Transparency International

European Professional Football Leagues EPFL

DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH

Staying on Side: How to Stop Match-fixing

Kick-off meeting

Berlin, 21-22 March 2013

Meeting report

This project has been funded with support from the European Union, Directorate General Education and Culture.
## Contents

**Opening and introduction** .................................................................................................................. 3

**Match-fixing: what’s at stake?** .......................................................................................................... 3

*Staying on side: football leagues and anti-corruption organisations team up to prevent match-fixing* .................................................................................................................. 3

**Match-fixing – an introduction** ........................................................................................................ 3

*The importance of prevention in fight against corruption* .................................................................... 4

**Focus on gambling** .................................................................................................................................. 4

*Betting in Europe: legal framework and financial aspects* ................................................................. 5

*Problematic gambling – are professional football players particularly at risk* ................................. 5

**How European football associations respond to match-fixing** ................................................... 5

*The UEFA approach to tackling match-fixing in European football* ................................................ 5

*EPFL Code of conduct and other strategic documents* ................................................................. 6

**Different examples of prevention of match-fixing** ............................................................................. 6

*Prevention of match-fixing in Germany* .............................................................................................. 6

*Prevention of match-fixing in the UK* ................................................................................................ 7

*Prevention of match-fixing in Italy* ....................................................................................................... 7

*Prevention of match-fixing in Austria* ................................................................................................. 8

**Staying on side: the EU project on match-fixing** .............................................................................. 9

*Media and communications* .............................................................................................................. 9

*Coordination with other projects funded by DG Education and Culture* ........................................ 10

**Prevention of match-fixing in Germany in detail: experiences and recommendations** .............. 10

**Country programmes** ....................................................................................................................... 11

**Outcome of discussion and conclusions** .......................................................................................... 11

**Appendices** ........................................................................................................................................ 15
21st March 2013
Opening and introduction

Emanuel Medeiros, CEO, European Professional Football Leagues EPFL
Robin Hodess, Group Director of Research and Knowledge, Transparency International Secretariat
Juergen Paepke, Director of Legal Department, DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH

Emanuel Medeiros opened the meeting by stating that sport relies on responsibility and ethics. He noted importance of recognizing the harm done by match-fixing to football. He invited the national leagues to address this problem proactively and to publicly show and state their commitment to fight match-fixing and any type of corruption in football. He thanked TI for lending the expertise for tackling match-fixing and DFL for their work in Germany in improving the game.

Robin Hodess stressed the scale of the problem of match-fixing in sport as demonstrated by Europol investigation and the importance of prevention. She also pointed to the work of TI in curbing corruption in sport since 2009 and underlined the importance for anti-corruption actors and football associations to work together.

Juergen Paepke noted that the project against match-fixing is a good way for providing information and support especially to young players on how to avoid corruption. DFL are proud to build a strong partnership with the European Commission, Transparency International, EPFL and other organisations and to work with players, referees and clubs in countering match-fixing.

Session 1. Match-fixing: what’s at stake?

Anja Osterhaus, Transparency International Secretariat
Pierre Cornu, International Centre for Sports Studies CIES
Sylvia Schenk, Transparency International Secretariat

Staying on side: football leagues and anti-corruption organisations team up to prevent match-fixing

Anja Osterhaus welcomed this unique collaboration between Transparency International, EPFL and DFL who share the vision of working together to prevent match-fixing in football, building on the experience in Germany. She noted the need for different and complementary approaches to tackle this problem. This project will focus on building prevention programmes in six European countries, with the aim to expand this experience even beyond the countries directly involved in the project.

Match-fixing – an introduction

Pierre Cornu gave a comprehensive introduction into the problem of match-fixing, the reasons and conditions underpinning it, the involvement of organised crime, the role of law enforcement. The following key points were of note:

- match-fixing is corruption, it involves transnational criminal organisations;
- the aim of match-fixing used to be to qualify for certain competitions or get the “extra point” while nowadays the aim is more and more to profit from traditional

This project has been funded with support from the European Union, Directorate General Education and Culture.
and online gambling, betting often through illegal and irregular betting operators (in Asia). It is used for quick and important financial gains or for financing criminal actions;
- match-fixing can be national or transnational, involving more than one person (players, coach, referee), using cash incentives and criminal methods (blackmail, threats);
- Europol recently mentioned that 680 games, among them 380 in Europe, are under investigation, but this concerns several years and a fair part of these cases were already known to the public. UEFA has the betting patterns of 31,000 games monitored every year (UEFA and national competitions), around 0.4% have suspicious betting patterns (which does not always mean the games were fixed). These figures do not include lower leagues, friendly games, match-fixing without betting purposes, betting under the radar (small amounts) which are not monitored and where also match-fixing may take place;
- match-fixing occurs particularly in lower leagues (players with low salaries are easier to corrupt); friendly games (appear less risky); regions with developed illegal betting, regions with history of corruption in the society; countries without anti-match-fixing programmes;
- possible solutions: appropriate legal/regulatory framework, including international instruments; dissuasive sanctions; co-operation between the different stakeholders (sport, law enforcement, betting operators); prevention.
- prevention is cheaper, easier and more efficient than repression.

The importance of prevention in the fight against corruption

Sylvia Schenk presented the prevention dimension in tackling match-fixing in sport and the importance of risk management. She raised the following key points:
- risk-management is crucial for sport with regard to match-fixing: due to the prevalence of incidents in the past and the probability of it happening again;
- it takes two for corruption and thus for match-fixing in sport: the bribe payer (quite often criminals from outside) and the bribe taker (manipulators come always from inside sport);
- it is difficult to detect corruption or to prove it: victims and damages are not obvious and maybe will stay hidden for ever;
- corruption starts on a small scale for example with small gifts or favours – players and others may not notice it in the beginning;
- prevention in sport is not just a matter of rules and regulations. It requires
  - education (explaining the rules and why they are important);
  - demonstrating good examples (in particular by coaches);
  - control in risky situations;
  - sanctions when rules are not respected.
- Prevention is part of responsible leadership (for clubs, for associations, for leagues) and is necessary to protect football.

Session 2. Focus on gambling

Ezéchiel Abatan, European Professional Football Leagues EPFL
Prof. Dr. med. Jens Reimer, Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg
Betting in Europe: legal framework and financial aspects

Ezéchiel Abatan presented the particularities of the legal framework regulating betting in Europe and the financial aspects it involves. The betting industry shows a trend of expansion, due to internet and development of ICT. The following important notes were made:

- there are different levels of regulations on sport betting in Europe: national laws (65%) or regulations of leagues/federations;
- legislation on match-fixing ranges from general offences in common law to specific and very detailed provisions dealing with sport offences;
- there is a need for the criminalisation of match fixing across Europe and protection of integrity of sport.
- EPFL instruments on betting:
  - The EPFL Football Manifesto,
  - The EPFL Code of Conduct on Sports Betting Integrity,
  - The EPFL Betting Operators Standards.
- Financial aspects of betting: 36 % of funds from lotteries go to sports.

Problematic gambling – are professional football players particularly at risk?

Jens Reimer provided an overview on diagnostic criteria for problematic and pathological gambling, risk factors for development of a gambling problem, prevalence rates for gambling and prevention strategies in the setting of professional soccer together with selected pilot projects. Mr Reimer noted that there were no larger studies on pathological gambling in professional soccer players, but based on risk factors and own data, it can be assumed that prevalence rates in this group are higher than in the general population. Mr Reimer also stressed, that pathological gambling is not necessarily associated with match fixing, but risk for involvement can increase through pathological gambling. He recommended early intervention strategies in professional soccer clubs specifically for gambling and mental health in general.

Session 3. How European football associations respond to match-fixing

Graham Peaker, UEFA
Dr. Holger Blask, DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH

The UEFA approach to tackling match-fixing in European football

Graham Peaker pointed to the specifics of the match-fixing in football, betting patterns related to match-fixing and the means used by UEFA for prevention of match-fixing. The following key points were of note:

- Match-fixing is a form of money laundering – match-fixers are individuals from the world of organised crime.
- Over € 500 billion is bet annually on sport, worldwide. The match-fixers place massive bets in the Asian betting market (up to € 1’000’000). A club can receive between € 300’000 to € 500’000 by playing to a pre-arranged result.
- Match-fixing often occurs when a club, a player or a referee has financial problems or players’ salaries have not been paid for months. There is always someone on the pitch involved in a fixed match.
- UEFA measures against match-fixing:
  - awareness raising activities for players; referees; coaches and administrators,
cooperation with law enforcement,
reporting platform,
sanctions, ban on exercising any football related activity.

**EPFL Code of conduct and other strategic documents**

Dr Holger Blask presented the instruments of EPFL for promoting the integrity in European football:

- EPFL football betting manifesto.
- The EPFL Code of Conduct on Sports Betting Integrity that sets out standards to tackle corrupt betting practices such as match-fixing. According to the Code of Conduct, the member leagues should implement the standards in their internal acts. Namely, EPFL leagues should protect the integrity of sport, co-operate with law enforcement in investigation, appoint a Designated Person; ensure appropriate actions are undertaken when there are offences; prepare education/awareness action plan on integrity issues; monitor betting operators activities.
- EPFL Betting Operators Standards – requires from betting operators to co-operate and assist the EPFL leagues in prevention and fight against fraud as well as preserving integrity of member leagues’ competitions.

**Session 4, Different examples of prevention of match-fixing**

Juergen Paepke, DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH
David Folker, DataCo UK
Vittorio Angelaccio, Italian Lega Pro
Guido Camera, Italian Lega Serie B
Severin Moritzer, Austrian Association for protecting the integrity of sport

**Prevention of match-fixing in Germany**

Juergen Paepke presented the project for prevention of match-fixing which has been implemented with Deutscher Fussball-Bund DFB, Ti Germany and other partners since 2010. The first phase from August 2010 to December 2012 was focused on development of training material, brochures, flyers, etc. The follow-up project activities are training of young players, training of trainers, distribution of flyers, monitoring and learning. He pointed out the key elements of the project:

- the motto of the project is “Don't fix the game! Your sport. Your career. Your responsibility”,
- the objectives are to inform about dangers of gambling addiction, create sense of responsibility, enact codes of behaviour in risk situations,
- the focus is on prevention: to train and educate at a young age in order to create sustainability and long-term impact,
- the target groups are the players, coaches, referees, officials, relatives,
- an Ombudsman (*Carsten Thiel von Herff*) has been introduced as a mechanisms for reporting match-fixing for players, coaches, officials. The ombudsman who is professional lawyer is a good practice that can be replicated by football leagues in other countries.
**Prevention of match-fixing in the UK**

David Folker presented the particularities of the relationship between sport and betting in the UK and the measures exploited for preserving integrity in the football leagues. Mr Folker stressed the following key points:

- DataCo, which is a central licensing agency for betting amongst other functions, is the first point of contact on integrity issues between betting companies and the 4 UK professional football leagues.
- Betting companies have an enormous amount of political lobbying power. Betting can be used for money-laundering.
- There are some challenges that should be considered within the framework of prevention of match-fixing:
  - there are different rules for football actors for betting on football in the UK. In England: one cannot bet on *own* competition and in Scotland: one cannot bet on *any* football competition,
  - football takes sponsorship money from betting,
  - there are no rules on cross-ownership (betting people involved in football organisation). Should there be?
  - Should players have shareholdings in betting companies?
  - Under-age competitions should be excluded from betting. They are vulnerable to match-fixing (there’s a lot of interest in Asian markets, they are not monitored as effectively and easily manipulated).
  - In the UK betting companies are obliged to report if a sport’s rules are broken but betting companies go offshore to gain tax advantages and circumvent these rules

- Measures implemented in the UK:
  - an Integrity Round Table Forum has been set up,
  - a government regulator, the Gambling Commission was created in 2007,
  - compulsory integrity training is implemented in cooperation with the federation and players’ union.

**Prevention of match-fixing in Italy**

Vittorio Angelaccio pointed out to the problem of match-fixing in football: 40 fixed matches took place in the 2010/2011 season, out of which 14 matches were played in Lega Pro. The national territory is no longer relevant for criminals, there’s a need to coordinate the actions between governments, law enforcement, sporting institutions, exchange information and work in a coordinated way. He gave a comprehensive overview of the prevention program against match-fixing developed by Lega Pro:

- **The prevention program consists of:**
  - Monitoring of all matches in collaboration with Sportradar, by use of IT technology (FDS Tool).
  - Control, prevention, training, education for managers, referees, football players (integrity workshops).
  - Integrity Tour carried out in 12 Italian cities (March – April 2012); Second integrity tour scheduled in 2013 in 69 cities/clubs.
  - The focus is on youth, stronger measures are needed for better prevention.
  - Integrity officers, Ethics code, Ethics committee have been introduced.
  - Cooperation with law enforcement.
  - Results: each suspicious situation is being notified; football players have proven to be more aware.
Guido Camera stressed that match-fixing undermines the regularity of sport competitions. He presented the work of Serie B in promoting the integrity of sport. Serie B is responsible to preserve the regularity of the competitions organised, in their capacity to represent all the competing football teams. This implies measures for prevention and fight against match-fixing. Mr Camera pointed to the experiences from the “Cremona case”, a court proceeding on match-fixing in which Serie B was involved. To prevent match-fixing, Serie B started educational and informative measures that should be extended in long term program for prevention of match-fixing.

**Prevention of match-fixing in Austria**

Severin Moritzer presented the Austrian approach in prevention of match-fixing, the platform “Play Fair Code – For Integrity in Sports”. In early summer 2012 intensive activities regarding the issue of match-fixing started in Austria with the establishment of the Association for Protecting the Integrity in Sport. The association was founded by the Austrian Ministry of Sports, the Austrian Football Federation and the Austrian Football League. The platform „Play Fair Code – For Integrity in Sports“ deals with the following issues:

- Prevention (Education, Training and Awareness Raising)
- Monitoring
- Contact- Point (Ombudsman)

Raising awareness was defined as the key premise for successful prevention. In the prevention field a 45 minutes training & education tool was developed that is in a roll-out stage for the top-level football clubs in Austria. Within the training sessions players, coaches and club officials are informed and trained about how the international betting mafia tries to undermine professional football worldwide. It is a crucial concern of the training sessions to pinpoint the potential consequences for every individual football player getting involved in match fixing. Special footage from a TV documentary including interviews with an involved former football pro as a well as with experts from UEFA and police authorities demonstrates the threats of match-fixing. In the near future a spin-off of the basic training module will be released for young players as well as for other sporting disciplines.  

*Day 1: Match-fixing: what’s at stake?*  
*Prevention of match-fixing in Germany:  
Carsten Thiel von Herff (Ombudsman)*
22nd March 2013

Session 1. Staying on side: the EU project on match-fixing

Anja Osterhaus, Deborah Unger and Emilija Taseva, Transparency International Secretariat

After the short introduction of the participants by countries, Anja Osterhaus gave a comprehensive overview of the project was presented outlining the project background, goals, objectives, activities and results. Among other, the following key points were made:

Project objectives
1. To establish partnerships between leading anti-corruption organisations and professional football leagues as well as other relevant stakeholders,
2. To raise awareness among key stakeholders and the general public,
3. To pilot existing and develop new approaches and good practice in preventing and tackling match-fixing,
4. To develop and test materials (flyers, brochures), tools and models for country-specific workshops on how to avoid being part of match-fixing.

Expected results
- A Europe-wide partnership between football leagues and anti-corruption organisations aiming at tackling and preventing match-fixing in football,
- Anti-corruption organisations in six EU member states exchange and promote good practice in this field both within their countries and to other EU member states,
- Attractive and targeted awareness-raising and training material available in six European languages: flyers/brochures and website interfaces,
- 15 anti-corruption experts understand the issue of match-fixing and have received media training to deliver that message via local, national, European and international media,
- 12 training workshops held in the six participating countries and two workshops in two additional EU member states,
- 60 trained multipliers who commit to repeating that training in their countries in six European countries,
- More than 600 football players, coaches, referees or sports officials trained on match-fixing in six European countries,
- 120 related articles reproduced in newspapers or online media in the six countries directly involved,
- Commitment by the leagues involved to repeat the awareness raising and prevention programmes piloted,
- Commitments to reproduce the pilot project in other European countries.

Finally, it was noted that that the project is not limited to the 6 partner countries mentioned in the project set up. Other countries expressed interest to participate in the project such as Norway, Poland, Switzerland, France, and the project will aim to support the activities in the additional countries. There is an interest and potential to do more. The project is supported by European Commission, DFL and EPFL.

Media and communications

Deborah Unger gave an introduction into the media and communication aspects of the project. Match-fixing is a sensitive topic in some countries, the media can easily vest
negative connotation to any communication related to the issue. The following points formed the focus of the presentation:

- 2-day media workshop (training) will take place in late summer, open to National Chapters and leagues to train them how to explain the project, its message and how to handle questions about match-fixing.
- The focus should be on the “preventive” angle of the educational programme instead of focussing on “tackling” match-fixing.
- There is a need to highlight the role of risk management in developing a strategy to prevent match-fixing before it becomes a problem.
- One of the deliverables of the project is the collection of all material/information written on the project in media of all 6 involved countries. There is a need for monitoring of the press in all countries.
- There should be education/ awareness raising of the journalists, to explain the context and to communicate the positive message of how education can help prevent match-fixing and protect those that are vulnerable. Journalists may also be interested in attending the workshops on match-fixing.

**Coordination with other projects funded by DG Education and Culture**

_Emilija Taseva_ gave an overview of the EU policy instruments on sport and match-fixing, underlying the project and the different projects on match-fixing implemented by other sport organisations. The key points to note are:

- The European Commission aims at developing recommendations on best practices against match-fixing; the experiences from the project can contribute in this process.
- There are five projects supported by the EC – DG Education and Culture on match-fixing:
  - TI, supported by EPFL, DFB
  - IRIS /Sport Accord, supported by: European lotteries
  - EU Athletes
  - FIFPro, supported by UEFA
  - International Rugby Board
- It will be critical to coordinate with these projects, in particular with FIFPro, in order to create synergies and increase the impact of the project while also avoiding any duplication of activities. With this aim in mind, representatives from all projects were invited to the kick-off meeting. EU Athletes attended the first day. FIFPro is particularly keen in collaboration, but could not join the meeting due to travel problems.

**Session 2. Prevention of match-fixing in Germany in detail: experiences and recommendations**

_Juergen Paepke and Laura Thoma, DFL Deutsche Fuβball Liga GmbH_
_Jens Futterknecht, Deutscher Fuβball-Bund DFB_

The training material, dilemma cases, and the e-learning tool were presented in detail and experiences from the first phase of the project in Germany were exchanged.

- The focus in Germany is on training and education of the younger players.
A sophisticated training program was delivered to youth teams under 15, 17, 19 age of 45 min per session.
A “train the trainers” program was developed.
A reporting mechanism is established (Ombudsman) for young and for senior players and officials etc. as well.
The newest tool is an e-training programme, focused on young players. The English version will be launched soon.

After the presentation, the participants discussed in smaller groups the dilemma cases which DFL used in the trainings for the youth.

**Session 3. Country programmes**

The participants broke into small groups, composed by the representatives of TI chapter and football league in each country, to brainstorm and plan the project activities in their countries.

The key guiding questions were:

1) **What are the objectives you aim to achieve in your country in the context of this project?**
2) **Which are the potential partners you want to work with?**
3) **Are there any other stakeholders you would like to involve?**
4) **What type of activities do you want to implement?**
5) **What could be the deliverables of the activities?**

**Session 4: Outcome of discussion and conclusions**

The representative of each country presented the outcome of the discussion from the previous session:

**Greece**

The project will focus on prevention, education and awareness rising. TI Greece and the Super League Greece will collaborate in implementing trainings on fair play for young players under age of 20 and 17, the referees and round table debates/discussions. Potentially, collaboration with the referees and football federation will be sought. The messages communicated about the project should always focus on the preventive angle of the educational programs. To this end, before any press conference or release is launched in Greece, the press may be invited to attend one of the workshops to understand better the exact work developed and reasons of the project.

**Portugal**

The kick-off meeting was useful for establishing the communication between TI Portugal and the Portuguese football league. In Portugal the project will aim at prevention including trainings and press events. In order to prepare better the educational activities, the chapter aims at collecting empirical data through an online survey. It was pointed out that there will be other surveys done within the framework of the other projects funded by EC (FIFPro and IRIS); therefore there is a need for coordination. TI-S will provide more details about the surveys, researches of the other projects that might be valuable for the activity. The target groups of the trainings have yet to be determined by the project partners.
Italy

TI Italy and the Serie B had initial talks during the session. Another brainstorming will be done in Italy after the kick-off meeting. Mainly, the activities will focus on awareness raising, training of trainers. A poll about match-fixing at the end of the activities might take place. Signing of integrity pacts with the leagues and relevant stakeholders at the start of the season is another tool that might be used. The involvement of other stakeholders, sport organisations or leagues in the project should be done upon consultation between TI Italy and Serie B.

UK

TI UK together with DataCo and The Football League UK exchanged views about the project in UK. There are some challenges - of the multitude of leagues, varieties of divisions, semi-professional leagues. In this area, the main leagues are represented by DataCo. There are also some prevention programs on integrity. The football leagues will discuss their participation in the project activities at their next integrity board meeting and share the outcome with the project partners.

Lithuania

TI Lithuania has to identify the sport organisation to partner with. There is no EPFL member in Lithuania and partnership with the federation seems challenging. TI Lithuania plans a survey in autumn 2013 with social scientists in order to have a strong scientific bases allowing for publicising the results. The focus will be on match-fixing in football and basketball but also in sports in general. 7 seminars are planned for youth: as a starting point on integrity in sport, and then about football and basketball as specific cases. Training for journalists is foreseen, to make sport journalists not only focus on sport results but also on other issues in sport.

Germany

The good cooperation of DFL and TI Germany is continuing, the goal will be to multiply the trainings. A workshop is planned for April 2013. The training material will be provided to the participants in the meeting - the content can be freely used by all project partners, but without the designed layout. DFL will aim to include other leagues in their trainings such as Austria, Switzerland.

Poland

Although there is no TI organisation in Poland, the league will cooperate with DFL and TI Germany in developing the activities in Poland. They are interested for education but also for public awareness events. The objective of the League is to convince its clubs’ decision makers about the need to establish a long term project based on the DFL model. To this end, the project partners will help the League to organise a workshop with clubs or address them where the League think more convenient (e.g. Polish League General Assembly) where the benefits of the project of the DFL will be explained in order to provide the necessary information to clubs to take a decision how best implement a project of this nature in Poland.
France

The French League has a program in place and will try to further develop it with new tools, experts and the training material of DFL. There is potential for collaboration with TI France who expressed interest in the project, but was not able to join the meeting. They are willing to work on the follow up activities with the French League. The TI-S will assist in establishing the collaboration. The main point is to train the trainers of the French League, providing new ideas, tools and knowledge, in order to carry the programme with its clubs.

Norway

The league has a youth competition in July 2013, involving its 16 member clubs youth teams. They plan workshop on occasion of the event with youth coaches and academies directors in the morning and with the young players of the teams in the afternoon. Project Partners will help the Norwegian league to set up such workshop and provide speakers if requested. The date of such workshop and competition has to be provided by the Norwegian League to prepare the activity in advance. TI-S will explore the possibility of involving TI Norway in the activities.

Conclusions and next steps

During the two-day meeting, the participants had the opportunity to discuss the problem of match-fixing, familiarise with the project content and plan the follow up activities accordingly. The meeting served as a good basis to start the cooperation between the anticorruption experts and the football leagues in prevention of match-fixing within the context of the project. The next steps include:

- Following the kick-off meeting, TI chapters and EPFL leagues will meet in their countries and continue the planning of the project activities. By taking in consideration the general project objectives and mandatory deliverables, the chapters will draft a detailed work plan of activities in consultation with the respective EPFL league and submit it to the TI Secretariat.
- Considering the efficiency of the training, education and raising awareness measures, the project activities should focus on creation of prevention and education programs for players, coaches, sport officials. The involvement of other sport organisations (other leagues, clubs, federations, associations etc) will be decided jointly by the chapter and the EPFL league.
- The project partners will inform the TI Secretariat about the key project activities and the progress of the project. When needed, the TI Secretariat will ensure the strategic advice and support from the Project Management Group in implementation of the project.
- The next joint project event is the media and communications workshop that will be organised in Berlin in August/September 2013.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Meeting agenda
Appendix 2: Participants list
This project has been funded with support from the European Union, Directorate General Education and Culture.

Day 2: Session on country programmes

Day 2: Session on media and communications
Appendix 1 Meeting agenda
Staying on Side: How to Stop Match-Fixing, Kick-off meeting, 21/22 March 2013, Hotel Abion, Berlin

Thursday 21st March 2013

10.30 - 11.00 Registration of participants
11.00 - 11.30 Welcome and opening
   Emanuel Medeiros, CEO, EPFL
   Robin Hodess, Group Director of Research and Knowledge, TI-S
   Juergen Paepke, Director of Legal Department, DFL
11.30 - 13.00 Session 1: Match-fixing: what's at stake? (Juergen Paepke, DFL)
   - Staying on side: football leagues and anti-corruption organisations team up to prevent match-fixing (Anja Osterhaus, TI-S)
   - Match-fixing – an introduction (Pierre Cornu, CIES)
   - The importance of prevention in fight against corruption (Sylvia Schenk, TI-S)
13.00 - 14.00 Lunch
14.00 - 14.45 Session 2: Focus on gambling (Juergen Paepke, DFL)
   - Betting in Europe: legal framework and financial aspects (Ezéchiel Abatan, EPFL)
   - Problematic gambling – are professional football players particularly at risk (Prof. Dr. med. Jens Reimer, Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg)
14.45 - 15.30 Session 3: How European football associations respond to match-fixing (Sylvia Schenk, TI-S)
   - The UEFA approach to tackling match-fixing in European football (Graham Peaker, UEFA)
   - EPFL Code of conduct and other strategic documents (Dr. Holger Blask, DFL)
15.30 - 16.00 Coffee break
16.00 - 18.00 Session 4: Different examples of prevention of match-fixing (Jair Bertoni, EPFL)
   - Prevention of match-fixing in Germany (Juergen Paepke, DFL/Carsten Thiel von Herff, ombudsman of DFB and DFL)
   - Prevention of match-fixing in the UK (David Folkar, Football DataCo)
   - Prevention of match-fixing in Italy (Vittorio Angelaccio, Lega Pro/Guido Camera, Serie B)
   - Prevention of match-fixing in Austria (Severin Moritzer, Austrian Association for Protecting the Integrity in Sport)
19.00 Dinner

Friday 22nd March 2013

09.00 - 09.45 Session 1: Staying on side: the EU project on match-fixing (Anja Osterhaus, TIS)
   - Media and communications (Deborah Unger, TI-S)
   - Coordination with other projects funded by DG Education and Culture (Emilija Taseva, TI-S)
09.45 - 11.15 Session 2: Prevention of match-fixing in Germany in detail: experiences and recommendations (Juergen Paepke and Laura Thoma, DFL/Jens Futterknecht, DFB)
   - Presentation of the training material
   - Recommendations for workshops for different target groups
   - Dilemma cases (discussion in groups)
   - Presentation of eTraining tool
11.15 - 11.30 Coffee break
11.30 - 12.30 Session 3: Country programmes (Anja Osterhaus, TI-S) National chapters and corresponding football league(s) discuss and plan the project activities in their countries
12.30 - 13.15 Lunch
13.15 - 14.00 Session 4: Outcome of discussion and conclusions (Jair Bertoni, EPFL)
14.00 - 14.15 Coffee

This project has been funded with support from the European Union, Directorate General Education and Culture.
## Appendix 2 List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and surname</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ezéchiel Abatan</td>
<td>European Professional Football Leagues EPFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Anagnostou</td>
<td>Super League Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittorio Angelaccio</td>
<td>Lega Italiana Calcio Professionistico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Bergsvand</td>
<td>Norwegian Professional Football League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jair Bertoni</td>
<td>European Professional Football Leagues EPFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcelo Moriconi Bezerra</td>
<td>Transparency International Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Bielefeld</td>
<td>Supporters-Direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Holger Blask</td>
<td>DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guido Aldo Carlo Camera</td>
<td>Lega Nazionale Professionist Serie B, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni Colombo</td>
<td>Transparency International Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Cornu</td>
<td>International Centre for Sports Studies Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issa Dini</td>
<td>EU Athletes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Endemann</td>
<td>Football Supporters Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Folker</td>
<td>Football DataCo Ltd UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jens Futterknecht</td>
<td>Deutscher Fussball-Bund DFB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Garlick</td>
<td>EUROPOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaker Graham</td>
<td>UEFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobias Hecht</td>
<td>Transparency International Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jens Kalkke</td>
<td>Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreas Kuhn</td>
<td>Expert/former member of UEFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emanuel Medeiros</td>
<td>European Professional Football Leagues EPFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panagiota Mentzi</td>
<td>Transparency International Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severin Moritzer</td>
<td>Association for Protecting the Integrity in Sport Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Carlos Oliveira</td>
<td>Liga Portuguesa de Futebol Profissional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juergen Paepke</td>
<td>DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jérôme Perlemuter</td>
<td>Ligue de Football Professionel France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. med. Jens Reimer</td>
<td>Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulrike Spitz</td>
<td>Transparency International Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcin Stefanski</td>
<td>Polish Professional Football League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markus Stenger</td>
<td>Deutscher Fussball-Bund DFB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Tattersall</td>
<td>The Football League UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikoalos K. Theodorou</td>
<td>Transparency International Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Carsten Thiel von Herff</td>
<td>Thiel von Herff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Thoma</td>
<td>DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugile Trumpyte</td>
<td>Transparency International Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter van Veen</td>
<td>Transparency International UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina Wiesehomeier</td>
<td>Transparency International Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniela Wurbs</td>
<td>Football Supporters Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hodess</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Unger</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anja Osterhaus</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvia Schenk</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emilija Taseva</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Coombes</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samira Lindner</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Pasquet</td>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission - Directorate General Education and Culture.