OBJECTIVES

1. **Raising awareness**
   about (the prevalence of) sporting-related match-fixing

2. **Stimulation moral judgment**
   regarding the fact that sporting-related match-fixing is wrong

3. **Sharing and transferring**
   knowledge on sporting-related match-fixing
1. **Academic part**
   online questionnaire on match-fixing in 7 countries

2. **Training part**
   action plans and workshops

3. **Dissemination part**
   sharing and transferring results and outputs
AGENDA

13h15 – 13h40  Global overview of questionnaire results  
   Stef Van Der Hoeven (Ghent University)

13h40 – 14h00  Existing measures to manage (sporting-related) match-fixing in Austria & Belgium  
   Severin Moritzer (Play Fair Code) & Simon De Clercq (ICES)

14h00 – 14h20  An ethics management approach  
   Bram Constandt (Ghent University)

14h20 – 14h45  Coffee and network break

14h45 – 16h15  Round Table  
   Moderated by Vagelis Alexandrakis (IOC)

16h15 – 16h30  “Round-up” and closing remarks  
   Vagelis Alexandrakis (IOC) & Annick Willem (Ghent University)
GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

STEF VAN DER HOEVEN
LAUSANNE // 15 NOVEMBER 2021
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

1. Background

2. Online questionnaire

3. Results
1. BACKGROUND
“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.”

(Council of Europe, 2014, art. 3.4)
1.2 DIFFERENT TYPES

- match-fixing*
  - non-betting-related match-fixing
    - no bribery or coercion
    - involving bribery or coercion
  - betting-related match-fixing
    - match-fixing*
      - no bribery or coercion
      - involving bribery or coercion
    - spot-fixing
      - no bribery or coercion
      - involving bribery or coercion


Zheyun Ye (2004/05)

(Van Der Hoeven et al., 2020)
Sporting-related match-fixing

- Match-fixing* 
  - Non-betting-related match-fixing
    - No bribery or coercion
    - Involving bribery or coercion
  - Betting-related match-fixing
    - Match-fixing*
      - No bribery or coercion
      - Involving bribery or coercion
    - Spot-fixing
      - No bribery or coercion
      - Involving bribery or coercion

(Van Der Hoeven et al., 2020)
1.3 HOW IT STARTED...

91.7% Sporting-related cases > 8.3% betting-related cases

- Flanders (Belgium)
- Sports: 🏈 🏑 🎾
2. ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE
2.1 ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Football</td>
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<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
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<td>Tennis</td>
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<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 METHOD

• Ran from May 2020 until November 2020

• Dissemination mainly through email and social media

• Duration: ± 15 minutes

• Completely anonymous

• **Target group:** respondents of 18 years or older who are/were involved in one of the selected sport disciplines (i.e., current and former athletes, coaches, board members, referees, and others)
2.3 CORE COMPONENTS

1. Characteristics of the respondents (in relation to their sports discipline)

2. Do you personally know anyone who has been approached to fix a game/match? → If yes, further details

3. Have you yourself ever been approached to fix a game/match? → If yes, further details about their last (or only) match-fixing proposal were examined

4. When 2. and/or 3. = yes → Have you ever reported your suspicions or experiences of match-fixing to anyone?

5. Still involved in a sport club? → If yes → Does your own club pay attention to match-fixing?
## 2.4 SAMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total (n = 5014)</th>
<th>Football (n = 2952)</th>
<th>Tennis (n = 749)</th>
<th>Basketball (n = 262)</th>
<th>Hockey (n = 545)</th>
<th>Handball (n = 170)</th>
<th>Cricket (n = 126)</th>
<th>Other (n = 210)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>13,6%</td>
<td>18,7%</td>
<td>1,9%</td>
<td>25,6%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>14,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>11,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>19,1%</td>
<td>26,9%</td>
<td>9,3%</td>
<td>28,6%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>10,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>9,3%</td>
<td>10,2%</td>
<td>10,4%</td>
<td>32,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,6%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>1,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7,2%</td>
<td>2,7%</td>
<td>4,4%</td>
<td>4,2%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>81,2%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>45,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>21,2%</td>
<td>2,5%</td>
<td>56,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>11,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
<td>3,8%</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>25,5%</td>
<td>35,2%</td>
<td>15,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Language | English | 26,2% | 35,6% | 15,6% | 6,5% | 0,6% | 0,6% | 100% | 0,5% |
|          | German  | 14,2% | 19,7% | 2,1%  | 19,8%| 0,0% | 15,9%| 0,0% | 15,7%|
|          | French  | 15,4% | 13,0% | 6,8%  | 24,0%| 0,0% | 82,9%| 0,0% | 63,3%|
|          | Dutch   | 34,9% | 21,4% | 65,3% | 17,6%| 99,4%| 0,0% | 0,0% | 18,6%|
|          | Croatian| 9,3%  | 10,2% | 10,1% | 32,1%| 0,0% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 1,9% |
## 2.4 SAMPLE

| Gender                  | Total (n = 5014) | Football (n = 2952) | Tennis (n = 749) | Basketball (n = 262) | Hockey (n = 545) | Handball (n = 170) | Cricket (n = 126) | Other (n = 210) |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Man                     | 84,2%            | 91,7%               | 65,6%            | 84,0%                | 72,5%            | 72,4%              | 97,6%            | 76,7%          |
| Woman                   | 15,6%            | 8,1%                | 34,2%            | 15,3%                | 27,5%            | 27,6%              | 2,4%             | 23,3%          |
| Other                   | 0,0%             | 0,0%                | 0,0%             | 0,0%                 | 0,0%             | 0,0%               | 0,0%             | 0,0%           |
| I prefer not to say     | 0,2%             | 0,2%                | 0,3%             | 0,8%                 | 0,4%             | 0,0%               | 0,0%             | 0,0%           |
| Age: M (SD)             | 40,5 (15,5)      | 38,5 (15,2)         | 45,1 (15,7)      | 36,3 (14,7)          | 46,9 (13,5)      | 31,5 (9,4)         | 54,5 (14,3)      | 38,9 (15,0)    |
| How long have you been involved in this sport (in years)? M (SD) | 22,9 (14,1)      | 21,7 (13,7)         | 24,9 (14,1)        | 22,0 (13,1)        | 28,4 (15,2)       | 18,1 (8,9)         | 28,4 (18,3)      | 20,8 (12,8)    |
### 2.4 SAMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How are (were) you mainly related to this sport?</th>
<th>Total (n = 5014)</th>
<th>Football (n = 2952)</th>
<th>Tennis (n = 749)</th>
<th>Basketball (n = 262)</th>
<th>Hockey (n = 545)</th>
<th>Handball (n = 170)</th>
<th>Cricket (n = 126)</th>
<th>Other (n = 210)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>59,5%</td>
<td>54,4%</td>
<td>78,2%</td>
<td>53,4%</td>
<td>65,9%</td>
<td>51,2%</td>
<td>61,1%</td>
<td>51,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach / Trainer / Assistant coach</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
<td>8,1%</td>
<td>5,3%</td>
<td>12,2%</td>
<td>15,6%</td>
<td>1,8%</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
<td>4,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical staff</td>
<td>0,9%</td>
<td>1,2%</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referee / VAR / (Fourth) official / Jury member</td>
<td>17,2%</td>
<td>21,0%</td>
<td>2,3%</td>
<td>19,8%</td>
<td>9,4%</td>
<td>44,1%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
<td>22,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board member / Assembly member / Manager of a sport club</td>
<td>5,7%</td>
<td>5,9%</td>
<td>6,9%</td>
<td>8,4%</td>
<td>2,9%</td>
<td>2,9%</td>
<td>4,8%</td>
<td>5,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7,3%</td>
<td>8,1%</td>
<td>5,9%</td>
<td>5,3%</td>
<td>6,1%</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>19,8%</td>
<td>5,7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### At what level are (were) you mainly involved?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total (n = 4469)</th>
<th>Football (n = 2952)</th>
<th>Tennis (n = 749)</th>
<th>Basketball (n = 262)</th>
<th>Hockey (n = 170)</th>
<th>Handball (n = 126)</th>
<th>Cricket (n = 126)</th>
<th>Other (n = 210)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>11,0%</td>
<td>9,3%</td>
<td>10,4%</td>
<td>29,8%</td>
<td>24,7%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
<td>7,6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-professional</td>
<td>16,0%</td>
<td>16,1%</td>
<td>12,0%</td>
<td>25,6%</td>
<td>22,4%</td>
<td>7,1%</td>
<td>16,2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur</td>
<td>73,1%</td>
<td>74,6%</td>
<td>77,6%</td>
<td>44,7%</td>
<td>52,9%</td>
<td>90,5%</td>
<td>76,2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. RESULTS
3.1 NEARLY 20% OF PEOPLE IN SPORTS HAS BEEN CONFRONTED WITH (IN)DIRECT MATCH-FIXING PROPOSALS

• 17.5% (n = 876)
  “I personally know one or more persons who had been approached to fix a match”

• 8.4% (n = 419)
  “I have already been approached myself for a match-fixing proposal”
958 respondents indicated in(direct) match-fixing incidents

539 respondents knew one or more persons (not themselves) who had been approached for match-fixing

337 respondents knew one or more persons who had been approached for match-fixing & acknowledged to have been approached personally for match-fixing

82 respondents indicated to have been approached personally for match-fixing without knowing of anyone else who had also been approached
3.2 KNOWING SOMEONE PERSONALLY WHO HAD BEEN APPROACHED FOR MATCH-FIXING

This person was a:
(n = 871)

- Man 90.2%
- Woman 5.9%
- I prefer not to say 2.9%
- Other 1%

How was he/she related to this sport at the moment of the proposal?
(n = 864)

- Athlete 53.1%
- Referee / (Video) Assistant Referee / (Fourth) official / Jury member 14.6%
- Coach / Trainer / Assistant coach 7.8%
- Board member / Assembly member / Manager of a sport club 3%
- I don't know 1.2%
- Medical staff 0.9%
- Other 3%
3.3 PERSONALLY APPROACHED FOR MATCH-FIXING

How many times have you been approached to fix a game/match? (n = 407)

How were you related to the sport, at the moment of that proposal? (n = 400)

- Athlete: 48.8%
- Referee / (Video) Assistant Referee / (Fourth) official / Jury member: 13%
- Coach / Trainer / Assistant coach: 29.3%
- Board member / Assembly member / Manager of a sport club: 6.5%
- Medical staff: 1.5%
- Other: 1%

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union
3.3 PERSONALLY APPROACHED FOR MATCH-FIXING

Who approached you? (n = 388)

- Athlete(s)
- Board member(s) / Assembly member(s) / Manager(s) of a sport club
- Coach(es) / Trainer(s) / Assistant coach(es)
- Other
- Bettor(s) / Gambler(s)
- Referee(s) / (Video) Assistant Referee(s) / (Fourth) official(s) / Jury member(s)
- Agent(s) of an athlete
- Sponsor(s)
- Former athlete(s)
- Medical staff

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union
### 3.3 PERSONALLY APPROACHED FOR MATCH-FIXING

#### Betting- vs. sporting-related match-fixing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Only betting-related proposal</th>
<th>Only sporting-related proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% (n = 397)</td>
<td>9,8% (n = 39)</td>
<td>68% (n = 270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motive</td>
<td>“To earn money by betting on the manipulated game/match”</td>
<td>Mainly approached to (1) prevent the relegation of a club or player, or (2) enable a club/player to win the championship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money and/or inducements</td>
<td>82,1%</td>
<td>68,7% frequently inducements (e.g. beer – luxury gifts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened or pressured</td>
<td>38,5%</td>
<td>19,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent</td>
<td>35,9% “because of money or inducements” “experienced financial difficulties”</td>
<td>27,4% Mainly as “a friendly gesture towards another club or athlete”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus on the people who indicated **only** sporting-related match-fixing cases (n = 270) + 29 people involved in hockey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At what level were you involved at that time?</th>
<th>(n = 241)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>14 (5.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-professional</td>
<td>42 (17.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur</td>
<td>185 (76.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were these people seeking to influence?</th>
<th>(n = 270)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The outcome of the game/match (who wins/loses)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The exact result of the game/match (e.g. 2-0 in football, 0-6 in tennis)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific events during the game/match</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other things</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The sum of the figures exceeds 270, because multiple answers were possible to the question.*
3.4 REPORTING SUSPICIONS OR EXPERIENCES

• **48%** (n = 455) of the people who indicated (in)direct match-fixing proposals in the questionnaire, had **never reported** their suspicions or experiences of match-fixing to anyone

• **52%** (n = 493) had **reported** their suspicions or experiences of match-fixing to anyone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you ever reported your suspicions or experiences of match-fixing to anyone?</th>
<th>(n = 493)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to teammates</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to the coach / trainer / assistant coach</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to the board members of the sport club</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to the sport federation</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to someone else</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to an anonymous reporting line</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, to the police</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The sum of the figures exceeds 493, because multiple answers were possible to the question.*
3.5 PREVENTION IN SPORT CLUBS

3442 respondents were still involved in a sport club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>947</td>
<td>No, my sport club does not pay attention to match-fixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>I don’t know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 6 missing values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>There is a code of conduct / ethics with statements on match-fixing in the sport club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>The sport club provides information (sessions) / training about match-fixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>There is a ban to bet on matches within our own competition imposed by the sport club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>The sport club gives explicit warnings on match-fixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>There is a confidential adviser in the sport club to whom cases and / or suspicions of match-fixing can be reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Any suspicious acts are reported to the police by the sport club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>In another way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The sum of the figures exceeds 1286, because multiple answers were possible to the question.*
EXISTING MEASURES TO MANAGE (SPORTING-RELATED) MATCH FIXING IN AUSTRIA

SEVERIN MORITZER
LAUSANNE // 15 NOVEMBER 2021
INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Play Fair Code

• Austrian stakeholder approach
• Operational activities & impact
• Impact of EPOSM project
MISSION

PREVENTION

AWARENESS
RAISING BROAD SOCIAL AWARENESS

EDUCATION
TOP DOWN ONE 2 ONE YOUTH ATHLETES

MONITORING
ANALYSIS START OF INVESTIGATION ATHLETE PROTECTION

OMBUDSPERSON
CONTACT POINT CONFIDENTIAL 24/7

EXPERTISE
EXPERT PARTNER TO INT. PROJECTS
IMPACT OF EPOSM PROJECT

- National Action Plans

- 38 Workshops
  - 3 disciplines
  - 767 participants (f/m 229/538)
EXISTING MEASURES TO MANAGE (SPORTING-RELATED) MATCH-FIXING IN BELGIUM

SIMON DE CLERCQ
LAUSANNE // 15 NOVEMBER 2021
CENTRE ETHICS IN SPORT

Ghent, Flanders, Belgium

Non-profit knowledge centre

Themes

3 pillars:
- Policy support
- Case support
- Education and training
EXISTING MEASURES TO MANAGE MATCH-FIXING

- Government laws
- Regulations of the sport federations

1. Law enforcement: manpower
2. Federations: investigation measures
3. Intensify the cooperation between stakeholders
EPOSM

How did EPOSM help to develop the practices you do against sporting-related match-fixing?
1) AWARENESS

- Survey → results and figures
- Federations surprised → full participation
2) ACTION AT POLICY LEVEL

- Action plans
  - Tailor made
  - Hands on
- Tool
- Develop policy

E.g. Tennis
3) EDUCATION

🔍 Workshops
🔍 Sensitize
🔍 Development
🔍 Discussion → federation support
TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MATCH-FIXING
1. The current state of match-fixing research
2. A holistic perspective on match-fixing
3. What is integrity management and how can it help?
4. Towards a better understanding of match-fixing
1. THE CURRENT STATE OF MATCH-FIXING RESEARCH
1.1 MATCH-FIXING RESEARCH

- Seminal **etnographic work of Declan Hill** (2009, 2010)

- **Distinction** between betting-related and non-betting-related match-fixing

- Dominance of **rational choice perspective** → overestimation individual agency (Tak et al., 2018)

- Towards a universally shared **definition**? → Macolin Convention (Council of Europe, 2014):

  “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”
1.2 AN EXPANDING FIELD OF STUDY

Definition and types (what?)

Prevalence (how widespread?)

Background (why?, how?, when?, where?, ...)

EXPLORING  MAPPING  UNDERSTANDING
1.3 COMING OF AGE: FROM DESCRIPTIVE TO ANALYTICAL

- **Definition and types** *(what?)*
- **Prevalence** *(how widespread?)*
- **Background** *(why?, how?, when?, where?, …)*

DESCRIPTIVE & NORMATIVE → ANALYTICAL
2. A HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE ON MATCH-FIXING
2.1 MATCH-FIXING AS A WICKED PROBLEM?

- Match-fixing → **complex and multifaceted** phenomenon → diverse and robust approaches needed

- Match-fixing as ‘**wicked problem**’? → social issue that is difficult to solve → managing instead of resolving?

- A **holistic approach** (Kihl, 2018), focusing on:
  - micro level: individual factors
  - meso level: organizational factors
  - macro level: systemic factors
2.2 A HOLISTIC APPROACH

micro  meso  macro

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2.3 TACKLING VULNERABILITIES ON A MESO LEVEL
3. WHAT IS INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT AND HOW CAN IT HELP?
3.1 INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT IN SPORT ORGANIZATIONS

- Micro (individuals)
- Meso (organizations)
- Macro (systems)
3.2 INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT IN SPORT

“the coherent set of policy strategies and instruments aiming at the pro-active promotion of both positive values and the prevention of misbehaviour and abuse (integrity violations) on all levels of the sport sector” (Vanden Auweele, 2011, p. 63)
3.3 FOUR FUNCTIONS OF INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

1. Determining and defining integrity
2. Guiding towards integrity
3. Monitoring integrity
4. Enforcing integrity

Maesschalck & Bertok (2009)
3.4 FOUR FUNCTIONS OF INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT → APPLIED TO MATCH-FIXING

1. Defining match-fixing
   - Determination via code of ethics

2. Awareness-raising initiatives
   - Helpdesk and safe reporting

3. Betting monitoring
   - Monitoring of organizational climate

4. Match-fixing procedures
   - Both formal and informal sanctions
4. TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MATCH-FIXING
4.1 FUTURE MATCH-FIXING RESEARCH
Book “Understanding match-fixing in sport: Theory and practice”; edited by Bram Constandt and Argyro Elisavet Manoli (Routledge, 2022)
THANK YOU!
ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

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