <https://www.rtvsllo.si/sport/novice/sukalo-oproscen-tudi-na-visjem-sodiscu/331335>

⁹⁶ <https://www.delo.si/novice/kronika/za-ilegalne-sportne-stave-vplacali-43-milijonov.html>

especially football matches, between November 2008 and April 19 2011, together with "associates" from Austria who were not identified by the law enforcement agencies.

Šukalo was accused of investing over 1,9 million euro in this criminal organization. Goran Šukalo was latter acquitted of all charges. Two of the accused waited for court verdict, three of the accused pleaded guilty during the trial and negotiated an offer with prosecution. All were sentenced differently - from 1.5 to 3 years in prison.

Handball^{97, 98}

In May 2012, Montpellier played against Cesson. Two Slovenian handball players, Primož Prošt and Dragan Gajić bet on their team's lag in the first half of the handball championship game. They were charged together with 15 other people - most of the accused were fined with 10,000 euros each, including the two Slovenian players. Primož Prošt called his act "the biggest mistake of his life".

Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at national level

As part of this research, we were unable to obtain any relevant and verified statistics. There are few analysis of local experts as follows:

Thesis: Analysis of football matches fixing in foreign countries and Slovenia⁹⁹

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DATE: September 2011

SUMMARY

There are many ways to cheat in sports. In particular, illegal sport betting represent the greatest threat to the football match. We also describe the operation of illegal betting syndicates in Asia, which are nowadays present in almost every football league in the world. Our focus eas on some manners how workers of illegal syndicates are acceding to players and how players then ensure that the game ends as they agreed in advance, and judges are not exception. We also presented few actions of International end European football association in order to prevent different types of fraud in football.

In recent years, football world is shaken with large number of fixed matches. Therefore, we look at the most notable scandals in football, from Italian Calipoli, to the Croatian Betting mafia and operation called "Offside". We also wrote about illegal activities in Turkish football. But not just football clubs, also international football is under attack,

⁹⁷ <https://www.france24.com/en/20121001-montpellier-handball-players-admit-betting-deny-game-fixing-france-gambling-cheating>

⁹⁸ <https://www.sportsintegrityinitiative.com/start-of-french-handball-match-fixing-trial/>

⁹⁹ <https://dk.um.si/IzpisGradiva.php?id=21043&lang=slv>

due to that, we describe some matches on international level, where unusual things happened.

In conclusion, we look at the situation in Slovenia. According to media, Slovenian league is one of many where match fixing supposedly occur. For this purpose we interviewed Mr. Jakopič, former professional football player, currently a member of Union of professional football players of Slovenia. He presented his view on the situation in Slovenian football.

Thesis: Soccer mafia¹⁰⁰

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MENTOR: dr. Bojan Dobovšek, Assistant Professor

UNIVERSITY: University of Maribor

FACULTY: Faculty for Security Studies

DATE: June 2009

SUMMARY:

Soccer mafia represents an entirely new type of mafia, about which not a lot has been written. On one hand, it includes club officials, on the other, those who are not directly involved with the club, but who benefit from it. Soccer mafia's goal is to build, with the help of influential people, a system of control over every segment of soccer, which would generate profits without disturbance or provide several other benefits. This type of mafia is highly developed in Italy, former Soviet Union republics, Serbia and Asia, while it is rarely present elsewhere. Juventus, Baltika Kaliningrad and Partizan are only three soccer clubs, which have been disturbed by attention-grabbing soccer affairs. These affairs vary in their contents, thus we have bribing referees' affairs, affairs

including irregularities in selling soccer players, or for example, affairs connected to cheating at organizing game shows. Power struggle among various mafia groups eventually go so far, that some officials paid with their lives for their debts. We, in Slovenia, are also not immune to irregularities in soccer. Olimpija was in the first plan, when it tried to reduce its debts by emulating other Slovene clubs, but not everything went according to plan. Sports bets are a regular companion of modern soccer. The problem lies in the illegal ones, led by Asian gambling unions, making huge amounts of money by it.

Thesis: Corruption in football¹⁰¹

AUTHOR: Denis Nuh

MENTOR: doc. dr. Katja Eman

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FACULTY: Faculty for Security Studies

DATE: September 2016

SUMMARY:

Football has flourished in the last 25 years in a way few imagined. When talking about football, we have to keep in mind that there is more to it than just sports. Globalization and market orientation are the main reasons for its growth. With it come upsides and downsides. A major problem with the latter is corruption. It is present in sports from its beginning, but because of the industry that surrounds it and its exposure, it undermines the basis of sportsmanship.

In the thesis we analyzed the most common and most exposed forms of corruption in football. These include match-fixing, illegal gambling and corruption in the higher levels of football officials. Due to mutual benefits of

¹⁰⁰ <https://dk.um.si/IzpisGradiva.php?id=11785&lang=slv>

¹⁰¹ <https://dk.um.si/IzpisGradiva.php?id=63673&lang=slv>

both parties involved, crimes of corruption in Slovenia and worldwide, along with available sources of data from fixed matches, we will try to understand the forms and extend of domestic corruption in football. With this in mind, we conducted an interview with actor, sports announcer and author of the documentary Svet stav (World of betting) Mr. Toni Cahuneč.

Asian betting syndicates, which control the world's illegal betting market, have a major influence on match-fixing. In the thesis we confirmed the presence of associates of betting syndicates in Slovenia. It would be wrong to assume that Slovenia is immune to corruption in football. More needs to be done in prevention, international cooperation and on legislative field if we are to be successful in the fight against corruption.

TURKEY

Match-fixing definition

Match-fixing in sports can be defined as changing the outcome of the match with an agreement against material or moral interests, and making a sports match. Match-fixing parties are divided into many types such as match-fixing, sake match-fixing, referee match-fixing (bribe), match-fixing without the aim of winning and match-fixing with non-sports elements (Şahin, 2009).

These match-fixing types express the following views. Party match-fixing; athletes, managers, clubs etc. of the competition parties. It is expressed as agreements between them. In this match-fixing type, the sportsmen, managers, and clubs can agree on each other and sell the game for a certain price in sports competitions.

Sake match-fixing: It can be made for monetary benefit due to regional or personal reasons, or it can be done without benefit. This type of match-fixing, a lot have been found in Turkey. Some sports clubs agree with the opposing team so that a team does not fall into the cluster and can defeatly leave the competition.

Referee match-fixing: The referees manage the competitions in favor of a person or a club for financial benefit. It is seen that the referees sometimes choose the match-fixing way for financial interest.

Match-fixing without aiming to win: It is defined as the fact that the competition is not important for a competitor, they do not have a chance to win or do not act in accordance with the sports spirit in order to help one of their teammates.

Match-fixing with the participation of non-sports elements: is the type of match-fixing associated with betting games. It is a form of determination of some groups that are not related to sports, not those who do sports competitions (Ekici, 2013).

As a result of the match-fixing, unfair and illegal means, managers, football players, coaches, referees and other officials in this organization provide financial gain and rent.

The important photograph behind the match-fixing activities is the unrecorded money managed by the bet mafia, who find their way through football. Match-fixing describes a range of illegal events that can not be expressed in fraudulent or contracted competitions made by only two teams or several teams, and that extends to illegal betting organizations around the world.

Today, it is stated that the most common type of deception such as sake match-fixing, incentive premium and bet match-fixing is bet match-fixing. The reason for this is that those who earn from the informal money obtained during the betting process organization and at the end of match-fixing.

Betting scheme organization includes the processes such as the persuasion of football players and other necessary actors and their involvement in this plan, the successful role of these actors with the promises of interest, and the fact that all the people involved in the organization earn a large amount of money.

Even in a short research on the internet about match-fixing in football league match-fixing in Turkey, we are faced with many news. The news that match-fixing is not only limited to professional football, but also seen in amateur football (Zelyurt, 2017).

Match-fixing and incentive premium has been accepted as a crime with Article 11 of Law No. 6222 on the Prevention of Violence and Irregularity in Sports.

Penalties for these crimes, which took the first place of the Law into force on 14/04/2011, have been reduced as a result of the amendment made by Law No. 6250, which entered into force on 15/12/2011. The change in the relevant article is as follows:

Match-fixing and incentive premium

ARTICLE 11 - (1) The person who provides profit or other benefits to another person in order to influence the outcome of a particular sports competition is punished with a prison

sentence from one year to three years (1) and up to twenty thousand days.

The person whose benefits are provided is punished as a joint offender for this crime.

Even if an agreement has been reached on earning or other benefits, the sentence is punished as if the crime has been completed.

(2) Knowing the existence of the match-fixing agreement, those who contribute to the conclusion of the sports competition in line with the agreement are also punished according to the provision of the first paragraph.

(3) In the case of a promise or offer of earnings or other benefits, if an agreement cannot be reached, the penalty will be imposed because the crime remained in the attempt stage.

(4) Crime;

a) Through the trust or abuse of public service,

b) (Amended: 10/12 / 2011-6259 / 1 art.) Managers or representatives of the federation or sports clubs and legal persons operating in the field of sports, general assembly and board of directors, technical or administrative managers and clubs and athletes by people,

c) Within the framework of the activity of an organization established to commit crimes,

ç) In order to influence the results of the betting games,

the penalty to be imposed is increased by half.

(5) If the crime is committed by giving or promising incentive premium in order to ensure the success of a team in a competition, the penalty to be imposed according to the provisions of this article is reduced by half.

(6) The provisions of this article;

a) In order to be successful in national teams or national athletes,

b) It is not applied by sports clubs in case of giving premiums or promises in order to enable their team players or technical team to be successful in the competition.

(7) In the event that the crime is committed for the benefit of sports clubs or another legal entity, they are also given an administrative fine as much as the amount of match-fixing or incentive premium. However, the amount of administrative fines to be imposed cannot be less than one hundred thousand Turkish Liras.

(8) No penalty shall be given to the person who caused the occurrence of the crime before the match is made.

(9) (Additional clause: 10/12 / 2011-6259 / 1 art.) In accordance with Article 231 of the Criminal Procedure Law No. 5271, dated 4/12/2004, the decision cannot be left for the crimes covered by this article; The sentence imposed cannot be turned into alternative sanctions and cannot be postponed.

(10) (Additional paragraph: 10/12 / 2011-6259 / 1 art.) If the crimes defined in this article are committed more than once at different times within the scope of the execution of a crime decision, the penalty to be imposed due to the act requiring the heaviest punishment is one to three quarters. it is increased to one sentence.

(11) (Additional clause: 10/12 / 2011-6259 / 1 art.) In case of conviction for the crimes defined in this article, sports activities are carried out within the sport clubs, federations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Turkish Criminal Law. legal persons are prohibited from banning from working in management and supervisory bodies.

Match-fixing related cases

Match-fixing and incentive premium events of 3 July 2011

On July 3, 2011, a judicial operation for match-fixing was carried out in Turkish football.

Many managers, footballers, coaches and managers were arrested for alleged match-fixing and incentive bonuses in many football matches.

The match-fixing operation focused especially on Fenerbahçe and its president with its reflections in the media. At the beginning of the operation, in some media, this operation was evaluated with the rhetoric of "Clean Football". Clean football, many issues voiced "New Turkey" discourse was also a requirement. In the same year, Fenerbahçe club was banned from going to the Champions League. The incident was reflected in the UEFA, CAS and Swiss Federal Courts, and its solution was sought after in international organizations.

The operation caused damage to the clubs, especially Fenerbahçe, and the broadcast revenues of the encrypted channel broadcasting the league matches decreased. Play Off was launched to prevent the event from further reducing revenues on football capitalism, including clubs, publishers and sponsors. Another important result of the incident was the actions of Fenerbahçe fans in the post-operation and litigation processes. These actions, in football today, showed that one of the rising social identity in a way peculiar to Turkey.

The reduction of the penalties for complaints about sports in the post-July 3 upper and lower limits caused differences of opinion among the political parties and the public.

According to the report of the Parliamentary Sports Research Commission in 2011, "Sports clubs are used by public institutions for the purpose of bribery and corruption. Contractors are awarded to the contractors, provided that they donate a certain amount of money to the Sports Inc. established by these institutions. bills are issued and costs are shown. " expression is important.

Grand National Assembly of Turkey Sports Research Commission stated as its opinion on this subject: "Sports clubs rather than what will be the legal status of the institutionalization of these clubs, business and operations of the administrative, financial, more important is done effectively the sporty and legal control and operation using of it as the mechanisms is thought to be. " (Aydın and Arıkan, 2012).

Available statistics and analysis of the provided data at national level

The match-fixing case of Turkish football in 2011 is one of the biggest scandals in the history of Turkish football.

It was launched in the 2010-11 season on the claim that a match-fixing and incentive premium was given in some competitions of Spor Toto Super League and TFF 1.Lig. Istanbul Cumhuriyet players with the Prosecutor's instruction Organize it has made of the bound team-Terror Branch Directorate of Crime 8 months of technical and physical follow-up examination result of

3 July 2011 in many asset managers with an operation carried out in Turkey simultaneously in 15 city was taken into custody by fixing reason .

Some academic researches have been conducted to reveal how the society evaluates and perceives this match-fixing incident, which has an important place in Turkish society and concerns all segments of the society.

According to the some of these academic research's results :

Participants' belief in the match-fixing event in Turkish football was questioned with the question "Do you believe in the match-fixing event in Turkish Football". There is no statistically significant difference in opinion in the answers given according to the gender variable for this query. When the answer distribution of the participants was examined, almost 90% stated that they believed there were match-fixing events in Turkish football (Women say YES 89.9% (n:364); Men say YES 86.6% (n:278)).

Participants' evaluations of the effect of match-fixing in Turkish football on different segments of the society were questioned with the question of "Handicapping in Turkish Football has been a Bad Example for Children and Youth". The answers given according to the gender variable for this query were found statistically significant. When the answer distribution of the participants was examined, almost 94% stated that they believe that the match-fixing events in Turkish football are more or less bad examples for children and young people (Women say YES 96% (n = 364); Men say YES 92% (n = 278)) .

The participants' evaluation of the effect of match-fixing in Turkish football on the public's interest in football was questioned with the question “Did the match-fixing event decrease the public's interest in football?”. The answers given according to the gender variable for this query were found statistically significant. When the response distribution given by the participants was analyzed, almost 70% stated that they believe that the match-fixing events in Turkish football decreased the public's interest in football (Women say YES 67% (n = 364); Men say YES 74% (n = 278)) .



5. Supporters vision about transparency and integrity in sport

Match-fixing is widely regarded as one of the major threats facing contemporary sport. Match-fixing undermines the values of sport such as integrity, fair play and respect for others. It risks alienating fans and supporters from organised sport.

Match fixing and corruption have been identified by both the sport movement and public authorities as key threats to the integrity of sport. Together with other stakeholders the EU Institutions agreed to make the fight against match fixing one of the priority themes for EU level cooperation in the field of sport.

Match fixing ultimately leads to an overall decrease in the attractiveness of sports competitions and has a negative impact on sponsors, the media, and the public. The intrinsic appeal of sports competitions is based on trust, fair competition, and uncertainty of outcomes. If this can no longer be guaranteed then leagues, clubs, and players risk the loss of commercial revenues and the interest of the general public.

Supporters have a clear interest in joining the ongoing efforts to combat match fixing, something which can only be successful on the basis of a coordinated approach from all stakeholders involved.

As a key stakeholder, supporters have a responsibility to address the current situation by engaging in the fight against match fixing; and wherever they can add value to the efforts being undertaken by other stakeholders and public authorities.

Supporters play an active role in the prevention of match fixing:

- The fight against match fixing does not start with sanctions and criminal charges but with the dissemination of information and education about the negative impact match fixing has on clubs, leagues and sport as a whole.
- Supporters need to play an active role when it comes to awareness raising campaigns and prevention projects across their peer groups. In this context supporters need to cooperate with the sports movement, public and private bodies.

Better governance of football clubs including supporter involvement and ownership will reduce the risk of match fixing:

- Formalised and direct supporter involvement or community ownership (minority or majority shareholding) leads to more democratic decision-making structures within clubs and thus to more transparency and sustainability.

- The implementation of basic principles of good governance, such as democratic representation and transparency, creates an environment in which match fixing is less likely to occur and the social value of football can unfold its full potential contributing to community development and active citizenship.
- Therefore better compliance regulations with robust risk management and good governance must be an integral part of the fight against match fixing.

Supporters back the efforts taken at EU and international level to combat match fixing:

- The joint efforts taken by the national authorities, the EU Institutions and the Council of Europe across all levels of public authorities are central to the fight against match fixing.
- The sports movement with all its different stakeholders cannot win the fight alone. Therefore supporters must welcome all activities at EU level and beyond to join forces in the fight against match fixing.

The fight against match fixing needs a coordinated approach between all relevant stakeholders (e.g. public authorities, federations, leagues, clubs, players, supporters, betting operators and other involved actors):

- This means the communication of actions taken against match fixing and an inclusive approach with regard to all stakeholders in the process. In order for supporters to contribute to the fight against match fixing they need to be formally recognised as a partner in the governance of the sport.



Based on the reachable information, IAM project team has analysed both match-fixing initiatives on one hand and projects and campaigns that can be considered as good practices and replicated in various environments. Both sections are a source of inspiration in the prevention and fight of sport results manipulation and promotion of integrity acts. In the first section, devoted to the match-fixing initiatives project team has included the basic information about those national and/or international activities. In the second section, some of the successful activities has been highlighted as a good practices examples, including their full implementation data and IAM team strongly believe that their replication can empower sport related individuals and organisations to proceed further in the battle to reach a step closer to integrity in sport.

Both sections has been selected through a literature and desk-review of accessible data and information in online sources and the users of the present manual can check both the concepts: the initiatives providing concept details and the good practices concrete data that can be easily replicated. Project team has ensured the availability of information on two levels – short data, providing ideas for adaptation to the reality of the concrete sport organisation that would like to implement the initiative and a good practice details that provide floor for direct replication of the described activity.

6. Match-fixing initiatives at European level

ERASMUS+ SPORT projects

EU level policies provide support for European projects and networks aimed at addressing corruption in sport. Since 2014, EU level actions to address corruption are covered by the sport chapter of the Erasmus+ programme where funds are allocated for collaborative partnerships promoting integrity in sport and non-profit-making European sports. Notable project examples are highlighted below:

- PROtect Integrity: this project aims to provide face-to face education courses designed by INTERPOL and carried out by athletes themselves.

Almost 15,000 European elite level and youth athletes are involved, covering 11 countries and 10 different sports. The idea is that by preventing match fixing in elite sports, the education project will help to protect grassroots sport. The project also developed the first European-wide, athlete-led whistle-blowing system.

- FIX the FIXING: aims to develop a European-wide strategic partnership between academic institutions and sports organisations, in order to empower and strengthen the fight against match fixing. Project partners

will work together with those at risk for match fixing in order to co-create an evidence-based education tool with multiple stakeholders in the field of sport that will increase their awareness about corruption, fraud and match-fixing in different types and levels of sport.

- Anti Match-fixing Top Training: Moving from Nicosia Declaration (2012), Council of Europe Convention on Match-Fixing (2014), this proposal is a follow-up of: “Stop- Match-Fixing Project” (2012 EU Prep.Action) and Seminar “Match-Fixing: a Key Issue for Sports Integrity”, Milan, September 2014 (EU Italian Presidency). Focus is on designing tailored training addressing it to top decision makers and media.
- The "Single Points of Contact for sports Integrity" (POINTS) project: aims to help National Olympic Committees (NOCs), European Federations (EFs) and national sport federations to strengthen their governance and to safeguard the integrity of their sport(s) and its competitions.

Global Civil Society Efforts

Several prominent global civil society organisations further aim to mobilise wider audiences in the fight against corruption by connecting the sports community to the wider movement against corruption. By example, Transparency International's ‘Corruption in Sport Initiative’ includes a broad partnerships across experts, supporters and sponsors focused on generating research, analysis, dialogue and

key recommendations (Transparency International, 2016).

Sports federation for individual sports

- UEFA /Union of European Football Associations/ has enacted a number of measures, including a betting fraud detection system and an education programme, to combat the risk of match-fixing. On 27 May 2014, UEFA and Europol signed an important Memorandum of Understanding to fight against match-fixing at European level.¹⁰²
- Code of Conduct for European Football.¹⁰³ This code of conduct was agreed and approved by the four organisations representing the interests of European professional football stakeholders in the UEFA PSFC,: ECA, FIFPRO, EPFL and UEFA. The code of conduct sets out the guiding principles for all players, referees, clubs and other officials on the issues surrounding the integrity of football. It aims to promote the highest standards of conduct in the organisation, playing and officiating of football and serves as a reference for code of conducts at national level.
- The Integrity programme. The integrity programme incorporated education, monitoring and cooperation with key stakeholders, as well as UEFA's legal framework, began in April 2016 when the full contingent of match officials selected

¹⁰² https://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/uefaorg/Gene ral/02/56/17/27/2561727_DOWNLOAD.pdf

¹⁰³ https://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/uefaorg/Clubs /02/14/97/66/2149766_DOWNLOAD.pdf

to referee the 51 EURO matches received a match-fixing prevention presentation in Paris.¹⁰⁴

- #EUSportIntegrityDay, together against match-fixing. Every year since 2014, the 15th of April is the day dedicated to sport integrity. The #EUSportIntegrityDay, promoted by EU Athletes, is an occasion to show the commitment and make a stand against the against match-fixing. The initiative aimed at raising awareness consists of a social media campaign that can be supported by all stakeholders: public authorities, sports organizations, betting operators and regulators, athletes, coaches, referees, fans and all the other organizations and people who care about the integrity in sport.
- Pilot prevention and education programme - Staying on Side. Transparency International, German Football League (DFL) and the Association of European Football Leagues (EPFL).¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/news/newsid=2393386.html>

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.transparency.org/en/press/pilot-project-shows-that-prevention-and-education-are-key-to-address-match>

7. Match-fixing initiatives in the project countries

BULGARIA

The fight against the manipulation of results from sports competitions and match fixing is part of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The institution aims to create a "National Platform to combat the manipulation of sports competitions", but as the topic is quite as policies and initiatives, the idea is still not set on practice.

The Bulgarian Football Union values fair play and develops the game on the basis of sports rules and European values, where the skills and abilities of athletes and coaches win in fair competition, continuing its active policy to fight corruption and match-fixing. Therefore, BFU continues its active cooperation with Sportradar¹⁰⁶ - the world leader in the analysis and launch of sports data and digital content. Sportradar provides a unique system for monitoring suspicious bets around the world and identifies suspicious activities and irregularities in this area, in order to combat match-fixing and preserve the prestige of football and sports.

¹⁰⁶ https://www.sportal.bg/news.php?news=785861&fbclid=IwAR0S_Zd1RI6ejCLutlqf_65HUDLyhvsb_Mf0FrOIRQfy3TwYYW-LFhP58E

GREECE

The measures against sport corruption that have been introduced in Greece include educational programmes and tighter regulations in both financial control and match-fixing detention.

Since 2013, the Hellenic football federation has set up an action plan to prevent match fixing using educational materials provided by FIFA, UEFA, Sport Accord, etc. Two educational programmes were designed and ran by the Greek Super League and the Hellenic Football Federation:

The first is the scheme 'Staying on side: How to stop Match-Fixing' (Transparency International, 2013), an educational workshop delivered to young players (playing in Under 17 and Under 20 national championships) who are urged to mind '[their] team, [their] career, [their] responsibility' (according to the programme's moto), have been introduced by the Greek Super League. This programme ran for the duration of a season and aimed at raising awareness on the effects match-fixing can have on the future of the sport and each individual player's career. More than 800 players and coaches attended the workshop and were informed on the above mentioned repercussions of match-fixing. The programme was sponsored by 'Transparency International', which aims at addressing corruption in any aspect of

modern life (Transparency International, 2013).

The second set of programmes is educational courses, promoting fair play and ethical conduct in football to high school students (Super League Greece, 2013). Through these courses, the students were informed of the idea of fair play in football and were given the opportunity to appreciate the benefits of following such practices in regards to enjoying the sport and protecting its future. The programme was supported by the major football clubs of the country that urged their players to deliver some of the courses themselves. These courses were delivered in schools around the capital of the country and were welcomed by the local authorities and the Ministry of Education.

Both 'Staying on side' and the fair play programmes were run in conjunction with the European Professional Leagues Association (EPFL) and aimed at educating potential key actors in order to prevent match-fixing and non-fair play behaviour in general. By educating these individuals on the effects their decisions can have and allowing them to visualise the repercussions of their actions, prevention of corruption can be achieved.

The basis on which the programmes were designed follows the INTERPOL-FIFA Anti-Corruption Training Initiative, which started in May 2011 with *'the overall objective of tackling sport corruption in football, with a principal focus on illegal and irregular betting and match fixing, through providing various training programmes to improve key individuals'*. According to the Anti-Corruption Initiative protecting the integrity of football can be supported on three pillars: training, education, and prevention. All three pillars entail raising awareness on the

phenomenon of match-fixing and the ways in which each individual actor can resist and report match-fixing, as well as how information on match-fixing can be shared between international organisations, in order for transparency on new updates on the phenomenon to be ensured.

Additional measures on addressing corruption on a European level including Greece focused on the appropriate governance of the sport. These measures included the introduction of tighter financial regulations on the clubs, which was supported by UEFA's financial fair play guidelines (UEFA, 2015a,b), and the establishment of firmer control on key events, such as match-days, through each league's 'independent official auditors'. The financial regulations imposed called for additional transparency on the accounts of each club, while ensuring that any money owed to either companies and individuals or the country would be paid in order for the clubs to be permitted to participate in the season's championship. Moreover, introducing a controlled electronic tax system would allow for each club's ticket issue (one of the key income sources) to be managed and regulated more closely, while eliminating the room for individual errors or favouritism. Appointing 'independent official auditors' to each club on a match-day would then ensure that detailed reports on these key events would be provided to the pertinent governing bodies, tax authorities and the police (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

Furthermore, a tighter control on betting, having been identified as a major factor for corruption in football. The additional and firmer control was assisted by the introduction of the UEFA Betting Fraud

Detection System (BFDS) (UEFA, 2014). The system allows for all legal betting activities world-wide to be monitored, in order for any irregularities to be noticed. These irregularities include unexpectedly high activity on significantly favourable odds for rather unanticipated results before and especially during a match. The system allows for these activities to be identified and for the betting system supporting them to be blocked. The system has also been used in order for matches that have already been concluded to be reviewed thoroughly, especially when suspicion was raised due to unexpected events taking place within their duration. The BFDS enables the analysis team to examine these matches carefully and decide whether they can be considered 'questionable' or 'exceptionally questionable'. Once a match has been classified in any of these two categories, the national football association is informed in order for an investigation to begin (Antonopoulos, G. A. 2017).

In February 2020, as a result of the many corruption scandals in sport area, the Greek government has signed an accord with FIFA and UEFA to clean up Greek football, seeking ways to tackle the threat posed by corruption, match-fixing and other problems. FIFA and UEFA intend to produce a report within three months on ways to improve the administration of Greek football. Challenges include finding ways to fight the threat of match-fixing, corruption and doping as well as refereeing issues.

FIGC (Italian Football Federation), art. 6 of the Sports Justice Code which provides for the "Prohibition of betting and reporting obligation" for subjects of the federal system. As for the consequences for those who are complicit in this crime, they can be found in art. 7, paragraph 1, which qualifies as a sporting offense.

"The fulfilment, by any means, of acts aimed at altering the conduct or the result of a race or competition or to ensure anyone with an advantage in the ranking".

The Code of Ethics for sport in the municipality of Milan: a basic organized approach against crime and corruption in sport. The city of Milan and the Lombardy region are traditional areas of industry and professional services, which provide around 25% of Italian GDP, and are historically characterized by respect for state laws. However, the last decade has seen a gradual increase in organized crime, several cases with judicial investigations that have repeatedly discovered the presence of the mafia.

In this context, the City of Milan has launched a policy to prevent and combat the criminal infiltration of public sports facilities by integrating sport into its anti-mafia agenda. It was led by the Antimafia Advisory Committee (Anti-Mafia Advisory Committee) through its president, David Gentili, in coordination with the Department of Sport (Department of Sport) and the Advising Sport Commission (Sports Advisory Committee). The instrument chosen was an ethical code in sport, which was to be

adopted by the management of the license holders of the municipal structures of the city (110 structures managed by private sports companies or companies following public tenders) and the public company Milano sport (which manages 24 municipal sports facilities).

SLOVENIA

“Žvižgalka” (“Whistle”)

The Olympic Committee of Slovenia (OKS-ZŠZ), in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the police, the National Sports Federations and the Ombudsman, has set itself an important task in coordinating the establishment of the National Platform for the Prevention of Sport Misconduct - Prevention of Match-fixing. The starting points for the platform's operation were first presented at a seminar in Portorož, which was held within the Days of OKS-ZŠZ. In 2019, the OKS also appointed a person to capture and report information on sports irregularities, an activity that was part of a collaboration with the EOC.



An online platform set up for this purpose, called “Žvižgalka” (“Whistle”), is already operational. In this way, anonymous reporting is made available to anyone who has noticed potential irregularities in sport and wants to alert those responsible. Anyone can also submit a question related to sports irregularities, which are latter answered by the experts in the field.

TURKEY

Sports Culture and Olympic Education Project

Turkish Olympic Committee's (TOC) ‘Sports Culture and Olympic Education Programme (Oli)’ aims to help young generations acquire sports culture early in life. The initiative, which has been running for more than ten a decade, promotes sporting values and the Olympic spirit among elementary students in Turkey. It targets students in the 4th and 5th grades (9-11 years old pupils) in elementary schools with the purpose of encouraging them to take part in physical activities, keeping them away from bad habits and contributing to their healthy development physically, mentally and socially.

The Oli Project is about exercising multi-activity interactive educational programme thru 45-minute interactive audio-visual presentations, culmination of meticulous work undertaken by academicians, child psychologists and the TOC Sports Culture and Olympic Education Committee members. Contributing to the attractiveness of the programme and its dynamism, the much-cherished professional presenter and the mascot “Oli”, created specifically for this programme, interact with the children during

the presentations. Presentations include the topics of benefits of sport, Olympic Games and its philosophy, Olympic values of friendship, respect and excellence, principles of Olympism, Fair Play, healthy nutrition and environment.

Oli engages with children with videos, cartoons, small competitions, puzzles and riddles, all tailored to help nurture an understanding of mental and physical benefits of practicing sports and staying healthy, Olympism and the concept of fair play as well as awareness of healthy nutrition and the environment. Children actually enjoy themselves as they focus on the presentations and the intended education is given through the sessions, which they eagerly follow. Active and retired Turkish Olympic champions and medallists, famous sports persons, journalists, TV sports presenters and even upcoming athletes are invited to take part in the presentations to interact and share their experiences with the pupils. Inclusion of champion athletes and sports celebrities in the presentations is especially relished by the children and meeting their role models has proved to be a very valuable count for keeping their interests alive.

Fully supported by the Ministry of National Education since its inception in 2006, the Project has and continues to accomplish its objectives, drawing great interest and admiration from the participating students, their teachers and families as well as from the governorships, municipalities and Ministry of Youth Services and Sports' local directorates. Communications measures are implemented to make the public aware of the programme with posters, brochures and

information disseminated in the media. The presentations receive wide media coverage especially at the local press and TV.

Presentations are carried out to a great extent at the school or public halls in the visited cities and sometimes at the Olympic House in İstanbul. As occasions require, 'special' editions of the Project have been held in host cities before they are to organize Olympic events like EYOFs and other international competitions, in order to enlighten and encourage the children as well as the community about the upcoming event. Other 'special' editions are also held in the south-eastern cities of the country, to contribute to the educational programmes towards integration of the Syrian refugee children in the region.

City visits are organized for four or five days and two to three presentations per day. 20 cities will be visited during the current school-year, from October 2017 to June 2018, where 12 to 15 presentations will be made during each city visit. The targeted number of attending pupils in this term is 150.000. Within the 11 years since its inception, close to 5.000 Oli presentations were made in 48 provinces, reaching more than 1.700.000 children with a positive effect on raising the number young people who are choosing to take up sport.

8. Integrity in sport – Good practices

Good practices is a tribute to successful initiatives and activities, implemented with high record of success. Such practices are superior to any alternatives because they produce results that are superior to those achieved by other means or because it has become a standard way of doing things, e.g., a standard way of complying with legal or ethical requirements. There are many ways that the integrity of sport can come under threat and in the same time – different approaches to be addressed. Analysed examples both on national level in the partner countries and at European level might serve as source of inspiration for further actions, implemented by sport movement.

Good practices at European level


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| Good practice name | Play Fair Code |
| Country of implementation | Austria |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | <p>A key instrument for tackling corruption in sport in Austria is the Association for Protecting Integrity in Sport's 'Play Fair Code'. The Association was initiated by the Austrian Ministry of Sport, the Austrian Football Association (AFA) and the Austrian Football League. Gradually it involved other key sport stakeholders together with a variety of Austrian betting providers.</p> <p>The activities of the 'Play Fair Code' are based on the core values of the Association such as competence, commitment and sustainability. The 'Play Fair Code' consists of three essential measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention measures - education, training and awareness raising among the target groups; • Monitoring measures - observation and analysis of match results; • Facilitation of the Ombudsman office as an anonymous point of contact for athletes and various sport actors. <p>Training courses include lectures, seminars and workshops focusing on integrity in sport and specifically on match fixing.</p> |
| Period of implementation | 2012 - present |
| Replication: | No |
| Target groups | professional athletes, referees, association officials and media representatives |
| | Since 2012 more than 15,000 athletes, coaches, referees, |

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| Impact | <p>supervisors, and other sports stakeholders in 20 countries have participated in more than 500 training sessions in the areas of match-fixing and betting fraud. Most of these sessions (around 80%) were provided in Austria while 20% reached the athletes in other countries. Through this project athletes have improved their knowledge of match-fixing and betting fraud.</p> <p>There is a continuous support from the sport community and key stakeholders to educate athletes about corruption in sport. The initial prevention measures focused on football due to a high percentage of match-fixing cases worldwide. The training modules were developed in five different sport disciplines including ice hockey, basketball, handball, tennis and skiing. Since 2013, the 'Play Fair Code' has expanded cooperation among major sport federations and bet providers in Austria. Due to its success, further developments and cooperation are foreseen in the future.</p> |
| Type | Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sport • General Secretary Austrian Football Association • CEO Austrian Football League • General Secretary Austrian Skiing Federation • President Erste Bank Icehockey League • General Manager Basketball Austria • President Austrian Tennis Federation • President Austrian Handball Federation |
| Website | https://www.playfaircode.at/en |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | <p>The trainings are conducted with athletes in an informal setting to create a trustworthy environment, for example in changing rooms. The content of the training was developed to include real-life stories and videos that athletes can relate to. Moreover, the consequences of illegal actions are explained, including criminal charges, fees and imprisonment. To ensure sustainability face-to-face trainings are provided in 12-18 months cycles at the national and international levels. Every two years, new content is developed. Examples of training materials can be accessed online on the 'Play Fair Code' website.</p> <p>Since 2012, the 'Play Fair Code' has linked to various ERASMUS+ projects working with national and international partners. In the past two years 'Play Fair Code' in cooperation with the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki has developed a training module on match-fixing as part of the project 'Fix the Fixing' funded by ERASMUS+. The content of the module was developed based on the results of an international questionnaire survey conducted by the university. Another example relates to the project 'European Rookie Cup' led by the Austrian Ice Hockey League (EBEL). The ERASMUS+ project involved young ice hockey athletes who in 3 years period improved their athletic performance. In addition, the project increased awareness among ice hockey athletes in match-fixing, doping and antidiscrimination due to the involvement of Play Fair Code, the NADA Austria and the Fairplay</p> |


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| | Initiative. Recently, the 'Play Fair Code' has committed to new projects that will require their expertise in developing a training methodology and guidelines for decision makers to tackle match-fixing and betting fraud. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | <p>The Play Fair Code applied a top-down education strategy from the beginning, with professional athletes (including future professional athletes) constituting the first target group, followed by the interface between professional, semi-professional and amateur athletes, referees and sport, and sponsors' and media representatives.</p> <p>In Play Fair Code training sessions, players, coaches and club officials are informed and taught about how the international betting mafia attempts to undermine professional sport worldwide. A crucial concern of the training sessions is to highlight the potential dire consequences for any individual athlete getting involved in match-fixing.</p> <p>Footage from TV documentaries and special interview sequences with a former Austrian professional footballer who allowed himself to get caught up in match-fixing demonstrate the risks and possible consequences of match-fixing.</p> <p>Combating match-fixing demands far-reaching and ongoing efforts on the part of sports associations, law enforcement agencies, betting operators, governmental institutions and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Play Fair Code has dealt with these demands for more than four years now. It has gained experience and developed valuable know-how by involving all relevant stakeholders, and exchanging best-practice approaches at both national and international levels.</p> <p>There is evidence that the training has improved athletes' understanding and awareness of the match-fixing issue and the consequences of their involvement. Through informal communication, athletes were provided with more information about the penalties of match-fixing that could affect their social reputation and result to criminal charges. Based on interview evidence, the format and the content of the training including real life stories was considered to be an effective approach in engaging athletes.</p> |
| Lessons learned | <p>"Experience to date has confirmed that a one-to-one athlete education approach is a sustainable and verifiable model for raising awareness and understanding".</p> <p>In collaboration with the Austrian Federal Police dealing with intervention and investigation, the Play Fair Code acts as a national and international integrity hub. Over the years 'Play Fair Code' has collected best practice examples and knowhow in match-fixing and betting fraud. In the near future, Austria is planning to setup a National Platform as envisaged in the Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competition. The National Platform would increase information sharing and coordination between State and non-State enforcement actors at the national and international levels in the area of sport manipulation.</p> |
| Donors | The 'Play Fair Code' acquires 60% of its funding from the Austrian |


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| | Ministry of Sport which is supplemented by a range of sponsors and through annual membership fees, government funding, sponsor contributions. |
| Pictures |  |

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| Good practice name | SRM - Education through sport – Shaping role models for the future |
| Country of implementation | Slovenia, Portugal and Croatia |
| Countries involved (if any) | Olympic Committee of Slovenia – Asociation of Sports Federations (SLO) National Olympic Committee of Portugal (PRT) Croatian Olympic Academy (CRO) University of Ljubljana [Faculty of sport] (SLO) |
| Short description | The project have affiliated in order to carry out special training covering financial literacy. This field is very important because athletes may be subjected to numerous influences, irregularities and later problems arising from poor knowledge and lack of information. Consequently, they are subjected of abuses concerning match-fixing, the use of doping and other irregularities in sport. |
| Period of implementation | 01.12.2017 - 30.06.2019 |
| Replication | Not Available |
| Target groups | Sport clubs and organizations, trainers, emerging athletes, coaches and supporting staff, personal trainers, sport psychologists and relevant stakeholders. |
| Impact | Match-fixing, financial literacy, integrity and values in sport. |
| Type | Workshops, training programe and mobile app. |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis • University of Rome “Foro Italico” • Società Sportiva Lazio • Kingston University • University of Potsdam – Sport and Exercise Psychology • Sheffield Hallam University • German National Anti-Doping Agency • Cyprus Sports Organization • Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport |

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| Website | http://safeyou.eu/ |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | Mobile app for easy learning and self-evaluation (as training tool) |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | Athletes become role models and contribute to the recognisability of sports and values in sport. |
| Lessons learned | The suitably informed, aware and educated athletes correctly respond to irregularities and their susceptibility to the problems related to the project objectives are lower. |
| Donors | Erasmus+: Small Collaborative Partnerships |
| Picture |  <p>https://www.olympic.si/nohtek/novice/1280/SRM_-_sestaneek.jpg</p> |

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| Good practice name | Training on Protected Reporting System for Professional and Grassroots Sport (T-PREG) |
| Country of implementation | Portugal, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Slovenia |
| Countries involved (if any) | Portugal, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Slovenia |
| Short description: | The key objective is to introduce, in a structured way, the use of protected reporting systems in the anti-match fixing policies and actions of sport bodies and institutions, not only for reporting in itself, but also as vehicle for changing approaches to prevention, governance and information sharing. |
| Period of implementation | 01.01.2018 – still running (30 - months) |
| Replication | Not Available |
| Target groups | Top decision-makers of sport organizations and grassroots sport clubs managers. |
| Impact | To create a specific e-learning module for a blended training model to build capacity of sport organizations top decision makers and grassroots sport clubs managers for effective use of protected reporting systems. To elaborate structured guidelines to EU Commission for effective use |

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| | of protected reporting system in contrasting match-fixing, based on a specific comparable data matrix about illegal behaviour and a tailored training model shared by the network coalition managing the project. |
| Type | T-PREG is structured in two parts: a) fieldwork and collection of empirical evidence (qualitative and quantitative) and b) the creation of education and prevention tools to develop training programmes for professional and amateur sports managers and players. |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) • Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (UCSC) • KU Leuven • Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM) • Transparency International Slovenia (TI-Slovenia) • The Italian National Olympic Committee (Coni) • The National Olympic Committee of Portugal • Instituto Português do Desporto e Juventude I.P. (Portuguese Institute of Sport and Youth) • International Betting Integrity Association (IBIA) • Ufficio Sport della Presidenza del Consiglio (USPC) • European Association for the Study of Gambling (EASG) |
| Website | http://www.tpreg-training.eu/ |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | E-learning module as an open educational resource (OER) tool. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | E-learning module as an open educational resource (OER) tool. |
| Lessons learned | Not available |
| Donors | Erasmus+ Sport Program. |
| Picture |  <p>http://www.tpreg-training.eu/</p> |

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| Good practice name | About the POINTS |
| Country of implementation | 11 National Olympic Committees in Europe |
| Countries involved (if any) | Belgium, Croatia, Czech republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Slovenia |
| Short description | The main objective of the POINTS Project is to help National Olympic Committees, European Federations and national sport federations in Europe to safeguard the integrity of their sport(s) and to strengthen their governance. |
| Period of implementation | 01.01.2015 – 31.12.2016 |
| Replication | National Olympic Committees and European Federations |
| Target groups | National Olympic Committees and European Federations |
| Impact | An educational programme for training and education to representatives of NOCs and EFs |
| Type | National Strategic Workshops |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | 3 European Federations (European Volleyball Confederation, European Athletics and FIBA Europe) 3 Knowledge institutes (INTERPOL, EOSE and Sport & Recreation Alliance UK) 11 National Olympic Committees in Europe (BEL, CRO, CZE, DEN, FRA, GER, ITA, NED, NOR, POR and SLO) |
| Website | https://www.points-project.com/ |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | Open educational resource (OER) educational tools to provide practical guidance to NOCs and European sport federations on integrity and good governance. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | Open educational resource (OER) educational programme to provide training to representatives of NOCs and EFs to become 'Single Points of Contact for Integrity'. |
| Lessons learned | The public opinion on sport tends to become more negative than before and public authorities increase the pressure on sport governing bodies to implement principles of good governance as well as ensuring the integrity of sport competitions. |
| Donors | Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union |
| Picture |  <p>https://www.points-project.com/</p> |


Good practices at partner country level

BULGARIA

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| Good practice name | Data Integrity - Bulgarian Basketball Federation and the National Basketball League |
| Country of implementation | Bulgaria |
| Countries involved (if any) | National level |
| Short description | Bulgarian Basketball Federation and the National Basketball League signed a contract with Genius Sports Group for investigation of suspicious results. |
| Period of implementation | 2018-2021 |
| Replication | Not available |
| Target groups | Officials, athletes, referees and all stakeholders. |
| Impact | Protection of sports, participants and stakeholders related to betting on sporting events, match-fixing and corruption. |
| Type | The company offers the Bulgarian Basketball Federation various applications and services in the field of sports data, such as an application for collecting basketball statistics - FIBA Livestats, a system for working with data - FIBA Organizer and widgets for live statistics. |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulgarian Basketball Federation • National Basketball League |
| Website | https://basketball.bg/news.php?g=20&id=9719 |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | Genius Sports will provide 24-hour monitoring of the betting markets, monitoring suspicious bets, atypical activity and evaluating real-time betting patterns as risky ones. If there is a risk or threat to the integrity of the data for a match or championship, the company alerts the relevant authorities, which take measures to prevent the threat. Monitoring and signaling is without human intervention and fully automated. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by | An automated process that ensures the transparency and fairness of all decisions made without human intervention |

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| other sport entities | |
| Lessons learned | Sport and high technology, in good combination, guarantee transparency, fairness and integrity of sporting events and minimize corruption. |
| Donors | Bulgarian Basketball Federation |
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| Good practice name | Against match fixing – European Research & Education Programme |
| Country of implementation | Bulgaria, Poland, Republic Of North Macedonia, Belgium, Italy, France, Austria, Germany |
| Countries involved (if any) | Bulgaria, Poland, Republic Of North Macedonia, Belgium, Italy, France, Austria, Germany |
| Short description | The international cooperation between eight organisations involved in sport and counteracting match-fixing. It will prepare an innovative training programme based on materials collected, analyses and research. The expected result of the training is to increase knowledge on fixing methods and skills related to assertive responses in such situations among 80% of the participants. |
| Period of implementation | 2019 - present |
| Replication | Not available |
| Target groups | Athletes officials association trainers and all the relevant stakeholders |
| Impact | The main goal of the project is conducting research and education activities to prevent the phenomenon of match fixing in football. An educational platform will be created on which all the results of the project will be shared, including e-learning courses and reports. The results will also be available on the mobile application. |
| Type | E-learning courses and reports. |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sports Academy (BUL) • The Ekstraklasa Foundation (Poland) • SCOOP NPO (North Macedonia) • ESSA Sports Betting Security (BEL) • Centro Universitario Sportivo Palermo (ITA) • European Institute of Interdisciplinary Research (FR) • The Association for Protecting the Integrity in Sport (Austria) • German Sport University Cologne (GER) |
| Website | http://againstmatchfixing.com/ |

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| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | The partners were carefully selected based on their substantive value and experience in the field of sport. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | Creating, testing and implementing an open E-learning platform accessible to all stakeholders. |
| Lessons learned | The project is still running. |
| Donors | The project is financed from European funds under the Erasmus + Sport Programme |
| Picture |  <p>http://againstmatchfixing.com/projekt-w-mediach-en/</p> |

GREECE

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| Good practice name | FIX the FIXING |
| Country of implementation | Greece, United Kingdom, France, Cyprus, Ireland, Austria |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | <p>The “Fix the Fixing: Proactive quelling of sports events manipulation” project developed an educational tool for educators and other professionals to raise awareness of corruption, fraud and match-fixing especially among young athletes. The purpose was to teach young athletes coping skills on resisting offers and temptations to engage in match-fixing and indicate ways to properly report match-fixing incidents to the relevant authorities.</p> <p>Main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an understanding of risk and protective factors regarding match fixing [Qualtrics Qs]. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement state-of-the-art scientific knowledge & methods to deliver an educational tool to combat matchfixing [free open data education & training manuals]. Educate multi-stakeholders in public & private sport sector about matchfixing & sport integrity. |
| Period of implementation | 2016 - 2017 |
| Replication: | No |
| Target groups | Young athletes |
| Impact | A European-wide strategic partnership between academic institutions and sports organizations, worked together in order to develop an innovative, web-based education tool targeting those at risk for match fixing, and used as an educational resource for effective interventions. Moreover, the task of supporting the digital side of the “fix the fixing” addressed problems, with a focus on understanding the social networks impact related to sports fixing consist a very important tool. |
| Type | Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aristotle University Of Thessaloniki, Greece (Coordinator) Queen’s University N.I -Uk Limerick University – Ireland Austria Play Fair Code Vienna – Austria Cyprus Sport Organization Nicosia Cyprus Greece Kea Fair Play Code Hellas Athens Greece Iris International Institute Strategic Relations Paris - France lcss Europe International Council Sport Security - Switzerland lcce International Council Coaching Excellence - Leeds United Kingdom |
| Website: | https://playthegame.org/media/7492285/Nikolaos-Theodorou.pdf https://oswinds.csd.auth.gr/sites/default/files/toolsandapps/pdf/FixtheFixingReportv.2.pdf https://oswinds.csd.auth.gr/tweetfix/ |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | One very important and useful task of the “Fix the Fixing” project is the TweetFix. The project goal is to find, analyze and extract useful information about fixed or suspected matches of various sports and events. At this task (WP5, A26: Report on qualitative content identification methodology) our team (Informatics Department, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece) had been assigned the task of supporting the digital side of the “fix the fixing” addressed problems, with a focus on understanding the social networks impact related to sports fixing. Therefore, an analysis on social networks data involved the processes of: collecting social media data, analyzing them, exporting useful results in readable and understandable graphs and presenting them in this report. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport | <p>“Fix the Fixing” main goal except for the developed web-based education toll, is to find, analyze and extract useful information about fixed or suspected matches of various sports and events.</p> <p>The digital side of the “fix the fixing” addressed problems comes from the fact that, in today’s society people tend to share their opinion</p> |

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| entities | massively in social media, such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. When a scandal or important event is revealed, people share their opinion in public in order to express their anger or relief about it. Moreover, those media offer useful tools to developers and scientists who are willing to take advantage and extract valuable knowledge out of them. This process is rather useful and related with the term of “Crowdsourcing”. “Crowdsource: to utilize information contributed by the general public (to a project), often via the Internet and without compensation”. |
| Lessons learned | Finding from project’s survey analysis showed the huge extent of the phenomenon of match-fixing and highlighted the need for immediate treatment, through scientifically substantiated educational interventions. According to findings the educational approaches should be continuously and regularly updated. |
| Donors | Co-funded by the European Commission |
| Pictures |  |

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| Good practice name | WHISTLE |
| Country of implementation: | Greece, Cyprus, France, Germany, Romania, UK, Italy |
| Countries involved (if any) | Greece, Cyprus, France, Germany, Romania, UK, Italy |
| Short description | <p>The aims of the “WHISTLE: Sports Whistleblowing of Harmful Irregularities in Sport through Learning & Education” project were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness, guide and inform athletes and stakeholders to recognize, resist and report harmful irregularities; and • Encourage and help sport organisations to introduce compliance systems and mechanisms for internal reporting. |
| Period of implementation | 01-01-2017 - 31-12-2018 |
| Replication | No |
| Target groups | sportswomen, sportsmen, fans, supporters, athletes, athlete’s parents, coaches, instructors, trainers, referees, sport employees, sport agents, sport executives, sport business partners or sport customers of a company, an administrative sport body or a sport federation organization sport union or club. |
| Impact | The current popularity of whistleblowing tools within the sport sector cannot be separated from the focus that sport leaders and institutions are actually taking with regards to the athletes. Sport authorities are |

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| | <p>coming to terms with the need to consider sport athletes as the priority stakeholder of their organizational policies and decisions.</p> <p>The outcomes of the project are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with NGOs and stakeholders (e.g. national secretary against corruption and national Olympic committee) to promote the WHISTLE message and educational tool. • Presentations in local and international academic and policy making conferences. • Development of the educational Sport WHISTLE Themes and session plans. • Launch events. • Training events. • Policy making recommendations report. |
| Type | Erasmus+ Sport project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <p>The Sport WHISTLE programme has been coordinated by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece), and a consortium of eight other EU institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyprus Sport Organization (Cyprus); • FAIR PLAY CODE HELLAS (Greece); • International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (Germany); • International Council for Coaching Excellence (UK); • National University of Physical Education and Sports (Romania); • Department of Psychology, Sociology & Politics, Sheffield Hallam University (UK); • Società Sportiva Lazio Baseball and Lacrosse (Italy); • The French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs (France). |
| Website | http://sportwhistle.eu |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | <p>One of the main outcomes of the project is the Sport WHISTLE Education tool, which aimed to increase the awareness of sport actors about recognizing – resisting and reporting, in different types and levels of sport; (competitive and non-competitive – professional and recreational sport) and indicate ways to properly report irregularities, including doping, corruption, abuse, violence, harassment to the relevant authorities, sport integrity platforms or sport governing bodies ethics committees or sport compliance systems. This education tool is composed of six modules, available online (https://sportwhistle.eu/sport-whistle-educational-material/), and it is free for anyone to download and use it. The modules are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harassment and especially sexual harassment of young athletes and women • psychological pressure and abuse • bribery bad governance corruption and fraud • sport games match fixing and athletic events manipulation • doping and illegal use of drugs and sport supplements |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violence bullying and blackmailing, linked with the aforementioned harmful behaviour and practices <p>Moreover, another important aspect of this project is the development of an operational report, addressed to the sport (private or public) authorities, including a presentation of what whistleblowing is, why it is important to consider, and recommendations to guide implementation of sport whistleblowing and sport compliance systems and practices.</p> |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | <p>Sport whistleblowers are invaluable in exposing most of the forms of competitive sport irregularities corruption, fraud bribery match fixing, doping and mismanagement. Early preventive disclosure of wrongdoing or the preventing the risk of wrongdoing can protect athletes coaches, sport staff, sport administrators and fans supporters, help to save health from doping, transparency from corrupted governance, integrity from match fixing, physical and psychological health of athletes, even lives and preserve the rule of sport law, sportsmanship and ethics.</p> <p>Although nowadays many instances of whistleblowing exist in the sport environment, very often the athletes are not aware of their existence. Communication and awareness-raising strategies are therefore necessary for the publicity of the system and for developing more positive social norms towards whistleblowing (i.e., emphasizing that whistleblowing is both prevalent and approved/desirable). Even when whistleblowing systems are well known, they are not always trusted and widely used. Communication strategies are also needed to address this mistrust. To be effective, communication policies should be sustained and target all possible end users. They should include the information about possible changes of the policy and the results obtained through implementation (e.g. number of alerts, action taken, etc.).</p> |
| Lessons learned | <p>Whistleblowing policy cannot work alone. It can only be successful if it is embedded in a value-driven organizational culture, embodied by the discourse and action from top-management, and every managerial level within the organization. They need to be integrated in a coherent and consistent integrity framework (prevention, education, etc.).</p> <p>As such, whistleblowing systems are an effective test to measure the ethical climate within an organization. They represent one of the links between leadership and every member of the organization. Their performance depends on the engagement and trust from both sides: the end-user who is empowered to act for the protection of sport integrity and trusts the management that its action will be defended, and leadership, who is committed to act upon reports and protect sport integrity.</p> <p>Compared to the corporate sector and public administration, the sport world has been late in implementing these kinds of compliance tools. The breakdown of trust can be felt across sports disciplines and countries and is a challenging obstacle for the performance of</p> |

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| | whistleblowing tools. It will take time to align individual leaders, organizational cultures, and larger integrity policies with the numerous reporting mechanisms that have recently been created. Awareness of the existing whistleblowing system and trust in its managers should also be regularly tested. |
| Donors | Co-funded by the European Commission |
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| Good practice name | PROtect Integrity |
| Country of implementation | UK, Ireland, France, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain |
| Countries involved (if any) | UK, Ireland, France, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain |
| Short description | <p>The objective of the project was to combat the match-fixing threat to European sport by providing a secure, phone-based App for professional athletes to report integrity issues. This was achieved during the two-year project, coordinated by EU Athletes, with 8 player associations and University of Liverpool as partners. Additionally, organizations supporting the project included FIFPro, who was a key partner when it comes to successfully adapting and implementing the Red Button App, and IBIA who added the expertise from the private betting operators side. The Red Button App, originally developed by the Finnish football players association (JPY), was adapted for seven player associations in the project.</p> <p>These associations delivered education integrity, match fixing, reporting and the App to 4,697 players with 2,798 downloading the Red Button onto their phones. The project work plan included 14 actions with different partners leading on different aspects according to their expertise. All the actions, including meetings and intellectual outputs were implemented. These included the production of two best practice documents available on the project website – the 2019 Code of Conduct for Athletes and the 2019 Reporting Protocols for Player Associations. The academic review by Professor Forrest of Liverpool University concluded “The overwhelming majority [of surveyed</p> |

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| | players] rated the roll-out and the explanation of the App as either 'excellent' or 'very good'." This shows the effectiveness of the training given to the player association so that they could deliver the App. |
| Period of implementation | 2018 - 2019 |
| Replication | No |
| Target groups | Professional and elite athletes |
| Impact | <p>Match-fixing is recognized as a persistent threat in the world of sport. EU Athletes is committed to ensuring that its member athletes are educated about sports betting integrity issues and the dangers of getting involved in any form of match-fixing.</p> <p>EU Athletes has been leading the way in developing and promoting effective education programmes for players on sports betting integrity and the prevention of match-fixing.</p> <p>The most important part of the athlete education programme is that it is delivered through face-to-face sessions by the player associations who are known and trusted by the players. This form of education delivery to athletes across Europe is labour intensive, but one that has proven to be the best way to get messages to players.</p> <p>Education by the member associations has also been supported by the creation of the Code of Conduct for Athletes that focuses on 5 key messages, as well as support materials such as flyers and posters, in order to make sure that all the athletes are properly educated about sports betting integrity and understand the risks of match-fixing.</p> |
| Type | Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSF in Denmark (Handball) • RPA in England (Rugby) • PROVALE in France (Rugby) • HPVPA in Greece (Volleyball) • IRUPA/RPI in Ireland (Rugby) • GIBA in Italy (Basketball) • AJFS in Spain (Futsal) |
| Website | https://www.protect-integrity.com |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | The PROtect Integrity project, provided face-to-face education to nearly 15,000 European elite level and youth athletes in 11 countries (Denmark, Greece, France, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, France, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom) and at least in 10 different sports (basketball, cricket, cycling, football, Gaelic sports, handball, ice hockey, indoor football, rugby, water polo, individual sports). The education was supported by the creation of athlete friendly key messages on posters, leaflets, through social media and the PROtect Integrity website. |
| | <p>By educating athletes across Europe on the dangers of match-fixing it has become clear that there is a real need to provide the first European wide, athlete-led reporting system for professional and elite athletes to securely report suspicions of match-fixing.</p> <p>PROtect Integrity Plus introduced the proven Red Button reporting App, initially developed by the Professional Footballers Association of</p> |

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| <p>Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities</p> | <p>Finland (JPY) and FIFPro, to professional athletes from 7 EU countries (UK, Ireland, France, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain), and 5 different sports (rugby, basketball, handball, volleyball, futsal). The project has provided athletes with a dedicated, safe and confidential mobile reporting mechanism to enable and encourage them to report anything suspicious.</p> <p>The new version of the App, adapted for the project partners, was rolled out in June 2018. The eight player associations (AJFS, AJFSF, GIBA, HPVPA, HSF, PROVALE, RPA and RPI) have worked to set up an appropriate reporting system for their sport and country (in partnership with National Platforms or other entities who are report receivers), introducing and providing access to the App to athletes during team visits.</p> <p>During the course of the project, almost 2800 professional athletes across Europe downloaded the App, whilst 4700 players were provided with education on sport betting integrity, the dangers of match-fixing, the requirement to report anything suspicious and how to use the Red Button App. The education was supported with the updated Code of Conduct posters and leaflets that were provided in different language versions during team visits.</p> <p>In addition, a social media campaign conducted by all the project partners and spearheaded by #PROtectIntegrity has been essential to spreading the word about the PROtect Integrity Plus project and the dangers of match-fixing to a wider audience.</p> |
| <p>Lessons learned</p> | <p>The social media #PROtectIntegrity campaign to support the project and its dissemination worked well. Two videos were produced featuring high profile athletes delivering age-appropriate messages to help disseminate the project to grass roots sport. These were launched during the 2018 and 2019 European Week of Sport and are available on project website. The additional long-term impact of the project has been assured as FIFPro aims to introduce the App to new countries. The potential to successfully implement the App also to other sports and countries has been confirmed by this innovative project. Additionally, all the partners have improved engagement with their national platforms or similar bodies. Improved coordination and cooperation with key international stakeholders and other projects was also a key result of the project. As prof. Forrest noted, it is too early to assess this effectiveness of the App with regards to the number of direct reports. However, the integrity of 5 sports in 7 European countries has been strengthened by thousands of players downloading the App and receiving match-fixing education.</p> |
| <p>Donors</p> | <p>Co-funded by the European Commission and the private betting operators EGBA, IBIA and RGA</p> |

Pictures



ITALY


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| Good practice name | AMATT – Anti Match-Fixing Top Training |
| Country of implementation | Italy |
| Countries involved (if any) | Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain |
| Short description | <p>The AMATT project focuses on tackling the cross-border threat to the integrity of sport, and match fixing, through education and training, specifically aimed at policy effectiveness.</p> <p>AMATT is the first European project that includes journalists and media operators among its training target. This point of innovation, very celebrated at the Cluster Meeting held by EACEA in Brussels, arose after a discourse and content analysis of the media treatment of the phenomenon in the countries of southern Europe.</p> |
| Period of implementation | Start: 01-01-2017 - End: 31-12-2019 |
| Replication | No |
| Target groups | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Top Decision Makers: directors, managers and coaches from sports clubs; federations, leagues, agents, sport regulators, players associations and other institutional stakeholders; 2. Media Operations: online and traditional media. |
| Impact | <p>The AMATT international conferences have created a new knowledge sharing opportunity for key stakeholders at European level, also with the direct involvement of the media, thanks to the contribution of experts from different organizations.</p> <p>To promote new approaches and related topics for a broader and more effective information agenda: the AMATT training module has proved effective in providing a holistic understanding of the problem, generating interest on the part of the journalistic collective not from the world of sport, and creating a more complete informative agenda about the phenomenon.</p> <p>As stated by the International Betting Integrity Association, thanks to</p> |

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| | <p>these projects we have a well-structured set of anti-scam tools and strategies available. Although, match-fixing and illegal betting still seem unstoppable. In the second quarter of 2019 there were a total of 51 match fixing reports. The data refer to 8 sports, a sharp increase compared to the first quarter of the same year (+ 38%) but decreasing compared to the same period of 2018 (-43%); 25 reports from Europe, one of which from Italy and related to tennis. Just this sport has registered the sad record of reports, followed by football (18).</p> |
| Type | <p>AMATT is a Multi-Level Training Tool tailored to different national contexts, institutional frameworks and diverse stakeholders' needs and expectations.</p> <p>It includes a range of collaborative tools that can be used in a wide range of training setups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conferences; • Seminars; • Workshops; • Coaching; • e-Learning. <p>It also makes available a web platform with all the project materials dedicated to Digital Peer Learning Community and National Digital Learning Platforms.</p> <p>Through the AMATT Multi-Level Learning Tool, the collaborative partnership aims to foster knowledge sharing, peer learning and, most of all, the most needed change of actions and attitudes from <i>Anti Match-Fixing Top Influencers</i>.</p> |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency International PORTUGAL www.transparencia.pt • Catholic University of the Sacred Heart www.unicatt.it • Sport e Salute SpA https://www.coni.it/en/sport-e-salute.html • Transparency International ITALY www.transparency.it • IBIA - International Betting Integrity Association www.ibia.bet • EASG www.easg.org • Transparency International SPAIN www.transparencia.org.es • PLAY FAIR CODE www.playfaircode.at • Transparency International SLOVENIA www.transparency.si |
| Website | https://www.amatt.eu |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | <p>The project includes quantitative and qualitative instruments in order to collect comparable data among some European countries.</p> <p>Quantitative data collection aims to provide information functional to construct a tailored training for target groups (organizations top decision makers and media operators).</p> <p>The quantitative survey instrument (questionnaire) is designed to collect comparable data in all the involved nations without exclude the particularities of the problem in their respective countries. The questionnaire has been developed on the basis of a previous work realized in Italy by Catholic University of Milan (http://www.stopmatch-fixing-italia.org/1/upload/indaginematchfixing_italia.pdf) The Italian work has been used as model pattern and declined to the different</p> |

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| | local national specific peculiarities and needs. Quantitative data have been be collected with an online platform. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | <p>Sport organizations struggle to develop appropriate policies to fight Match-Fixing without investing in very specific know-how and peer learning, despite the growing awareness of the problem.</p> <p>At the same time, spectators and sports enthusiasts quite often play a very passive role in relation to the match-fixing phenomenon. That is why it is key to train top decision makers of sports organizations and media operators.</p> <p>Lack of information about the breadth and complexity of the problem: the phenomenon of the manipulation of results must cease to be understood as a problem strictly in the world of sport and must be understood "and informed" as a social, economic, criminal flaw. judicial and, logically, sports.</p> |
| Lessons learned | <p>It is especially important to promote studies that evaluate the obstacles that the public and private interests of the political-sport relationship generate for the fight against the manipulation of results.</p> <p>The project moves from the assumption that the prevalining focus has been so far on training athletes/players, while studies and field experience show that the role of managers and directors, and other relevant stakeholders such as the media, is even more crucial.</p> <p>There is a clear and strong demand from sports organizations to be trained, educated and protected to tackle the problem of MF. They want to feel supported and well trained to get in touch with the MF in a secure system.</p> |
| Donors | EACEA – ERASMUS+ SPORT programme |
| Picture |  <p>https://www.amatt.eu/events/international-conference-rome-8-october-2019</p> |

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| Good practice name | STAYING ON SIDE: HOW TO STOP MATCH-FIXING |
| Country of implementation | Italy |
| Countries involved (if any) | Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom |
| Short description | <p>The project partnered EPFL football leagues in Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom with Transparency International's chapters in those countries. In Lithuania, our chapter cooperated with football and basketball federations. Representatives from leagues in Norway, Poland, France and Russia also participated. There were 46 events in the project countries. More than 1.085 football players, coaches, referees or sports officials received training about match-fixing, and we trained more than 200 people on how to give such sessions in the future.</p> <p>The project had three main components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to gather information and evidence about match-fixing, 2. to develop and test training and education programmes and materials, and 3. to seek a more pro-active approach to addressing the problem within the football leagues. |
| Period of implementation | Start: 01.01.2013 End: 30.06.2014 |
| Replication | No |
| Target groups | Young players, professionals and match officials. |
| Impact | <p>The Italian second division Lega B and Transparency International Italy talked to players and clubs in Rome, Palermo and Brescia about how match-fixing works and what clubs can do to stop it. This has started a longer-term collaboration between Transparency International Italy and the Italian Footballers' Association and has led to a first cooperation with the Italian Coaches Association.</p> <p>The project promotes a Self Defence/ Protection Protocol that includes the introduction of a league ombudsperson and whistleblower protection system, accompanied by education and awareness-raising training sessions.</p> <p>The education component focuses on developing a culture of integrity among players about all aspects of behaviour, including how to deal responsibly with money.</p> <p>More than 100 people from the world of football, including players, coaches, referees, staff members of clubs (both the technical and managerial staff) in Rome, Palermo and Brescia learned about the risks of match-fixing and how people can be approached and co-opted.</p> <p>Italy also carried out research in collaboration with Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Milan and the AIC Italian Professional Footballers Association. The research aimed to identify the main behavioural dynamics in Italian football that contributed to the</p> |


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| | phenomenon of match-fixing. More than 430 questionnaires were completed by players, coaches, and technical and management staff. One striking result was that 42 per cent said there was a medium risk they would be involved in match-fixing and 10 per cent of players thought there was even a high likelihood of involvement. |
| Type | EU project, training course |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency International UK • Transparency International Italia • Transparency International Deutschland e.V. • Transparency International Grecia • Transparency International Lituania • Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Centro de Estudos de Investigação e Sociologia |
| Website | www.transparency.org |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | The education component focuses on developing a culture of integrity among players about all aspects of behaviour, including how to deal responsibly with money |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | <p>The project brought together experts to discuss the current situation in the fight against match-fixing and how to communicate the importance of education and prevention.</p> <p>The research in Italy came up with recommendations for the prevention of match-fixing specific to the country.</p> <p>Lega B in the framework of the project realised a Self Defence/Protection Protocol that includes the introduction of a league ombudsperson and whistleblower protection system.</p> |
| Lessons learned | <p>The single most important longer-term impact of the project was the acknowledgement that football leagues need to adopt good whistleblower protection systems that are safe and secure. This is all the more important now that players and club officials are encouraged or even required to report any match-fixing approaches.</p> <p>The ‘Staying on Side’ collaborations underlined the difficulties that organisations face when they have to deal with corruption; they also showed, however, how much can be done in a short time frame.</p> <p>European football and other sports now have a legal framework to fight match-fixing, in the form of the Council of Europe convention cited above and a resolution from the sport’s governing body, UEFA, to enforce prevention and education programmes across the continent.</p> <p>There is now a volume of materials and experiences produced in the context of pilot projects such as ‘Staying on Side’ to help institutionalise and optimise the prevention programmes that will reinforce the integrity of the game.</p> |
| Donors | EACEA – ERASMUS+ SPORT programme |

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| Picture |  <p>https://www.transparency.it/contrasto-al-fenomeno-delle-partite-truccate/</p> |
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| Good practice name | INTEGRITY TOUR |
| Country of implementation | Italy |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | The Integrity Tour wants to train and inform Lega Pro football clubs about the phenomenon of match fixing and therefore carry out a careful education and prevention activity: in these meetings, in fact, members of the clubc are trained on the risks to which they are exposed and how to deal with them and report them with the support of the League. Finally, in addition to the practical cases, the sports and penalties related to fraud in match fixing are explained. |
| Period of implementation | 2019-2020 |
| Replication | Yes, the project started in 2017-18 |
| Target groups | Football players of the clubs of the Lega Pro |
| Impact | The action of the Lega Pro is widespread and involves the whole national territory: in these years 88 clubs have been visited and and 12.000 are the players met. |
| Type | Training courses to discuss about match-fixing, the system through which a sports competition is altered and what are the Lega Pro's responses to combat the phenomenon: the partnership with Sportradar, the world's leading agency in the fight against fraud and data monitoring, the creation of a Code and Ethics Committee and the Integrity Office, an office dedicated to monitoring, training, education and prevention. |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | Lega Italiana Calcio Professionistico (Lega Pro) that is a governing body that governs the third highest football league in Italy |
| Website | https://www.lega-pro.com/progetto-integrity/cosa-e/ |
| | Control and prompt reporting of anomalous situations reported by |


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| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | <p>Sportradar to the FIGC Federal Prosecutor's Office and to the Sports Betting Information Unit.</p> <p>Support - as an absolute novelty - to those pathological bettors who may also be among the supporters. Problem for which Lega Pro has stipulated an agreement with Sii.p.a.c. (the Italian society intervention for compulsive pathologies) with the aim of activating - together with psychologists and doctors - support tools for these people and their families in respect of their privacy</p> <p>Correct administration and economic-tax management of sports clubs through an activity of awareness and training of managers on the rules and compliance with corporate, tax and social security regulations.</p> |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | The direct involvement in the training of the players is fundamental also to transfer clean sport values to the supporters. |
| Lessons learned | The creation of a Code and Ethics Committee and the Integrity Office, an office dedicated to monitoring, training, education and prevention should be enhanced in all the leagues and sports. |
| Donors | Lega Pro |
| Picture | n/a |

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| Good practice name | BE TRUE. BE YOU. BELIEVE IN SPORT |
| Country of implementation | Italy |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | The campaign, launched in October 2018 at the Youth Olympic Games in Buenos Aires, is the result of collaborative work with representatives from International Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees, athletes and coaches. |
| Period of implementation | 2018 – up to present |
| Replication | Still running |
| Target groups | Athletes, coaches and officials of Olympic sports |
| Impact | The Believe in Sport Toolbox is the backbone of the campaign and includes almost 30 different educational tools in different formats (videos, template presentations, leaflets, etc.), targeting athletes, coaches and officials. Most of the tools are available in at least six languages. You are guided to choose different resources depending on the type of your audience and their level of expertise on the topic of competition manipulation (beginner, intermediate, expert). All sports |

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| | organisations and coaches are strongly encouraged to spread the word and widely diffuse the different tools in their respective network. |
| Type | Campaign |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | Italian Federation of Taekwondo |
| Website | https://www.taekwondoitalia.it/news-fita/1822-be-true-be-you-believe-in-sport.html |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | This is a campaign on Match Fixing prevention. The code of conduct developed has very simple points to be remembered: NEVER bet on your own sport or the Olympic Games. NEVER manipulate a competition and always do your best. NEVER share inside information. Non-public information about your sport stays private. ALWAYS report an approach to manipulate or anything suspicious: www.olympic.org/integrityhotline |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | The Believe in Sport Code of Conduct is at the heart of the campaign and sums up the four key rules that all athletes, coaches and officials need to be aware of. |
| Lessons learned | The campaign should be better advertised in order that also other Federations/sport can join and also better communicated to the Italian audience. |
| Donors | International Olympic Committee |
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SLOVENIA

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| Good practice name | DON'T FIX IT! |
| Country of implementation | Slovenia, England, Greece, Italy, Romania, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Scotland |
| Countries involved (if any) | Slovenia, England, Greece, Italy, Romania, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Scotland |
| Short description | <p>Don't fix it! Is an international project, run by FIFPro World Federation of Football Unions, in cooperation with eight participating countries and fully funded by the European Commission. In addition to football campaigns, the project was also implemented within other sports, under the auspices of UNI Sport Europa and EU Athletes, which represent over 30,000 professional athletes in the EU.</p> <p>A comprehensive program of content was implemented within two years duration of the project. The main goal was to reduce the incidence of Match fixing in football matches and the potential occurrence of related activities within European football. The purpose of the project was to raise awareness among footballers, referees, delegates and officials in individual countries or their organizations and to draw the attention of state authorities to the importance of such issues and to eradicate them as effectively as possible. Emphasis was also placed on improving the general (negative) situation in professional football, which often leads or is the cause of match-fixing.</p> |
| Period of implementation | 1 January 2013 – 30 June 2014 |
| Replication | Yes, part of the project activities are still being implemented. |
| Target groups | Football players, referees, delegates and officials |
| Impact | <p>educational and prevention programme for football players</p> <p>Code of Conduct against match-fixing, which has been adopted by all stakeholders in European professional football</p> <p>Good Practice Guide</p> |
| Type | Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | FIFPro World Union Association, in cooperation with London-based Birkbeck College, UEFA Football Association and the European Union |
| Website | https://www.fifpro.org/en/rights/match-fixing/match-fixing-don-t-fix-it http://www.spins.si/aktivnosti_projekti/1/ne_prirejaj_dont_fixit/o_projektu_ne_namescaj.html |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the | As part of the project, a mobile application Red Button was developed, which is intended for anonymous reporting of any attempts of Match Fixing. |

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| mentioned practice | |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | <p>The project involved a large number of professional athletes and other actors, who can have a key impact on reducing the number of such irregularities in sports. People in the highest positions were also informed about the course and proposals made within the project.</p> <p>In the first phase of the project, leaflets and brochures were planned to be distributed to raise awareness, but later they changed their approach and organized conversations with athletes in the locker rooms. This has proven to be extremely successful and it can certainly be summed up, that personal contact, when addressing sensitive topics such as Match-Fixing, is certainly preferred over just distributing the prepared material.</p> |
| Lessons learned | <p>Despite their efforts, the Red Button application was not implemented in all participating countries. On the basis of anonymous surveys, they found that the tool would not be used in other countries.</p> <p>As a result, we can conclude that in some countries awareness of the importance of informing the authorities about possible irregularities is still too low and that, unfortunately, there is still a fear of disclosure and possible negative consequences, or even that involvement in manipulating results is higher than expected.</p> |
| Donors | European Commission Sports Unit, UEFA and FIFPro |
| Picture |  <p>Source: SPINS (Union of Professional Football Players SLOVENIA)</p> |

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| Good practice name | FIFA INTEGRITY SUPPORT |
| Country of implementation | By all potentially interested countries |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | <p>Upon request, FIFA Integrity can assist a MA or confederation in the development, strategy, structure, organisation, delivery and/or implementation of its integrity initiative.</p> <p>FIFA Integrity can also help an MA engage with its operational and administrative staff, as well as local stakeholders and actors involved in football at national level. FIFA Integrity can also help a MA engage</p> |

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| | with its operational and administrative staff, as well as local stakeholders and actors involved in football at national level. |
| Period of implementation | Ongoing |
| Replication | Ongoing |
| Target groups | FIFA member association (MA) and confederations |
| Impact | E-learning platform Integrity materials |
| Type | Campaign – program |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | FIFA |
| Website | https://www.fifa.com/who-we-are/legal/integrity/integrity-support/ |
| What aspect of integrity is covering the mentioned practice | <p>In particular, FIFA Integrity can assist inter alia, with the following activities and training:</p> <p>AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial engagement and introductory work with the confederation's integrity officer • Tailored sessions with the confederation's management on the key issues linked to integrity in its region • Empowerment of the confederation to protect the integrity of its competitions • Coordination to assist and support the respective MA's national integrity initiatives • Coordination of agreed objectives and competition-protection measures relating to integrity • Follow-up and around-the-clock assistance and support on integrity matters <p>AT MA LEVEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory engagement and work with the MA's integrity officer • FIFA has designed new tools to assist MAs (e.g. a practical handbook for MAs, which provides key, best-practice content to put in place an efficient and sustainable national integrity initiative). • Tailored sessions with the MA's management on the key issues linked to integrity • Engagement with the MA's relevant internal departments/units (e.g. legal, competitions, refereeing and independent judicial/disciplinary bodies) • Coordination of agreed objectives and competition-protection measures relating to integrity • Follow-up and around-the-clock assistance and support on integrity matters |
| | FIFA has produced a number of materials designed to support its |

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| <p>Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities</p> | <p>member associations and the confederations in developing and implementing their own integrity initiatives at national and/or regional level.</p> <p>Practical handbook – Protect the integrity of football https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/integrity-handbook.pdf?cloudid=bvxebt8gjenx94jucaar</p> <p>Integrity flyer – Protect the integrity of football https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/integrity-flyer-protect-the-integrity-of-football.pdf?cloudid=ebg0ciuesumucginhjkx</p> <p>Integrity poster - Keep it clean https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/integrity-poster-keep-it-clean.pdf?cloudid=xzxhyebdjqc8gadej5bz</p> <p>Integrity poster - Do not bet on football https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/integrity-poster-do-not-bet-on-football.pdf?cloudid=yk2i1pldalbppwz5kjr0</p> <p>Integrity poster - Protect the integrity of football https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/integrity-poster-protect-the-integrity-of-football.pdf?cloudid=sxni9qrdaed7e9pdkr4i</p> <p>In addition to the listed materials, an e-Learning Tutorial is also available to all interested parties</p> <p>The FIFA Integrity e-Learning Tutorial is aimed at promoting integrity by educating those involved in football about the threat of match manipulation, and thereby protecting the integrity of football matches and competitions worldwide.</p> <p>The tutorial is open to all individuals directly or indirectly involved in football who wish to learn about integrity, and to understand its importance and its place in football. Equally, the tutorial is also available to all of FIFA's member associations and the six confederations to be used as support material for their own purposes in the scope of their own integrity initiatives.</p> <p>The tutorial describes what match manipulation is, how to recognise it, what threats it poses to individuals and football in general, and who is generally behind it. Furthermore, it outlines the regulations that have been put in place by FIFA to combat match manipulation and how to correctly report match manipulation approaches or incidents as well as any other integrity-related misconduct.</p> |
| <p>Lessons learned</p> | <p>n/a</p> |
| <p>Donors</p> | <p>FIFA</p> |
| <p>Picture</p> |  |

TURKEY

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| Good practice name | Oli Project |
| Country of implementation | Turkey |
| Countries involved (if any) | n/a |
| Short description | <p>'Sports Culture and Olympic Education Programme (Oli)' aims to help young generations acquire sports culture early in their life. The initiative, which has been running for more than ten a decade, promotes sporting values and the Olympic spirit among elementary students in Turkey. It targets students in the 4th and 5th grades (9-11 years old pupils) in elementary schools with the purpose of encouraging them to take part in physical activities, keeping them away from bad habits and contributing to their healthy development physically, mentally and socially.</p> <p>The Oli Project is about exercising multi-activity interactive educational programme thru 45-minute interactive audio-visual presentations, culmination of meticulous work undertaken by academicians, child psychologists and the TOC Sports Culture and Olympic Education Committee members. Contributing to the attractiveness of the programme and its dynamism, the much-cherished professional presenter and the mascot "Oli", created specifically for this programme, interact with the children during the presentations. Presentations include the topics of benefits of sport, Olympic Games and its philosophy, Olympic values of friendship, respect and excellence, principles of Olympism, Fair Play, healthy nutrition and environment.</p> <p>Oli engages with children with videos, cartoons, small competitions, puzzles and riddles, all tailored to help nurture an understanding of mental and physical benefits of practicing sports and staying healthy, Olympism and the concept of fair play as well as awareness of healthy nutrition and the environment.</p> <p>Within the scope of the project, the idea and goal of fair play was explained to 5336 students in total in 22 different schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Afyonkarahisar (city) by 18 School of Physical Education and Sports students who received 12 weeks of education.</p> <p>Believing could be prevented through education, but of sports in violence in Turkey by Turkish School Sports Federation (TOSF), in primary and secondary schools within the project study area 5336 students in sport violence and aggression of the individual, the</p> |

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| | <p>importance of the concepts discussed and fair play from the damage that the team and the national sport, fair play spirit has been described and ideology.</p> <p>In the scope of the project, fair play is not only about throwing the ball in order to stop the game so that the injured player who is injured is treated quickly, there is no situation that we can only come across in the green fields, and the necessity of the fair play phenomenon in the social area; The responsibilities of the fan, referee, media, trainer, family and teacher about fair play are also explained with case studies.</p> |
| Period of implementation | 2016 - ongoing |
| Replication | Monthly |
| Target groups | It targets students in the 4th and 5th grades (9-11 years old pupils) |
| Impact | Purpose of encouraging them to take part in physical activities, keeping them away from bad habits and contributing to their healthy development physically, mentally and socially. |
| Type | National project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | Turkish Olympic Committee's (NOC) - TOSF |
| Website | https://www.olimpiyatkomitesi.org.tr/Detail/Guncel/14/1 |
| What aspect of good governance is covering the mentioned practice | The main principles of good governance include: Predictability, Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Equity, Participation, Effectiveness. The main principles of good governance include: Predictability, Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Equity, Participation, Effectiveness. In this project, it can be said that the principles of predictability, participation responsibility, equity, and effectiveness are emphasized. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | While emphasizing the importance and necessity of concepts such as anti-match-fixing applications, Fair play, Sportsmanship, entertainment-oriented teaching and presentation program has been adopted. Especially small age groups were selected as the target audience. The authorities stressed that the sportsmanship and fair play trainings to be given in this age group can evolve into permanent behavior change. Another strength of the project is that it can reach children with limited opportunities. Under normal circumstances, children who can only see the project mascot on TV have the opportunity to see the OLI Character (Hero of Sporting) closely, touch it and do sports together. |
| Lessons learned | The activity, which is run by a single application team, can be multiplied and applied in different schools in different cities at the same time. As a result of this, more students can have the opportunity to access oli education and raise awareness about sportive virtue. |
| Donors | Turkish Olympic Committee is the donor's of project. |

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| Picture |  <p>Source: https://olimpiyatkomitesi.org.tr/Detay/Faaliyetlerimiz/Spor-Kulturu-ve-Olimpik-Egitim-Sunumlari-(Oli)/14/1</p> |
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| Good practice name | Olympic Mothers |
| Country of implementation | Turkey |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | <p>In 2014 "Olympic Mothers Project" a road map for a survey was conducted among mothers between 25 and 45 years old who has a child between 5-13 years old to remove the across Turkey. These research results have shown that doing sports conscious that two of the ten children in Turkey and the increasing number of sports facilities in Turkey and free sports facilities of access to be increased in proportion to a sport despite reaching 75%. In the light of this research, which shows that the rate of regular, conscious and sportive sports among families and children remains low, in order to contribute to the children gaining the habit of doing sports regularly and being raised as individuals who are more confident, social, successful, healthy, moral values and suitable for the fair play spirit. Within the scope of the Olympic Mothers Project, it was decided to organize various campaigns and awareness raising activities.</p> <p>An "Olympic Mothers Board" was formed, consisting of Olympic athletes' mothers, sports mothers and opinion leaders, to spread the campaigns across the country, to guide the mothers who want to have their children in accordance with ethical values, conscious sports but who need help in where and which sports to direct them. The Olympic Mothers Board, which will share the physical and mental benefits of sports on children and young people, the importance of ethical and moral values in sports through their own experience, has been the ambassadors of the Olympic Mothers Project in order to create awareness and awareness throughout the country to encourage children to sports.</p> |
| Period of implementation | 2015-2019 |

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| Replication | No |
| Target groups | Mothers between 25 and 45 years old who has a child between 5-13 years old throughout Turkey. |
| Impact | <p>Olympic Mothers project is carried out by Turkish National Olympic Committee with the cooperation of the P&G Turkey. It is aimed to encourage children to sports throughout the country, to gain moral values in sports, to raise awareness in order to grow up with ethical awareness in sports and to spread sports awareness.</p> <p>Within the scope of the project, mothers who want to have their children do sports, but who need help with where to do sports or which sports to guide their children are guided.</p> <p>With the slogan, "Every mother who does sports to her child is an Olympic mother", the mothers are supported to have their children do sports, and the role of the mother in explaining the moral and ethical values of the sport is explained and mothers are encouraged in this regard.</p> |
| Type | National Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish National Olympic Committee • Ministry of National Education • Procter&Gamble (P&G) |
| Website | https://www.olimpiyatkomitesi.org.tr/Haber-Detay/PG-Turkiye%E2%80%99den-30-Yilinda-30-Sporcuya-ve-Annelerine-Destek/1502 https://www.olimpiyatkomitesi.org.tr/Detay/Faaliyetlerimiz/Olimpik-Anneler-Projesi/32/1 |
| What aspect of good governance is covering the mentioned practice | The main principles of good governance include: Predictability, Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Equity, Participation, Effectiveness. In this project, it can be said that the principles of predictability, equity, participation, responsibility and effectiveness are emphasized. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | The attitude that young athletes will display against the match fixing will shape the policies to be applied in the country's sport in the future. Researches show that many young athletes can join the handicap without realizing it. Therefore, increasing the awareness level of athletes about handicapping is an important key in combating match fixing. The attitude and awareness level of the family is seen as another key in encouraging the athletes at an early age and doing conscious, moral and athletic sports. Educating mothers on topics such as match fixing, sports ethics, sportsmanship is a form of awareness for the child and represents an example for those who are new to sports. |
| Lessons learned | Inclusion of Olympic fathers as well as Olympic mothers in the process may create a wider range of opportunities. In addition, physical education and sports teachers, who play an important role in |

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| | discovering the sports potential of many children and directing them to sports, can also be included in the project "Olympic teachers". |
| Donors | Turkish National Olympic Committee Procter&Gamble (P&G) |
| Pictures |  <p>Source: https://www.olimpiyatkomitesi.org.tr/Haber-Detay/PG-Turkiye%E2%80%99den-30-Yilinda-30-Sporcuya-ve-Annelerine-Destek/1502</p> |

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| Good practice name | I'm the joy of my school, I'm the fair play ambassador |
| Country of implementation | Turkey |
| Countries involved (if any) | - |
| Short description | In Turkey, the training against other similar adverse events, particularly violence and match-fixing in sport is considered to be an important tool. For this reason, 18 volunteer sports envoys reached 5336 students in 22 different village schools in Afyonkarahisar province and explained them the virtues in sports and moral athletes |

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| | with interactive presentations and various applications. |
| Period of implementation | 2017-2018 |
| Replication | No |
| Target groups | 18 volunteer sports envoys made presentations on violence, matchfixing, incentive premium and fairplay in sports in 6 different groups, elementary, middle and high school levels (primary education, 1st stage, 2nd and high school). |
| Impact | It will only be possible to prevent events such as match-fixing, aggression, violence and betting in sports by training from a young age. Making presentations to students who are trained in village schools with limited opportunities, being virtuous athletes, morality and sportsmanship in sports, has given them the opportunity to feel valuable, and it is a different practice than routine. As a result of the presentations and applications made by voluntary sports ambassadors coming from the city center, "promises of being a moral athlete" were given from one mouth. After this speech ceremony, students were declared as "Fair play ambassadors". |
| Type | National Project |
| Organization that has implemented the good practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish School Sports Federation • Turkish Sport for All Federation • Afyon Kocatepe University |
| Website | N/A |
| What aspect of good governance is covering the mentioned practice | The main principles of good governance include: Predictability, Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Equity, Participation, Effectiveness. The main principles of good governance include: Predictability, Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Equity, Participation, Effectiveness. In this project, it can be said that the principles of predictability, participation and effectiveness are emphasized. |
| Why can be considered as good practice and adopted by other sport entities | Students who are trained in village schools with very limited opportunities will have access to the training provided by voluntary envoys and various sports gifts. At the end of the day-long activities, they complete the event by promising that they will apply the sportive virtue in all areas of their lives and that they will face match-fixing practices. At the end of the event, a fair play badge is attached to each child and announced as a "fair play ambassador". This badge-mounting ceremony gives a spiritual sense of responsibility for children in those age groups. |
| Lessons learned | The project, which is implemented in a single province and has positive results, can be expanded in different provinces. Other sports federations (football-basketball-tennis, etc.) can be included in the project and each sport federation can be created to create its own voluntary envoys to handle the issues of morality and virtue in sports. With the teaching of virtue and moral issues in sports, early |

9. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on a limited number of case studies, IAM research can highlight a number of key general conclusions with regard to the effectiveness of responses and particular features of promising practices in this area:

There is evidence that the introduction of stricter legal penalties reduces levels of match-fixing: Legal penalties have been shown to work in countries where there was previously a high prevalence of match fixing.

There is a need to focus on preventative measures as well as legal penalties: IAM analysis of practices in the participating countries has highlighted a range of education and awareness raising initiatives that have been shown to be successful in terms of take-up amongst sport professionals and, based on anecdotal evidence, their ability to improve understanding, influence behaviour and encourage reporting of suspicious behaviour.

The role of multi-stakeholder groups for preventing and tackling corruption in sport: some case studies reported by the partners have highlighted the potential for involving all relevant actors in addressing specific corruption practices including judicial bodies, government ministries, national sport agencies and federations.

Based on the analysed national landscapes, legislation, practices and initiatives regarding match-fixing and integrity in sport in this report, the project team has made the following conclusions, by country, and recommendations:

Although **Bulgaria** is a party in multiple international integrity instruments and match-fixing is considered as a crime both by the Penal Code, Physical Activities and Sports Act and Gambling Act, the topic is still not as prioritized as the importance of the phenomenon supposes. Some of the sport entities on the local level, such as Bulgarian Football Union and Bulgarian Tennis Federation has started their own initiatives to prevent and fight match-fixing, but there is still a huge floor for further development of both policies and practices on the national and local level.

Legal definition of match-fixing in **Greece** is concrete and well described, as well as there is existing legal framework of the topic, with exclusively awarded rights to a national football organization. The available legal arrangements anyway are somehow too limited to the match-fixing in other sports and their respective fight and prevention.

Interesting to be highlighted is the whistleblower protection policy. Engaging aspect is the phenomenon, called by project researchers in Greece "I deal with corruption in sport" that can be used as a source of

inspiration for other Member States. Based on the report findings, the current policies have created the need for more elaborated or resourceful ways to decrease the levels of corruption in sport. Even though tighter control measures have been taken, betting for example still remains widely uncontrollable and the overall level of good governance in the sector is still not on the proper level.

Italy is one of the countries in the EU with developing legal framework in the field of match-fixing. Since 2015, an additional legislation has been adopted that includes even confiscation of goods and properties related to match-fixers.

Slovenia has adopted specific legislation in the field of match-fixing in its Gambling Act under a licensing procedure. Although, there are recorded recent cases of misconduct in sport, recorded by project partners that lead to further actions needed on national level as even the country media is reporting the occurrence of this negative phenomenon, called by scientists even "soccer mafia".

Match-fixing is a crime in **Turkey**, based on the Law on Prevention of Violence and Irregularity in Sports that also provides a set of sanctions when the mentioned crime is recorded. Still, the lack of integrity is recorded in multiple media covered cases, that occurs in the country that lead to the need of further, stricter measures.

One of the big gaps that the IAM research team has reported is the lack of relevant and up to date statistics of the integrity in sport as Bulgaria, Greece and Slovenia do not possess with appropriate data to be evaluated. Italy and Turkey on other hand report available data – recent statistical data from 2020 (and previous one from 2004) for Italy and academic researches with available data for Turkey. IAM project team recommends that a relevant statistics about the integrity in sport is implemented at a regular basis by the national institutions in the field of sport.

Both the sections for match-fixing initiatives and campaigns and the highlighted good practices are a source of inspiration for sport sector and IAM project team will be happy to set the line for more actions and successful projects and campaigns in the field of integrity in sport. Starting with small steps can lead us to a huge change in the future.

Recommendations to sport decision-makers

IAM project team would like to welcome sport decision-makers, institutions leaders and stakeholders to:

- Empower match-fixing prevention and fight at all levels;
- Ensure proper educational opportunities, related to integrity in sport;
- Be ambassadors of good governance in sport.

Recommendations to sport organisations

IAM project team would like to welcome sport organisation, clubs and federations to:

- Develop and implement specific integrity policies and internal/external integrity trainings in their entities;
- Adopt match-fixing prevention and fight behaviour;
- Promote good governance in sport at any level of their structures.



10. Sources/Useful links/References

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