

Committee:	Economic and Financial
Topic:	The question of measures to tackle corruption and organised crime in sport
Chair:	Aaron Bigord
School:	Royal Russell School

Summary

Sport is a global phenomenon that engages billions of people and generates annual revenues of more than US\$145 billion. If we were to go to the site of the ancient Olympic Stadium built in 753 BC, you would find a row of statues adorning it which were built from capital raised from fines given to coaches and athletes alike caught cheating. Fixing, cheating and sports corruption is unfortunately not a new concept, it is something that is happening more than ever, despite the fact we have been entrusted with the protection and preservation of sport. As technology evolves, the political climate adapts and the state of international affairs changes, there are extraordinarily new forms of match-fixing, corruption and cheating in sport that have taken hold of this industry.

During the early 2000s, great attention was drawn to the topic through a succession of alleged bribes, game-fixing and player bribes. In 2013, there were more than 110 football matches that were found to be fixed, it is estimated that game-fixing raises in excess of \$1 billion a year. With the betting market in the United States of America being valued at \$4 billion alone, and the illegal 'subsidiary' of that being estimated to be worth up to one-hundred times that value. In 2018, the four major United States sports leagues had a combined revenue of \$30 million in 2018, meaning that even the most conservative estimate of money gambled on a sport, is at least three times the earnings of these major leagues.

A resolution that seeks to be effective and all-encompassing must, above all, represent the views of your member state, considering closely how yours may respond to the conundrum that is corruption and organized crime in sport. Many regard this topic as too difficult and too complex to resolve, owing to how it permeates so many aspects of not only the sporting industry but the associated betting industry, making the implementation of policy difficult. Some argue that it is even inevitable that corruption and organized crime will play a part in sport, even going as far to say that people will attempt to exploit it. It is important that you actively tackle this question, and so, delegates should be sure to consider the implications for key stakeholders that rely greatly upon the sales generated as a part of sports betting. Delegates must also consider the importance of strong governance over the commitment of athletes,

where do athletes fit into the solution and how can they be advocates for change through considering all the different layers and complexities and how and where can they aid better regulation.

The former President of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), Francesco Ricci Bitti, commented upon the importance of credibility when addressing the Olympism in Action Forum. Ricci Bitti went on further to describe the importance of 'better cultural governance', with the ITF being one of the leading organizations and committed to being active in three key areas: anti-doping, anti-game fixing and anti sexual abuse in sport. Ricci Bitti described how 'sport is not as sick as it is perceived to be', this may or may not act as a statement of reassurance or one of ignorance for some delegates.

Definition of Key Terms

Corruption in sport – Is characterized as dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery relating to sporting events

Match fixing/game fixing – Is characterized as when in organized sports a match is played to a complete or partial or entirely pre-determined result, in return violating the rules of the game and often the law

Match fixers/game fixers – Is characterized as those who orchestrate in organized sports a match is played to a partial or entirely pre-determined result

Regulatory compliance – Is characterized as an organizations adherence and conformance to a rule, such as a specification, policy standard or law

Cheating – Is characterized as to behave in a manner that intentionally breaks the rules in order to obtain an advantage over other teams

Doping – Is characterized as the usage of banned performance enhancing drugs in order to inhibit or enhance an athlete's sporting performance

Performance enhancing drug – Is characterized as most commonly referring to anabolic steroids or their precursors

Anabolic-andronic steroids – Is characterized as the most widely misused performance enhancing drug. These are synthetic substances similar to testosterone, the male sex hormone and they promote the growth of skeletal muscle (which are anabolic effects). Also, they aid the development of male sexual characteristics (which are androgenic effects) in both males and females

Non-steroidal anabolic – Is characterized as including insulin, an insulin-like growth hormone (IGF), and the human growth hormone (HGH). These are substances that are produced by the human body and are in fact prescribed for legitimate medical uses, but also sometimes misused for performance enhancement

Ergo/thermogenic – Is characterized as a compound used to decrease body fat or to promote leanness versus muscle mass in endurance athletes

Xanthine – Is characterized as the first of three main categories within ergo/thermogenics, Xanthine is a compound that increases attention and wakefulness, but conversely suppresses appetite.

Sympathomimetic – Is characterized as the second of the three main categories within ergo/thermogenics, sympathomimetics are drugs that are similar in action and also structure to epinephrine and norepinephrine (natural chemicals in the body that increase heart rate, constrict blood vessels, and raise blood pressure)

Thyroid hormone – Is characterized as the third of three main categories within ergo/thermogenics, thyroid hormone is a substance that regulates the metabolism by altering the function of the thyroid.

Governance – Is characterized as the collection of mechanisms, processes and relations by which member states and corporations are controlled this often dictates the action, manner and processes undertaken by a member state or corporation

Bribery – Is characterized as the giving or receiving of a commodity of value in exchange for some form of influence or action in return, that the recipient would have otherwise not carried out had it not been for the exchange

Sport – Is characterized as an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another, or many others for the purpose of entertainment and personal enjoyment

Regulation – Is characterized as an abstract concept of management of complex systems according to a clear set of rules or directives, these rules or directives are made and maintained by an authority

Legislation – Is characterized by laws that have been enacted by a legislative organ or other governing body in the process of making it. They are considered collectively.

Betting – Is characterized as the act of gambling money on the outcome of an event, which should be unpredictable

Organized crime – Is characterized as criminal activities that are pre-planned and controlled by powerful groups, they are also carried out on a significant scale

Best practice – Is characterized as commercial or professional procedures that are accepted or prescribed as being correct or the most effective

Athlete – Is characterized as a person who is proficient in sports and other forms of physical exercise, these individuals sometimes go on to demonstrate their proficiency in a professional setting

ADRV – Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Background Information

Although corruption and organised crime in sport may appear to be at an all-time high, it is important to remember that it is most definitely not an endemic and does not affect all sports. This tumultuous period is proving to be exceptionally challenging, owing to the fact that modern sport currently involves and heavily relies upon political and economic activity at an international level. This is particularly notable during the bidding processes to host prestigious events such as the Olympic Games, the FIFA World Cup and the UEFA Euro. The financial implications of this are great, many member states are countries of the accompanying tourism and public attention, with the United Kingdom allocating London 2012 £9.2 billion and over 342 million viewers (down from the 1 billion that watched Beijing 2008) watching the Opening Ceremony, there is greater reliance on international sporting events being used as a way to assert international dominance. With the top 3 of the medal table of every Olympic Games since 2000 only rotating between four of the world's most powerful nations (Great Britain, Russian Federation, People's Republic of China and the United States of America), great emphasis (and arguably pressure) is placed upon many member states to perform, especially the Russian Federation who state they are a 'nation for champions'.

The aforementioned significant public expenditure on sport is replicated globally, with the Australian government approving in 2018 AU\$156 million for the 2018 Commonwealth Games, this was in addition to the Australian Sport's Commission respectable contribution of AU\$265 million.

Although good governance has been set firmly on the agenda of many key authoritative bodies such as the ITF, widespread corruption and money laundering has plunged many key organizations such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and many regional football bodies including the Union for European Football Associations (UEFA), into a series of deeply rooted crises. Investigations have been undertaken into the former International Association for Athletics Federations (IAAF)

President, Lamine Diack, relating to allegations that bribes of significant sums were accepted to conceal the positive doping test results of some athletes. The International Olympic Committee, which had appeared to learn from the previous Salt Lake City Scandal at the beginning of the millennium, is still finding itself caught up in allegations of bribery, with the President of the European Olympic Committee being arrested and accused of plotting with at least six other individuals to illegally sell tickets for the games.

This followed on nearly 15 years later when it was alleged that bribery was used in order for the United States of America to win the rights to the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. This led to the first expulsion and even sanction the IOC had ever had to undertake in more than a century in its existence. It is important to note that although nothing that may be viewed as strictly illegal had been carried out, it was deemed that the acceptance of gifts was morally dubious. Inogeus Jensen of the IOC stated that 'The IOC needs to take more responsibility than it has previously', which leads many to believe that they have not done as much as they could have to counteract corruption and organized crime.

Defining corruption in sport is often problematic and a point of disagreement for many experts. This follows from the difficulty in defining what corruption actually is in the first place. The common definitions of corruption tend to be limited by the perspective of the definer. Now, current political scientists characterize corruption as "behaviour which deviates from the formal duties of a public role (a role for citizens who rank high in income, education, or both) because of private-regarding (personal, close family, private clique) pecuniary or status gains; or violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private-regarding (citizens who are likely to be poor, relatively uneducated, lacking in the experiences necessary to allow them to be public-regarding) influence" (JS Nye, 1967). This definition derives from the perspective of the political scientist thinking about the development of the individual. Whereas the more commonly accepted and subsequently standard definition of corruption, established by the World Bank is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

There is also no particular requirement for sport to be fair, in terms of fairness, sport is often by nature unfair, but this is only ultimately accepted if it is within the public's expectations that it is being played and administered honestly. As an industry, the private sports market consisting of sponsorship, gate revenues, media rights and marketing was estimated to exceed \$141 billion in 2015, to this figure can be added the estimated turnover in sport-related gambling which was estimated in 2012 to be worth over \$61 billion dollars for the sport e-betting market alone.

Previously, there has been a great deal of oversight in corporate governance and subsequently governance structures do need to open up, admittedly, there is an inherent lack of incentive for there to be such changes at present. Autonomy should not be an excuse or used as a method of ensuring one

can practice bad governance, instead, organizations and member states should seize the opportunity to act as role models. Sports manipulation knows no borders, and that's why a coordinated international response is required to tackle it.

When Sepp Blatter vowed to step down as FIFA president, he declared: 'While I have a mandate from the membership of FIFA, I do not feel that I have a mandate from the entire world of football – the fans, the players, the clubs, the people who live, breathe and love football . . .'. This short statement demonstrated one of the key problems, sports organizations have a responsibility for their sport, and should be accountable to all those affected by their sport, from displaced communities to migrant construction workers, from grass-roots fans to World Cup winners. The current outcry against corruption at FIFA shows that the wider sporting community become as interested in what goes on off the field as the sport itself. Tackling the roots of corruption must come primarily from within the sports community, though, it is pertinent that there is an acknowledgement of the problem.

A former Mafia Capo, Michael Frazese, went as far to detail that in some situations athletes are at risk, threatened and even injured if they do not comply with commands relating to match-fixing, this is something for delegates to consider (accolades for personal glory is not always the motivation)

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Turkey

Occurring in 2011, the Turkish Sports corruption scandal concerned match-fixing, incentive premium, bribery, the establishment of a criminal organization and organized crime in Turkey's two top football divisions, these were the Süper Lig and First League. After the sentencing of many individuals in 2012, a retrial demand was accepted in 2014 and in 2015 people who were charged were subsequently cleared pending the Supreme Court's approval. UEFA denied requests for compensation, Trabzonspor are one of the few football teams who have spoken out and they stated that they would continue to appeal to FIFA and CAS

Germany

The Bundelsiga scandal of 2005 discovery of a €2 million match fixing scandal centred on second division referee Robert Hoyzer. He confessed to fixing and betting on matches in the 2 Bundesliga, the DFB-Pokal (the German Cup), and the then the third division Regionalliga. Numerous players, coaches and officials were accused of involvement with an organized crime group

South Korea

The 2011 South Korean football betting scandal involved South Korea's top professional football leagues, K-League. In mid-2011, South Korean association football, especially K-League, was overshadowed by the discovery of match fixing scandal among the players, brokers such as gangsters and coaches in K-League

Austria

A raid on a series of Austrian cross-country skiers and bi-athletes uncovered stark evidence of doping. The raid also located Walter Mayer, who had been banned for ten years following the 2002 Winter Olympics after he had been found with doping equipment. The athletes had been staying at a training camp property owned by Mayer's wife. Several skiers and team officials were banned from competing in future Olympics and the Austrian Olympic Committee were fined \$1 million

Italy

In Italy, several leading clubs in the Serie A and Serie B professional football leagues were discovered to have been match-fixing by making arrangements for favourable referees to be appointed to certain games. Known as the Calciopoli scandal, police investigations using telephone intercepts uncovered a network of club managers and referees involved in the scandal. The result of this drive to win by any means saw the Serie A teams Fiorentina and Juventus relegated to lower leagues; both teams had points deducted, along with Milan, Lazio and Regina; and senior Juventus, Fiorentina and Regina officials along with three referees were imprisoned following related criminal proceedings (Gorse & Chadwick, 2011; KEA, 2012) Medicalisation Doping The IOC lobbied strongly for Italy to declare a moratorium on its tough anti-doping laws for the duration of the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin. Italian authorities refused.

In 2016, Italy topped the list for anti-doping rule violations (ARDV) with 147 athletes

United States of America

The bidding process for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City involved significant bribes from the organising committee to members of the IOC, which resulted in at least six members of the IOC resigning. Once the rights to the games had been secured, over US\$350 million in federal funding was secured through the earmarks process of appending expenditure to unrelated legislation in the US Congress. Two members of the bid organising committee were prosecuted for illegally influencing IOC members, both were later acquitted (Johnson, 2007) Commercialisation Salary-cap abuses To provide a more even competition, the Australian National Rugby League (NRL) introduced salary caps for teams. In 2002, competition leaders Canterbury were found to have breached the salary cap through hidden payments to its players. As a result, the NRL fined the club AU\$500,000, stripped their competition

points and the club came last that year. Two senior club officials were jailed for fraud, theft and forgery offences (SMH, 2002) annual allocation of AU\$16 million. In contrast, the US Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) is a private concern and its reach does not extend to the major sports in the United States – American football, baseball, basketball or ice hockey

In 2016, the United States of America finished third on list for anti-doping rule violations (ARDV) with 76 athletes

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation has had 43 Olympic medals stripped (which is more than 30% of the global total of medals stripped) due to doping violations-the most of any member state, more than four times the number of the runner-up. The Russian Federation was banned in 2015 by the IAAF from completing in athletics after widespread doping was identified by in a report commissioned by the World Anti-Doping Agency. In 2010, an employee at the Russian Anti-Doping Agency (RUSADA) began informing the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) alleging that RUSADA was enabling systemic doping in athletics

Between the years 2013-2016 the Russian Federation has been in the top 10 for the most ARDV violations, in 2013, 2014 and 2015 the Russian Federation topped the list, some go as far to say that doping is systematic

World Anti-Doping Agency

The World Anti-Doping Agency was established in 1999 as an international independent agency composed and funded equally by the sports movement and the governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code – the document harmonizing anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries.

Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

Behind the Court of Arbitration for Sport is the idea of creating an arbitral jurisdiction devoted to resolving disputes directly or indirectly related to sport. It is characterized as a specialized authority capable of settling international disputes and offering a flexible, quick and inexpensive procedure. The concept contains provision for the arbitration procedure to include an attempt to reach a settlement beforehand. It also intended that the International Olympic Committee should bear all the operating costs of the court.

Right from the outset, it was established that the jurisdiction of the CAS should in no way be imposed on athletes or federations but remain freely available to the parties.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

In 2015, American federal prosecutors disclosed cases of corruption by officials and associates connected with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). In May 2014 fourteen people were indicted in connection with an investigation by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division (IRS-CI) into wire fraud, racketeering, and money laundering. The investigation mostly revolved around collusion between officials of continental football bodies: the South American Football Confederation (CONMEBOL-South America) and the Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF-Caribbean, Central and North America), and sports marketing executives.

Union for European Football Associations (UEFA)

After the 2015 FIFA corruption case, the current president of UEFA, Michel Platini, was also involved himself in the case. Swiss prosecutors accused the FIFA president Sepp Blatter of making a 'disloyal payment' of \$2m to Platini. Many questions have been raised over the decision to grant Azerbaijan hosting rights of the Europa League final

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

INTERPOL have established the Match-Fixing Task Force (IMFTF), a meeting which brings together 80 officials from global law enforcement, international organizations, government departments and worldwide sporting associations in one place of cooperation, in order to identify new ways to investigate and cooperate in cases related to sports corruption and match-fixing. In 2015, Interpol announced it was suspending a €20 million donation to the Integrity in Sport program from FIFA to fund an anti-gambling and match fixing program. €4 million was spent in the first two years on prevention and education and another €1.5 million was set to be spent in the remaining eight years.

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

Europol has assisted law-enforcement authorities within the European Union in analyzing data from investigations into sports corruption, primarily football matches. It has now opened an 'Analysis Project Sports Corruption', in which 14 Member States, 2 non-European Union countries, and INTERPOL participate

Transparency International (TI)

Transparency International is the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

Timeline of Events

- July 2006** It was alleged that France paid Brazil \$25 million to perform poorly in its quarterfinals match in the World Cup. An email supposedly leaked reading in part “The Brazilians have taken compensation from the French that exceeds the winners’ trophy prize, so they’re now very cautious”
- 2007** In the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), professionals stepped forward with claims of bribes that were offered to them. Two players, 31st ranked Potito Starace and the 258th ranked Daniele Bracciali, were subsequently fined and suspended for gambling on matches
- Dec 2007** UEFA called upon the expertise of Interpol to investigate match-fixing within the sport. UEFA officials produced a 96-page document with suspicions regarding 26 games, including three in the 3rd preliminary round of the 2008 championships, two in the UEFA Cup, and one in the qualifying round of the 2008 Euro
- May 2010** Lord Triesman, who was the head of the English Football Association, resigned due to being secretly recorded speaking about how Spanish football authorities were attempting to bribe referees in the upcoming 2010 World Cup
- July 2010** Interpol conducted raids on nearly 800 illegal gambling dens spread across Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and China. Over 5,000 people were arrested and \$10 million seized. It was uncovered during the raids that \$155 million in illegal football bets were booked by these organized crime rings. Prior to this series of raids, Hong Kong police reported that they destroyed a vast, international bookmaking operation that had booked over \$1.3 billion in illegal World Cup football bets
- Oct 2010** Four men went on trial in Germany accused of fixing nearly 270 football matches across Europe and Asia. The amount of the bribes totalled over \$2 million, with the amount bet on the matches much more than that
- August 2011** FIFA suspended six match officials for life and a seventh for a year on charges of corruption and match-fixing

- Oct 2012** Three Guatemalan players were banned for life by FIFA for their role in fixing three matches and a 6-1 loss in the CONCACAF Champions League
- Jan 2013** FIFA banned 41 players from the Korean football K-League and Football Association for game fixing
- June 2013** Russian tennis player Sergei Krotiuk has been banned from the sport for life and fined \$60,000 after being found guilty of offenses under the Uniform Tennis Anti-Corruption Program (UTACP) - Krotiuk was found guilty of 41 charges
- June 2013** Two Turkish football teams were banned from the Champions League and Europa League over match-fixing allegations. Fenerbahçe, received a three-year ban (the team was also banned from the 2011-12 Champions League as well). Besiktas, was banished from the 2013-14 UEFA Europa League
- Dec 2015** Alleged use of bribery, fraud and money laundering to corrupt the issuing of media and marketing rights for FIFA games
- Dec 2015** Sepp Blatter and Michel Platini are banned for eight years from all football-related activity after being found guilty of a \$2 million "disloyal payment" made to Platini in 2011. This was subsequently reduced to six years in February
- July 2016** The 2016 Olympics ban for Russian track and field athletes upheld, the Russian Olympic Committee (ROC) and 68 Russian athletes attempted to overturn the suspension, implemented by the body that governs world athletics, however, the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) has ruled it can stand

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

The following treaties are referred to within the body of the text:

United Nations Convention Against Corruption (RES/7/8)

The United Nations Convention against Corruption A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Convention Against Doping in Sport 2005

Human Rights Council Promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal (RES/37/18)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

There have been a series of previous attempts to solve the issue of corruption and organized crime, but it is unfortunate that there does not appear to have been any longstanding solutions conducive to the eventual eradication of corruption in sport.

In the United States of America, colleagues Sidebottom and Prenzler developed an approach that analyses corrupt behavior in four dispositions for each event—the *type* of corrupt behaviour, what *activity* has been corrupted, the *sector* in which a corrupt event occurs and the *place* it occurs. Application of the resultant tool-TASP (Type, Activity, Sector, Place) to corruption in sport allows for there to be a focus on aspects of the problem and the building up of a database.

In a 'local', member state sense, in Italy the Italian *Commissione per la vigilanza ed il controllo sul doping e per la tutela della salute nelle attività sportive* (Commission for the Vigilance and Control on Doping and the Protection of Health in Sports Activities) is a public body which works closely with the Carabinieri to investigate and prosecute doping cases.

Possible Solutions

Delegates could consider the establishment of a United Nations organisation overseen by UNESCO or another suitable committee, and the removal of drug testing from member states to make it entirely independent. What would also aid moving towards an eventual solution, would be clearly defined standards and strong consideration of public expectations that sport will always be played and administered in an honest manner.

Also, delegates may wish to re-examine the current zero tolerance approach to doping and try to find a set of rules that achieves all the goals that member states have (which should be more clearly defined) besides the eradication of the usage of performance enhancement drugs. Instead athletes could be allowed to use a small amount of Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) or testosterone to move within the physiological range and focus on people who have readings that are not within acceptable physiological parameters.

The four key stakeholders in the fight against corruption in sport are:

- The sports industry (namely: athletes, governing bodies, employing clubs and other participants like officials and support staff);
- The Betting industry (regulated and unregulated, legal and illegal, punter and bookie);
- Governments; and

- Law enforcement authorities.

It is paramount to ensure that all these stakeholders work collaboratively in finding a solution to the issues facing sports.

It is clear that there are two key elements in the fight against corruption that would benefit from central coordination on a global platform:

1. Best practice; and
2. Intelligence collation, analysis and investigation coordination.

The aforementioned could potentially be achieved through a 'Global Anti-Corruption Alliance' (GACA).

Discuss and explore the possibility of the United Nations Security Council placing sanction upon member states that persistently are producing athletes with the highest number of ADRVs.

Consider the establishment of an international conference dedicated to the topic of anti-doping and anti-corruption in sport and methods to avoid the politicization of international events such as the Olympic Games.

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