

Prevention

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BE	<p>No.</p> <p>The Secretariat general of the Benelux Parliament has proposed in its annual work programme a policy initiative to start discussions between the Departments of Justice of BENELUX in order to examine if initiatives in the field of prevention, detection and enforcement of match-fixing can/should be prepared.</p>	-	No
BG **	<p>No.</p> <p>Some Bulgarian sports federations, however, work in active cooperation with the relevant international sports organizations against match-fixing. Such positive example is the interaction, coordination and exchange of information between the Bulgarian Football Union (BFU) and UEFA.</p> <p>Disciplinary rules of the Bulgarian Football Union enforce betting restrictions, including complete bans for „conflict of interest“:</p> <p>In 2011 a special Chapter 8 was added in the Criminal Code which treats "crimes against the sport." The punishments are very severe.</p>	<p>The Bulgarian Football Union has appointed an "Integrity officer".</p> <p>Before the start of each half of the season, the Integrity officer meets regularly with professional football referees, coaches and team captains, focusing on education and awareness raising. These meetings include presentations on the subject sent by UEFA. They also emphasize the changes in the regulations of the BFU pertaining to the topic, as well as changes in the Bulgarian legislation.</p>	No
DE **	<p>Germany does not yet have a national programme or action plan for the fight against match-fixing. The Federal Ministry of the Interior intends to cooperate with all stakeholders to set up a national action plan (e.g. sport organizations, sport betting operators and government agencies).</p>		<p>In order to fight match-fixing and in cooperation with FIFA, UEFA and the German Football League (DFL), the German Football Association (DFB) initiated a project entitled "Gemeinsam gegen Spielmanipulation" (joining forces against match-fixing). In addition to offering comprehensive education and information programmes, the DFB and the DFL have also appointed an ombudsman as a neutral point of contact for all those who encounter match-fixing. Thus, players, coaches and referees can obtain advice even in cases where there is only an initial suspicion, and can help fight manipulation in football.</p>

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DK **	<p>In September 2014, the Danish Minister for Culture presented a report on the regulation of match fixing from a working group established by the Danish Government. The working group was comprised by representatives of all key stakeholders in relation to the fight against match fixing (incl. Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Taxation, State Prosecutor, Gambling Authority, Danish Sports Confederation/NOC, the Danish Football Association, the Danish Handball Federation, The Association of Danish Football Players and the Association of the Danish Handball Players). The aim of the working group was to disentangle the regulation of match fixing and identify other initiatives. The working group also gave recommendations to all the different stakeholders regarding new initiatives and regulations.</p> <p>Since 2013, the Danish NOC/Sports Confederation have a regulation regarding matchfixing and equivalent unethical behaviour, which covers all member federations under the sports confederation. This has been followed up by education and training among athletes regarding the threat from matchfixing.</p> <p>The Danish Handball Players Association also took part in the EU Athletes' Code of Conduct-programme. This was targeted elite hand ball players.</p>	<p>In terms of specific prevention and information programs the sports confederation has started an information initiative aimed at the general sporting population, clubs and federations in Denmark. This was supplemented by a specific initiative from the Danish Football Association aiming at the football players – mostly the elite players and the young elite players.</p>	<p>The Danish Minister for Culture has initiated a campaign in cooperation with the Danish NOC /Sports Confederation, the Danish Football Association, Danish Online Gambling Association and the national lottery provider "Danske Spil". This awareness-raising campaign activity was launched took place in 2015. www.stopmatchfixing.dk</p> <p>Through the good will ambassadors and viral efforts such as videos, Instagram competitions and Facebook campaigns, the campaign aimed to nudge athletes into talking actively with their fellow athletes about illegal or problematic events and to actively report incidents, they find problematic or suspicious, via a 24-hour manned hotline provided by the campaign. The ambassadors were famous Danish athletes from football, handball, tennis, hockey and badminton and thus represented sports where match fixing is or could be a threat.</p> <p>In spring 2016, the Danish Minister for Culture, the Danish NOC /Sports Confederation, the Danish Football Association, the national lottery provider "Danske Spil" and the secretariat for the national platform "Anti Dopir" decided to prolong the campaign through 2016.</p>
EE	<p>Estonia does not yet have a national programme or action plan for the fight against match-fixing. However in the national sport strategy (adopted 18.02.2015) by the Parliament) is mentioned that "in order to ensure sports ideals, fair competition, the clarity and safety of sport, as well as safe environment, doping, the manipulation of sports results and spectators' violent behaviour are uncompromisingly combated, complying with the relevant international agreements, improving national legal regulations and promoting cooperation both within the country and between countries". Estonian Football Association and other associations are taking part of the international programs regularly. There have been some education and awareness raising campaigns for youth, athletes and coaches organized by national sport associations, or as part of the preparatory actions co-financed by the European Commission.</p>	<p>A seminar on match-fixing was organized in Estonia by the Institute for International and Strategic Relations (IRIS) "Building national networks in the EU to fight against match-fixing" in February 2014. About 10 sport federations and representatives from different authorities took part.</p> <p>Estonian Basketball Federation organised a international seminar in May 2016</p>	No

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EL **	<p>The Hellenic Football Federation (EPO) has set up an action plan to prevent match fixing (using material provided by FIFA, UEFA, and Interpol, as part of the training, education and prevention programme "Match Fixing: The ugly side of the beautiful game" (INTERPOL, FIFA, UEFA).</p> <p>The programme targets young players under-19, players over 19, referees and coaches. The objective is to raise key actors' awareness and understanding of the phenomenon of match-fixing, the strategies used by its perpetrators and the methods to detect and counteract them. It offers a number of tools to protect football from corruption, including workshops, and access to the e-learning modules that have been developed by Interpol and FIFA to educate the primary targets of match-fixers within the football community on how to recognize, resist and report any form of match manipulation. By the end of 2015 the programme is scheduled to roll out in Referees' and Coaches' Academies.</p> <p>A number of programmes, seminars or lectures took place during the period 2013-14, many as part of transnational plans (and preparatory actions co-financed by the European Commission, see 1.2):</p>	<p>EU Preparatory Action projects (2013/14):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Staying on side: How to stop match-fixing" The Super League Greece and Transparency International Greece developed and piloted training and promotional material to raise awareness about match-fixing - "Don't Fix It" project (A FIFPro and UEFA initiative): The Panhellenic Professional Football Players Association (PSAP) organized a match-fixing prevention session as part of the "Don't Fix It" campaign. - "PROtect Integrity" EU-Athletes program: The Hellenic Professional Volleyball Players Association (PASAP) promoted an education programme for players on sports betting integrity and the prevention of match fixing. During the 18 months project, over 200 athletes of the Volley League and Womens' A1 division were informed on ways to prevent match fixing and about the dangers of gambling addiction. - Institute of International and Strategic Relations (IRIS) Seminar "Fight against match-fixing": seminar to raise awareness and share information among stakeholders, to receive information about national practices, and to create a platform for national dialogue and fu 	No
ES **	<p>The Spanish Professional Football League (LFP, Liga de Fútbol Profesional) has developed a programme to inform and aware about the risks and consequences of match fixing.</p>	<p>The LFP programme was launched in the 2013/2014 Season and it was addressed to players, managers and administrative personnel of all clubs that participate in Division 1 and 2 (Liga BBVA y Liga Adelante).</p> <p>The programme objectives are to inform clubs and its members about the existing threats to the integrity of sport, providing information on match fixing and sports betting along with other relevant contents regarding integrity, professional football and grassroots sport.</p>	<p>The LFP will maintain their programme in the 2014/2015 Season, and it will extend the scope of the programme to the filial and youth teams of the LFP members. Young players will be the main participants of the programme, covering athletes from 12 to 18/19 years old.</p>
FR **	<p>French federations have developed a program to inform against match fixing. The French football League (LFP) launched a programme in 2010 at the time of the opening of the French market on online betting.</p>	<p>Federations organize prevention plans for the players and the bettors. French federations are watching MF with computer monitoring systems.</p> <p>On the prevention side, the LFP programme covers a wide range of actions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) awareness raising to all its internal bodies 2) Referees, together with the French Football Federation 3) Clubs' administration with specific training sessions in Paris 4) Clubs' players and training camps by specific sessions taking place at the clubs' offices or training facility with instructors and specific documentation <p>The French players' Union is active in the field of prevention with representatives visiting each club at the beginning of a given season.</p>	<p>All football clubs will be "visited" by the LFP: This is an ongoing program.</p> <p>A national programme may be initiated after the signature of the convention.</p>
IT **	<p>In 2011 the Minister of interior signed a decree to organize two specific units. One, called UISS, is composed by representatives from the Minister of interior, Police forces, experts, NOC, Football Federation, the ADM and Minister of agricultural (because it controls horse races). The latter, called GISS, is composed of different law enforcement bodies.</p> <p>The units, with different characteristics, try to combat match fixing. Sport bodies work for education and awareness; ADM controls the flows of bets and inform the partners in order to detect possible cases; Police make investigations.</p>	<p>The main goal of the Italian gambling authority (ADM) is not only to prevent match-fixing episodes. We also need to protect our consumers, our operators and sports in general. Prevention is the most important measure to combat match-fixing, it seems necessary to talk about it and inform on the associated risks at all levels, especially among senior and junior athletes.</p> <p>it is important the contribution given by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Sport Office that sensitizes sport bodies to be, day by day, more pro-active in the fight against the phenomenon. Some sport bodies (football professional leagues) adopt programs to increase awareness. They organize meetings with teams, managers and athletes.</p>	
CY	No	<p>The Cyprus Football Association runs a seminar under the auspices of UEFA and addressed to youth footballers age U17. The title of the seminar is, "What you need to know about match fixing: Because we want to protect you". Furthermore, similarly an annual seminar is address by the Association to all coaches of level UEFA A' and to Referees.</p>	No

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LT **	<p>On 18/01/2016, the Department of Physical Education and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania issued the National Sectoral Anti-Corruption Programme in the area of Sport and its Implementation Plan, which include match-fixing issues.</p> <p>December 2013, Transparency International Lithuania carried out a survey on match-fixing, financed by the European Commission in accordance with the project "Staying on side: How to stop match fixing".</p>	<p>The Department of Physical Education and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania; the target group - all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The survey revealed that 15% of football players and 20% of basketball players personally receive offers to take part in match-fixing. One-fifth of football players and one-seventh of basketball players either know or suspect that they have participated in fixed matches. More than half of surveyed football players and almost a third of basketball players think that it is a common practise, but the majority do not consider it as an important issue. Some 42% of basketball players and 38% of football players claim to have heard that their fellow team members have at least once come under pressure to take part in match-fixing, in most cases citing financial reasons, including the wish to earn additional money (52%), a poor personal financial state (16%) and pay delays (13%).</p>	<p>The Department of Physical Education and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania is planning to contribute to the relevant initiatives.</p>
LU **	No	n/a	Will certainly initiate that kind of programme after the signature of the Convention and in the context of its' implementation by Luxembourg
HU	<p>There is no national program running in Hungary. Associations are responsible for dealing with this by the coordination of Hungarian Olympic Committee.</p> <p>Hungary was involved in transnational programs e.g.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to Gambling Regulators of all EU 28 Member States 2. Don't fix it! conference June 2013 3. IRIS – ENGSO - EU Program to raise national awareness on match-fixing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All national association were questioned by representative of Asser institute Centre for international and European Law 2. Hungarian FIFPro 3. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS) 	No
MT	<p>Malta is currently embarked on an action plan in order to review the existing laws and structures for the prevention, detection and punishment of match-fixing and to update such mechanisms to be better equipped for increasing modern challenges. This project is set to involve all the relevant national stakeholders, such as the MGA (Malta gaming authority), the MFA, the Maltese Sports Council and other parties like the Police Force and the relevant ministries.</p> <p>Ever since UEFA's decision in 2011 to impose the introduction of an Integrity Officer in each national football association, the MFA has also recruited dedicated staff whose aim is to ensure greater integrity in Maltese football, by means of initiatives such as the Integrity Tour and by amassing knowledge on the manipulation of sports through participation in international events and through investigations.</p>	<p>The MFA has been carrying out an Integrity Tour since 2014, an initiative which has been met with great acclaim by other federations, to the extent that federations in other countries, such as Italy's Serie A, have followed suit. The Integrity Tour consists in educational sessions organised for football players during which they are informed of the phenomenon of match-fixing, of the danger of becoming part of it, of the means which are used by fixers to get close to players in the case of betting-related match-fixing and of the repercussions of getting involved in the manipulation of sports. Players are urged to take a stand against fixing to preserve the integrity of the sport they love. Participants in the Integrity Tour span all clubs and all ages, as the MFA also conducts sessions for players in clubs' youth systems.</p>	<p>A specialised unit is also being set up to assimilate information from all the involved parties in order to be better able to tackle alleged match-fixing incidents. This includes the promulgation of more education and awareness programmes similar to those which have already been undertaken by the MFA in order to ensure that the public at large is better aware of the phenomenon and so that the sportsmen, club officials and refereeing officials who might become involved are better educated on the severe repercussions of sports manipulation. The MGA is also embarking on a similar initiative to educate operators of betting services, in particular operators of cross-border services.</p>

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NL **	<p>Next to the national platform, a strategic council on match-fixing was established to govern the approach to match-fixing and the cooperation between the different parties involved. The ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (HWS) chairs the meeting and the secretariat is shared between the ministries of Security and Justice, and HWS. Meetings facilitate cooperation between partners from different fields, and are held twice a year.</p> <p>Subjects discussed are policy developments, major incidents, cooperation between the different parties and international developments like implementation of the match-fixing convention. No information on investigation is shared during these meetings. The national platform on match-fixing can send information and reports to the strategic council, which in turn can lead to policy advice from the strategic council.</p> <p>Our national investigation services cooperate internationally. They exchange knowledge in the field of match-fixing and stay in contact with their international counterparts through i.a. Interpol, Europol and Eurojust.</p> <p>With help from Europol, the national police force appointed a national expert on corruption in sports, who keeps in contact with the different 'focal points sports corruption' within Europe. The expert is also part of the Interpol match-fixing taskforce and the national platform on match-fixing.</p>	<p>The strategic council is organized by the ministries. The national platform is organized by the public prosecutor.</p> <p>The action plan targets all stakeholders within the fight against match-fixing and is aimed at improving the cooperation within the prosecution system. The first signals seem to be positive, but it is still quite early to be evaluating the system and its achievements.</p>	<p>The Dutch Olympic Committee has developed informational and educational material and presentations for professional athletes and talents, concerning match-fixing and betting. They have started educating at national education centres for talented athletes and at different sporting associations. Furthermore, they are doing research on integrating this knowledge into the current programs for trainers and coaches. Also, there is an e-learning tool, which can be used by professional athletes, talents, coaches, referees and club owners.</p> <p>The national Football Association also has similar educational tools.</p>
AT *	<p>www.playfaircode.at</p>	<p>Raising awareness was defined as the key premise for successful prevention.</p> <p>The Play Fair Code focuses on awareness-building and prevention, monitoring and setting up an ombudsman facility.</p> <p>The Play Fair Code is an initiative of the Austrian Ministry of Sport (Sportministerium), Football Association (ÖFB) and Football League (BL).</p> <p>In the prevention field, a 45 minutes training & education tool was developed and is meanwhile in a roll-out stage for the top-level football clubs in Austria.</p>	<p>Ongoing prevention strategy and activities within the framework of Play Fair Code (Association for Protecting the Integrity of Sports).</p>
PL **	<p>Since 2012, the Ministry of Sport and Tourism implements preventive measures to combat match-fixing. Initially alone, and since 2013 together with the Police. Those educational ad hoc projects were transformed in 2014 into the comprehensive programme named "Do not be a pawn in the game!".</p>	<p>The abovementioned programme is a portfolio of different projects dedicated to different target groups.</p> <p>In 2014, the programme included two training projects, one addressed to the young footballers at the age of 15-18 years playing for Polish Premier League clubs, the other for students from sports schools. The second project was limited, however, to certain sports, including volleyball, football, basketball, handball and rugby. In both projects, educational activities covered more than 1,100 young athletes.</p> <p>Since 2015, the project on prevention of corruption in football clubs has gained a new partner, namely Polish Football Association. Its scope was extended then to the lower leagues clubs. Currently the project is implemented under the agreement between the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Police, Polish Football Association and Polish Premier League (Ekstraklasa). In 2015 both educational projects (in sports schools and football clubs) will cover at least 2,000 young athletes.</p>	<p>Ministerial educational program "Do not be a pawn in the game!" will be extended in 2015/2016 by at least two new projects. One of them will be addressed to the management of Polish sports federations, and the other one to the management of football clubs. In addition, the project targeted at young footballers will soon cover also female football clubs.</p> <p>No data on possible non-ministerial educational projects.</p>

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PT **	<p>Portugal don't have a specific programme to fight against match-fixing. However, we have a national programme, called National Plan for Ethics in Sport (NPES), in order to stimulate and promote initiatives, especially for young people, to enable ethical values in sport, such as truth, cooperation, respect, responsibility, solidarity, tolerance, mutual aid, among others.</p>	<p>NPES is promoted by the Sports and Youth Secretary of State. It is headquartered in the Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth, and streamlined by the Office of the Coordination of the NPES.</p> <p>The NPES targets young people, schools, universities, clubs and collectives, associations, federations, sports agents, disabled persons and prison population. It's aims revolve around</p> <p>Training/Education: Inclusion of the theme ethics in sport at several levels of training.</p> <p>Sports Practice/Events: Encourage the experience of ethical values at different levels of sports and sporting activities, whether formal or informal context.</p> <p>Publications, Research and Digital Platforms: Specific publications on the subject, development of scientific studies on ethics in sports. Creation of a site and other digital instruments dedicated to the Ethics in Sport.</p> <p>Contests: Creation and implementation of various competitions on ethics in sport.</p> <p>Campaigns: Creation of multiple campaigns on ethics in sport in the arts, journalism, literature, new technologies, photography, among others.</p>	<p>The NPES should integrate the specific issue of the fight against match-fixing.</p>
RO	No	n/a	<p>There will be discussions between Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Gambling Authority, LPF (Professional Football League) and FRF (Romanian Football Federation) to create national awareness-raise campaign.</p>
SI **	No	No	No
SK	<p>The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic does not have information about any national programme and/or action plan against match-fixing.</p> <p>Seminars took place in 2013, as part of transnational plans (and preparatory actions co-financed by the European Commission, see 1.2):</p>	<p>A seminar on match-fixing was organized in Slovakia in 2013 by TIPOS - the Slovak National Lottery Company, IRIS - the French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs, the European Lotteries and the European Commission with the theme "Which Form of Cooperation will Help in the Fight against Corruption in Sport".</p> <p>Themes covered included: Sports betting and manipulation with sport results; Information about the manipulated competitions; Corruption in sport, organized crime and money laundering; Questions and discussion to the current situation in Slovakia</p>	No
FI **	<p>The Ministry of Education and Culture has appointed Finnish Advisory Board for Ethics in Sport in 2015 which monitors and develops joint activities with sports (incl. athletes/players), betting operator and public authorities, keeps track on international co-operation and makes recommendations and initiatives. A sub-committee of the Advisory Board functions as the National Platform referred in the Convention on Manipulation of Sport Competitions. A particular national action plan against match-fixing is currently in preparation under supervision of the National Platform against the manipulation of sports.</p>	See 1.1	<p>Yes. Several national sport associations have their own programmes. Education and awareness-raising will also be one of the main tasks of the forthcoming National Platform, established according to the Convention on the Manipulation of Sport Competitions.</p>

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SE	<p>There are currently four major national acts under progress in Sweden in the fight against match-fixing.</p> <p>A whistleblower system, a big study on the presence of matchfixing in Sweden (made by the Swedish Crime Prevention Agency), an e-learning system and the creation of the Swedish Sports Regulations on betting and manipulation of sports competitions.</p> <p>The sports confederations of the Nordic countries have an annual meeting where information, examples and experiences of match-fixing are exchanged.</p>	<p>All of the actions above (except the Nordic meeting) are organized by the Swedish Sports Confederation.</p>	<p>Yes. The Swedish Sports Confederation launched an e-learning system regarding match-fixing in summer 2015. The e-learning system will be aimed at all people involved in sports in Sweden.</p>
UK	<p>In December 2014 the British government published its National Anti Corruption Plan (NACP). https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-anti-corruption-plan. This plan identifies match fixing and corruption in sport and sports betting as a national priority. (Actions 30-32).</p> <p>The NACP references the Sports Betting Integrity Action Plan (SBIAP). This is the latest revision of the collaborative approach that the Gambling Commission (GC), law enforcement, sports and betting operators have been working to since 2010. This was originally based upon the recommendation of a report to government on the need to address the issue.</p> <p>www.sportsbettinggroup.org/docs%5Creports_sports_betting_integrity_plan.</p>	<p>The GC of Great Britain plays the lead agency role in the development and implementation of the work to date and the development of the SBIAP. The national approach is based upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities being taken by agencies, sports (including players' representatives) and sports betting operators to prevent, deter and detect corrupt sports and sports betting. • The Sports Betting Integrity Forum (SBIF) comprising senior representatives of the key partners having oversight and coordinating of partner's individual and collective actions and progressing issues of common concern through sub groups. • Information sharing between partners and intelligence development through the Sports Betting Intelligence Unit (SBIU) to ensure that actions are intelligence led, with processes that are quick to identify and respond to specific match fixing issues. • Providing confidential reporting facilities to enable those that wish to provide information. • Promoting professional sports and betting operators' governance arrangements that produce effective risk management strategies. • Contributing to and learning from international developments and operational collaborations 	<p>There is no legislation that requires Sport Governing Bodies to define their responsibilities regarding preventing or deterring match fixing.</p> <p>An increasing number of sports and players associations are implementing education/awareness/preventative measures that include education programmes, codes of conduct and integrity teams.</p> <p>Betting operator's trade associations also run national education programmes and the SBIU have been involved in a number of events where education has been a key topic.</p> <p>The GC is engaging with betting operators continually to raise awareness through a regulatory focus upon risk management arrangements and relationship building.</p> <p>The GC has undertaken seminars and awareness events and will continue to do so.</p>
CZ			
IE			
HR			
LV			