

Headline 1.5 Integrity of sport competition: Fight against competition manipulation

1. Definition

Competition manipulation is a criminal offence in many jurisdictions, and consequently policy and judicial authorities are interested. With the development of betting related to sport events, increased media coverage and the growth of the sport business market, manipulation of sport competitions became one of the most important threats to the integrity of sports competitions.

Competition manipulation refers to deliberate efforts aimed at altering the outcome or course of a sporting event, encompassing both “spot fixing” to influence specific elements within a match and manipulation of overall results. This includes match-fixing driven by sporting reasons or financial gain and can go beyond sports to encompass criminal acts such as fraud and money laundering, often involving organized crime.

Within the context of sports, competition manipulation occurs when a participant (e.g. athlete, coach, judge, referee) knowingly underperforms or intentionally makes detrimental decisions to influence competition outcomes, with the aim of gaining an unfair advantage, typically in the form of sporting or financial benefits.

Given the complexity and severity of these activities, it is recognized that sport organisations alone cannot effectively combat competition manipulation. The sport movement must be supported by public authorities (through effective legislation), law enforcement agencies and prosecutors (through investigation and prosecution) and eventually the betting industry (through the detection and sharing of complementary information). While sport organisations can impose disciplinary measures, criminal justice authorities and law enforcement agencies possess a broader range of tools to address such manipulation.

Unlike the fight against doping with WADA, there is no worldwide entity organising the cooperation on the fight against Competition Manipulation. However, a number of sport federations at international and national level have set up their own integrity teams and the IOC, INTERPOL, UNODC and the Council of Europe have taken the lead on the topic to improve regulations and to provide sport organisations and public authorities with efficient tools to prevent and investigate competition manipulations. One of the key instruments in this area is the [Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions](#) (Macolin Convention), which entered into force on 1 September 2019 as the only international law instrument focusing on the manipulation of sports competitions. It requests public authorities to cooperate with sport organisations, betting operators and competition organisers to prevent, detect and sanction the manipulation of sports competitions. Moreover, it proposes a common legal framework for efficient international cooperation to respond to this global threat. The Convention describes manipulation of sports competitions as “*an intentional arrangement, act or omission 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*”. One remarkable aspects of the Convention is the request for all

signatories to establish a “*national platform*” (art. 14) with the objectives to serve as an information hub, to gather all relevant stakeholders around the table including police and sport organisations, to receive, centralise and analyse information on irregular and suspicious bets and to co-operate with other platforms.

Based on the recommendation of the International Forum for Sports Integrity (IFSI) in 2017, the IOC created the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions. The Unit is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions.

The work of the unit is based on 3 pillars:

- Regulation and Legislation
- Awareness Raising and Capacity Building
- Intelligence and Investigations

All sport organisations, including NOCs, International Sports Federations and their respective members at continental, regional and national levels, as well as IOC-recognised organisations bound by the Olympic Charter, must implement the Code.

2. Ideal scenario

The sport organisation adopt a zero-tolerance approach to combat the manipulation of competitions at all levels. They implement regulations that align with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions and relevant domestic laws. These regulations undergo regular reviews and are published alongside other key statutes to ensure transparency and accessibility.

Given the complexity of competition manipulation, which intersects with various types of offenses such as administrative and criminal, it requires a multifaceted approach. Addressing this issue involves collaboration with stakeholders from both the public and private sectors. In the public sector, this includes working with legal justice systems during investigations and trials, while in the private sector, it encompasses the sports disciplinary system's efforts in prevention, detection, prosecution, and sanctioning.

To effectively protect athletes, their entourages, and sports officials, sport organisations establish robust prevention and educational programs. They also put in place dedicated mechanisms to address any breaches of the regulations, whether these occur internally or externally. This includes a confidential internal reporting system that allows for the safe reporting of violations, minimizing the potential for retaliation. Furthermore, organisations take steps to repress potential manipulation, i.e. consider how their marketing strategies might influence or be influenced by the potential for competition manipulation and take proactive steps to mitigate these risks.

For NOCs

The organisation has a clear policy on Competition Manipulation including rules and regulations, well-established procedures to handle cases and educational activities. The organisation is compliant with the

OM Code PMC as well as other European or international standards as well as with national and supranational legislation. All internal procedures have been formally established and are well documented and are in line with provisions for the protection of privacy and personal information.

One or more staff members have been appointed as responsible person(s) (e.g. integrity officer) with a clear description of their tasks, roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, one staff member (or the integrity officer) should be the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) on Competition Manipulation for the organisation towards all relevant stakeholders including the IOC, national public authorities, law enforcement, betting operators, members and athletes. In this regard, the organisation is engaged in close cooperation with the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions as well as the National Platform (if existing) regarding rules and regulations as well as educational activities for athletes, staff, entourage, etc. The organisation is also providing direct support to its members and individual athletes notably by establishing safe and efficient reporting mechanisms. Finally, clear procedures regarding the management of suspected cases are in place.

For National and European sport organisations

The organisation has a clear policy on Competition Manipulation including rules and regulations, well-established procedures and educational activities. The organisation is compliant with the NOC policy and/or other European and international standards as well as with national and supranational legislation. All internal procedures have been formally established and are well-documented in line with provisions for the protection of privacy and personal information.

One or more staff members have been appointed as responsible person(s) (e.g. integrity officer) with a clear description of their tasks, roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, the organisation works closely with the responsible person within the NOC or the European Federation and other public authorities on aspects related to rules and regulations as well as education for athletes, staff, entourage, etc. The organisation is also providing direct support to its members and individual athletes notably by establishing safe and efficient reporting procedures.

3. Risks

- Manipulation of Competitions rule violations of athletes or their entourage (willingly or accidental) .
- Mismanagement of suspected cases.
- Reluctance of athletes or other actors to denounce wrongdoing.
- Undermining of fairness and unpredictability of sport competitions.
- Damage to public image / reputational damage.
- Loss of sponsorship or public funds leading to financial instability.
- Decline of interest of fans / Decreased participation.
- Decline of staff and volunteers.
- Stigmatisation of athletes.
- Decline of interest by media and sponsors.
- Vulnerability to criminal organisation.
- Financial turbulence in sport as a business sector.
- Creates opportunities for secondary crimes such as money laundering and betting on competitions further threatening the concept of integrity and ethics in sport.
- Non-human rights-compliant actions against suspected perpetrators and victims.

4. Instruments and key elements

<i>Instruments</i>	<i>Key elements</i>
<p>Competition Manipulation policy: rules and regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions and the International Standards. • Compliance with national and supranational legislation. • Require that the rules and policies of your members are compliant with the OM Code PMC and the International Standards (e.g. condition for membership). • Cooperate with responsible national and international stakeholders (law enforcement, lotteries, betting operators, SPOC). • Involvement in the National Platform activities (when existing). • Educational programmes for athletes and their entourage (see also separate instrument). • Clear rules and procedures on how to act within the organisation in case a Competition Manipulation rule violation arises covering disciplinary proceedings, media strategy, disclosure, privacy, etc. • Identification of responsible persons within your organisation (e.g. SPOC and integrity officer – see also separate instrument).
<p>Competition Manipulation policy: SPOC or integrity officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff member who is officially appointed as a single point of contact for Competition Manipulation-related questions and issues (e.g. integrity officer). • Clear description of the role and responsibilities as well as the link with other bodies within the organisation (e.g. disciplinary bodies, ethics commission, etc.). Use the POINTS project Guidelines as support. • Responsible for the development of sustainable partnerships with key law enforcement and intergovernmental organisations. • Position and contact details are clearly communicated to members and external stakeholders. • Encourage participation in IOC-INTERPOL capacity building and “fact-finding” training programmes. • Regular exchange with the OM Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions (or the NOC/IF SPOC) and other relevant Competition Manipulation organisations.
<p>Competition Manipulation policy: education and prevention programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising programmes: robust prevent and education programmes shall be mandatory for the athletes,

	<p>their entourages and all sports officials, including judges and referees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the support provided by the IOC with the Believe in Sport toolbox as well as other organisations material. • Planning, implementation and evaluation of an educational programme for your target group(s). • Education and prevention programme also including technical officials, judges, referees and umpires. • Ensuring that Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel and entourage who participate in international sport competitions (e.g. Olympic Games, World Championships, etc.) receive a Competition Manipulation education.
<p>Competition Manipulation policy: hotline / confidential reporting system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a contact person within your organisation or link to a central hotline or confidential reporting system (e.g. IOC or National platform). • Definition and information on the type of support (e.g. practical questions, contact information, counselling, reporting mechanism, etc.). • Confidentiality (see also International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information). • Prevention of retaliation.

5. Good practice examples

Example “Competition Manipulation policy” and “Hotline”

Organisation: International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Description: The IOC is a key player in a fight against manipulation of Competition. Efforts in this area are structured according to the following three pillars: Regulations and Legislation, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building, Intelligence and Investigations. The whole strategy is based around “the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions” adopted in 2015. The Code, which is compliant with the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, is regularly updated (current version 2022) and defines different kinds of violations, the resulting disciplinary procedures and the scope of sanctions. With this Code, the IOC aims to provide the Olympic Movement and its members with harmonised regulations to protect all competitions from the risk of manipulation. It calls upon all National Olympic Committees (NOCs), International Federations (IFs) and their respective members at the continental, regional and national level, as well as the IOC recognised organisations, to implement regulations in compliance with the Code, including educational measures. To support this task of implementation, the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, founded in 2017, has developed “Model Rules” for sports organisations on the prevention of the manipulation of competitions. With these Model Rules, sport organisations have the option to either incorporate the Code by reference or to implement regulations consistent with (or more stringent than) the Code. This Unit oversees the implementation of the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions and support the activation of NOCs. The Unit is also closely

collaborating with INTERPOL to deliver training and educational programmes to the relevant actors. Another central instrument that the IOC has developed to support IFs and organisers of multisport events is the “Integrity Betting Intelligence System” (IBIS). IBIS became operational in 2014, was expanded in its scope in 2017 to not only include Olympic Games but also other major sport events within the Olympic Movement and is currently in version 2021. It was developed with the idea to safeguard sports from any negative influence connected to sports betting. The system serves as a platform of exchange of information and intelligence between the sports and the betting side. The aims of IBIS are to support IFs and organisers of multisport events, including the Olympic Games, in the fight for clean competitions by providing them with alerts and intelligence via a centralised mechanism for the exchange of information, to protect clean athletes from any negative influence related to sports betting, and to create a framework for transparency, confidentiality and trust between all stakeholders.

Since 2017, the IOC set up the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, which forms an integral part of the IOC Ethics and Compliance Office. The final element which is worth to be mentioned is the IOC “Integrity and Compliance Hotline” to allow athletes or other actors to report suspicious activities or infringements related to competition manipulation or to non-compliance of integrity other than competition manipulation. All contributions are treated confidentially. In addition, it is even possible to report anonymously, even though this means that possible follow-up of the reporting becomes more difficult.

Further information:

[handbook on Protecting Sport from Competition Manipulation \(olympic.org\)](https://olympic.org)

[IOC Integrity Betting Intelligence System - Official Olympic Documents \(olympics.com\)](https://olympics.com)

[IOC - Integrity Line](#)

[Model-Rules-Code-on-the-Prevention-of-the-Manipulation-of-Competitions.pdf \(olympic.org\)](#)

Example “Task Force”

Organisation: Interpol

Description: The Interpol Match-Fixing Task Force (IMFTF) forms the focus of Interpol’s operational response in the area of competition manipulation. It brings together law enforcement agencies to tackle match-fixing and corruption in sport. It has around 100 member units, with more than 150 National Points of Contact worldwide and focusses on sharing experiences and best practices and acts as platform for investigations and international case coordination.

Additionally, it supports member countries in criminal investigations and joint operations in all sports, and maintain a global network of investigators that share information, intelligence and best practices.

Due to its global outreach, the IMFTF is uniquely placed to connect criminal investigative units in all INTERPOL member countries, relevant Integrity Units from the main International Sporting Federations and dedicated monitoring services to unite the efforts to counter any wrongdoing in sport.

Tools developed by Interpol are available to law enforcement worldwide, dedicated to data collection on sport corruption and financial crimes analysis.

Further information: [Corruption in sport \(interpol.int\)](https://www.interpol.int)

Example “Code of conduct on Sports Betting”

Organisation: International Ski Federation (FIS)

Description: The International Ski Federation (FIS) has adopted very elaborate “betting and other anti-corruption violations rules”. These rules serve to safeguard the integrity of sport by “prohibiting any conduct that may impact improperly on the outcome of its events and competitions” and “establishing a mechanism of enforcement and sanction for those who, through their corrupt conduct, place the integrity of the sport at risk”. The rules are directly applicable to all participants of FIS competitions and participants are required to comply by virtue of participation.

With these rules, FIS commits to take actions: raising awareness and setting up educational programmes, establishing a monitoring system on irregular betting patterns, providing possibilities on a confidential basis for third-party information (through a hotline), exchange of information with relevant authorities and sport organisations such as the IOC and AIOWF.

The rules contain specific provisions on the application and scope as well as rule violations, which include betting, manipulation of results, corrupt conduct and inside information. Further provisions refer to the burden and standard of proof, investigating and breach (including the role of FIS e.g. in appointing of Hearing Panel), issuing a notice of charge, right to a fair hearing, right of appeal, recognition of decisions and statute of limitations.

Furthermore, the rules also include the sanctions that can be imposed by the Hearing Panel. These sanctions are related to an ineligibility period for participation by the athletes of a minimum of three months up to a maximum of life. Sanctions are determined based on predetermined parameters such as the nature of the harm of the breach.

Further information:

[Ethics \(fis-ski.com\)](https://www.fis-ski.com/ethics)

[FIS | FIS World Championships \(fis-ski.com\)](https://www.fis-ski.com/fis-world-championships)

Example “Anti-Match-Fixing Unit”

Organisation: UEFA

Description: The Anti-Match Fixing Unit promotes integrity, raises awareness and identifies, investigates and sanctions match-fixing offences. It partners with national association integrity officers and state authorities to integrity associations and betting operators, associations, and regulators, to tackle match-fixing through collaboration and monitoring, investigations, education, and other key initiatives. Furthermore, it supports the integrity of all UEFA competitions via tailored, competition-specific integrity measures. In keeping with UEFA’s overall anti-match-fixing strategy, prevention and education are key components of any competition integrity programme which may include dedicated education sessions for players, referees and other participants.

Further information: [Anti-match-fixing | UEFA.com](https://www.uefa.com/anti-match-fixing)

Example “Anti-Corruption Body”

Organisation: International Tennis Integrity Agency Unit (TIUITIA)

Description: Established in 2021 by the ATP, ITF, WTA, and Grand Slams to promote, encourage, enhance and safeguard the integrity of professional tennis events worldwide. It is the successor of the TIU which had been one of the first anti-corruption bodies in sport.

The ITIA's actions are oriented around the pillars:

- Educating about the rules and how they apply to different roles within tennis
- Preventing corruption and doping from taking place
- Investigation and prosecution of offenders
- Delivering anti-corruption and anti-doping education for players and stakeholders, to recognise and report dishonest activity

The Tennis Anti-Corruption Program aims to maintain the integrity of tennis, protect against any efforts to impact improperly the results of any match and establish a uniform rule and consistent scheme of enforcement and sanctions applicable to all professional tennis Events and to all Governing Bodies. The program covers all players, related persons, and tournament support personnel. Corruption Offenses and reporting obligations are set out as well as investigation procedures, sanctions and appeals.

Further information:

[TACP rules \(itia.tennis\)](https://itia.tennis)

[The International Tennis Integrity Agency | About Us \(itia.tennis\)](#)

Example “Competition Manipulation Policy” and “Educational programme”

Organisation: International Portuguese Olympic Committee (COP)

Description: The Portuguese Olympic Committee (COP) has established the fight against Competition Manipulation as a priority with well-established rules and regulations including disciplinary measures in case of breach of the regulations. In this regard, the Portuguese Olympic Committee adopted a Code of Conduct on Sports Betting Integrity as part of a wider strategy to tackle the threat of match-fixing “Action Plan on Sports Betting Integrity”. This Code establishes the basic guidelines to be adopted by national sport governing bodies, in line with the recommendations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Council of Europe’s Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. The Code is considered to be a pivotal tool to raise awareness among Portuguese sport federations about the impact of match-fixing and illegal sports betting, providing them with the proper mechanisms to tackle it and to pave the way to safeguard the integrity of competitions. It foresees the closer cooperation with other actors and the adaptation of internal regulations, on a voluntary basis. The COP is also strongly supporting its national federations to amend their regulations, in line with OM Code PMC.

In parallel, the COP developed an awareness raising and educational plan with the organisation of Integrity Educational sessions all around Portugal, using and adapting the material provided by the IOC (Believe in Sport) as well as videos with Olympic participants and finally the development of an Integrity Guide and a prevention campaign.

Further information:

<https://conpaas.einzelnet.com/services/mediaservice/api/media/8ff71317b43e44eef5e0068d0e29fa40730f5a96>

<http://comiteolimpicoportugal.pt/documentos/>

Example “SPOC or Integrity Officer”

Organisation: EOC EU Office – POINTS Project

Description: The EOC EU Office, in cooperation with the IOC, INTERPOL, 11 NOCs and 3 EFs has developed “Guidelines for the setting-up of Single Points of Contact for Integrity in the field of Sport”. The objectives of the documents are:

- Provide common understanding and guidance for NOCs and EFs on the role and responsibilities of a Single Point of Contact setting out minimum requirements and potential developments;
- Provide support and recommendations on the different steps to follow when establishing a SPOC;
- Encourage the development and expansion of a network of Sport SPOC

The document suggests the adoption of a holistic approach when dealing with Integrity issues, suggesting that SPOCs’ responsibilities should notably include topics of Good Governance and Competition Manipulation. The Guidelines also tried to identify the key competences of a SPOC as well as tools which can be used.

Further information: [Points - EOC EU Office \(eurolympic.org\)](#)

Example “Education and prevention campaign” and “Hotline”

Organisation: National Olympic Committee of the Netherlands (NOC*NSF)

Description: the NOC*NSF has played an important role in the fight against match-fixing in the Netherlands as well as in the discussions on betting-related aspects such as the liberalisation of the betting market and responsible gambling. To support its member federations, the NOC has also developed model rules on betting and the prevention of match-fixing.

In terms of the education and prevention, the NOC provides information material through the TeamNL Centres but also to groups of top athletes at the request of sports associations.

Furthermore, specific modules on the prevention of competition manipulation have been included in the programmes for coaches and trainers. In addition, the NOC also developed an online e-learning module for elite athletes, future athletes, referees, coaches and managers of clubs.

Furthermore, the NOC*NSF has established a “Contact point of Confidence” (*Dutch: “Vertrouwenspunt Sport”*). This contact point serves as a direct contact for providing advice and support rather than serving as a hotline. This contact point has been transferred to the independent Dutch “Centre for Safe Sport” (*Centrum veilige sport Nederland*). This centre provides a “hotline”, but also counselling and support for various integrity subjects related to sport including sexual harassment and abuse, match-fixing, discrimination and doping. The Hotline specifically targets athletes, athlete support personnel, federation officials and integrity officers.

Further information:

<https://nocnsf.nl/matchfixing> (in Dutch)

<https://centrumveiligesport.nl/onderwerpen/matchfixing> (in Dutch)

<https://centrumveiligesport.nl/onderwerpen/e-learning-integriteit> (in Dutch)

[Centrum Veilige Sport Nederland](#) (in Dutch)

Example “Education course”

Organisation: Canadian Olympic Committee

Description: The Canadian Olympic Committee in collaboration with the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport developed a free online education course “Understanding Competition Manipulation” which includes the latest updates from the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competition. Participants gain knowledge of the rules around competition manipulation and sports betting which include: not betting on your own sport or sport on the program of a multi-sport Games in which you take part, not manipulating a competition, not sharing confidential information as well as the obligation to report any attempt to manipulate a competition. The course starts with the consideration that the greater the amount of money bet on sporting competitions, the greater the likelihood of competition manipulation. This increased risk places athlete safety and well-being at risk, and it starts to erode the public’s confidence in the integrity of the sporting competitions.

Further information:

<https://www.cces.ca/ucm-course>

[Competition Manipulation | Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport \(cces.ca\)](#)

Example “Integrity policy”

Organisation: Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports – FINCIS (public body)

Description: FINCIS is a non-profit organisation aiming to reinforce an ethically sustainable sports culture in cooperation with other parties. It is responsible for doping control and prevention of manipulation of sporting competitions. Furthermore, it is also in charge of implementing international treaties on anti-doping, manipulation of sports competitions and spectator comfort and safety in Finland. FINCIS’s overall objective is to guarantee that everyone has an equal opportunity to participate in ethically sustainable sports by defending clean sports, safety and fair play, improve the reputation of sports, protect sports stakeholders, strengthen ethics in sport and ensure the values of justice and honesty in sport. With regards to competition manipulation, FINCIS can support the investigation or carry out the investigation upon request of a federation. This organisation receives its primary funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture’s lottery funds and from its partners.

Further information:

[FINCIS - Suek](#)

[Investigation of manipulation of sports competitions - Suek](#)

Example: “Guide on the Prosecution of Cases of Competition manipulation”

Organisation: UNODC, IOC

Description: The guide aims to increase the capacity and capability of prosecutors involved in cases of competition manipulation, due to the increase of sources and sophistication of it. This is primarily directed to the prosecution before criminal courts of those involved in competition and match manipulation. However, it also provides a useful resource for International and National Federations, as well as sports’ governing bodies, bringing their own private law disciplinary proceedings. In the guide you will find the challenges relating to the prosecution of competition manipulation and the MPRC approach, the key considerations when using experts and expert evidence and when prosecuting cases of competition manipulation, and in the end, the importance of experience and knowledge, sharing to the prosecution of competition manipulation cases.

Further information: [GUIDE PROSECUTION COMPETITION MANIPULATION NOV23 compressed.pdf \(unodc.org\)](https://www.unodc.org/documents/sport/2023/11/guide-prosecution-competition-manipulation-nov23-compressed.pdf)

Example “Competition Manipulation Policy”

Organisation: Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI)

Description: The FEI Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions aims to uphold the integrity of equestrian sport by addressing issues like betting, sharing inside information, match-fixing, and tanking. Accredited individuals must avoid betting on competitions, manipulate results, or disclose confidential information, and are required to report any suspicious activities. The FEI and IOC provide educational resources to help participants understand and comply with these rules. Reporting mechanisms include the IOC Integrity Hotline and the Equestrian Community Integrity Unit (ECIU), which handle confidential and anonymous reports. The Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS) monitors betting patterns to identify irregularities. Disciplinary procedures are outlined in the FEI General Regulations, detailing investigation processes and potential sanctions. The Code adheres to international standards, including the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, and requires FEI members to support its principles. Violations of the Code include betting, manipulation, misuse of inside information, failure to report misconduct, and obstructing investigations. Disciplinary procedures involve investigation, ensuring rights of the accused, and imposing sanctions ranging from warnings to life bans. The FEI also recognizes decisions from other sporting bodies and courts, implements the Code across jurisdictions, and maintains regular awareness initiatives.

Further information:

[FEI General Regulation](#)

[FEI Prevention of competition manipulation](#)

Example “Education course”

Organisation: Fédération Internationale de hockey (FIH)

Description: During the FIH Hockey Women's Junior World Cup, Athlete365.org provides valuable educational resources designed to support athletes beyond the game. This includes access to expert

advice, career guidance, and insights into balancing sports with personal development. By leveraging these educational tools, athletes can enhance their performance, manage their careers effectively, and build a strong foundation for their future. The training raised awareness on competition manipulation around four topics: “don’t fix, don’t bet, don’t share, speak up” in order to make the right decision.

Further information: [FIH Hockey Women's Junior World Cup](#)

6. Steps to the next level

To level 2 ★★ “Emerging”	To level 3 ★★★ “Developing”	To level 4 ★★★★ “Established”	To level 5 ★★★★★ “Embedded”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the threat of competition manipulation for your organisation and discuss it during a meeting of the Board. Designate a specific staff member or Board member within the organisation to be responsible for monitoring and addressing issues related to competition manipulation, ensuring accountability and oversight in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and formalise a clear procedure within the Board for handling cases of competition manipulation, outlining the roles, responsibilities, and steps to be taken should such an issue arise. Appoint a Board member as the responsible person for competition manipulation issues. Adopt competition manipulation regulations for your organisation. Engage in exchange with the relevant actors in the field of competition manipulation (e.g. public authorities, betting regulators, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt competition manipulation regulations in your statutes, in compliance with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions. Adopt formal procedures to deal with cases of competition manipulation in line with the relevant international and national regulations. Ensure regular exchanges of information with relevant authorities and operators. Appoint an integrity officer or Single Point of Contact (SPOC), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a fully-fledged strategy regarding the fight against competition manipulation in line with the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, the Macolin Convention and national legislation. This strategy should cover the three relevant pillars: rules and regulations, education and prevention strategy and intelligence and investigation. Ensure the regular exchange of information with all relevant stakeholders. In this regard,

	<p>law enforcement, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include match-fixing, bribery, corruption, betting, the duty to report and strict liability in the disciplinary/ethics provisions of your organisation. • Apply a 'comfortable satisfaction' standard of proof when assessing cases of manipulation of sport competitions. • Affirm that match-fixing conduct will be met with strong, dissuasive sporting sanctions such as lifetime bans, deduction of points, relegation and/or exclusion from competition. 	<p>responsible for combatting the manipulation of sport competitions and implementing integrity-related activities. Ensure the role is protected against undue influence in the organisation (e.g. by a direct reporting line to the Secretary General).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a Board-approved strategy that addresses competition manipulation through prevention measures, clear case management procedures, and defined sanctions, ensuring a robust and proactive approach to maintaining integrity within the organisation. • Set up a reporting system for whistleblowers of attempts of competition manipulation. • Ensure the members of the judicial body dealing with integrity matters 	<p>nominate an integrity officer or SPOC to be involved in different networks (e.g. Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS), National Platform, etc.) and in charge of communication with stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate dedicated personnel and budget to support the work of the integrity officer or SPOC. • Adopt specific rules (e.g. Code of Conduct) on sports betting for staff, athletes and their entourage. Encourage your members to adopt similar regulations. • Provide educational and awareness-raising campaigns to inform athletes and their entourage, referees, officials and staff on the threats of match-fixing. • Set up a confidential reporting system/hotline available for whistleblowers of attempts of competition
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		<p>have received at least one training session on investigating and countering match-fixing and the corresponding jurisprudence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the integrity officer delivers regular further education activities to broaden knowledge of integrity-related matters. 	<p>manipulation with appropriate support covering practical questions, counselling, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish structures and procedures to ensure the proper management of competition manipulation cases. • The members of the judicial body dealing with integrity matters regularly receive training on investigating and countering match-fixing as well as the corresponding jurisprudence.
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