

Integrity in Sports Betting

Issues Paper, May 2007

Executive summary

- i. This paper is an opinion gathering exercise and forms part of the Gambling Commission's (Commission) work on Integrity in Sports Betting.
- ii. In March 2006 the Commission consulted on information sharing between the relevant sport governing bodies and the betting sector, as part of its Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) consultation.
- iii. In March 2007 the Commission published the consultation document, Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing. In that document, the Commission consulted in more depth on proposals for information sharing between the relevant sport governing bodies and the betting sector.
- iv. This paper presents for discussion further sports betting integrity issues.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Commission's primary purpose is to regulate gambling in Great Britain. The Commission's regulatory powers are limited to its licence holders and to offences which take place in Great Britain.
- 1.2 Maintaining integrity within sport is primarily an issue for the sport governing and regulatory bodies, particularly when it involves licensed/registered sports participants who commit disciplinary offences against the rules of their sport. However, the Commission's view is that it will have a role to play where a threat to the integrity of a sport involves betting in Great Britain, and particularly when the holder of a licence issued by the Commission may be involved. Sporting bodies and the betting sector will need to provide persuasive arguments for the Commission to take on an increased role.
- 1.3 In the Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document, the Commission published its detailed proposals on information sharing and collecting information relating to customers' betting. This issues paper follows on from that consultation document. It considers other issues related to sports betting integrity and invites comment on what further role the Commission should have.
- 1.4 If, in the light of responses to this paper, the Commission considers that further conditions or codes are required, we will issue a further paper making proposals for consultation.

2 Background and context

The regulatory framework: Gambling Act 2005

- 2.1** The Gambling Act 2005 (Act) implements the Government’s proposals for reform of the law on gambling. The Act establishes a new regulatory system covering the provision of all gambling in Great Britain, other than the National Lottery and spread betting. The National Lottery and spread betting are regulated by the National Lottery Commission and the Financial Services Authority respectively.
- 2.2** The Act followed the publication in March 2002 of the Government White Paper *A Safe Bet for Success*. The White Paper was the Government’s response to the report of the Gambling Review Body, published in July 2001.
- 2.3** The All Party Parliamentary Betting and Gaming Group published the *Report of inquiry into the effects of betting on sport* in February 2005. This report provided recommendations for Government policy on sport betting.

The licensing objectives

- 2.4** The regulatory framework introduced by the Act is based on three licensing objectives:
- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 2.5** The Commission is required to pursue the licensing objectives, to have regard to them wherever appropriate, and to permit gambling in so far as it thinks it reasonably consistent with the pursuit of these objectives.

Licence conditions and codes of practice

- 2.6** Under the Act, operating licences are the main form of authorisation for providing facilities for commercial gambling and conditions may be attached to operating licences by the Commission. Gambling operators must comply with the conditions on their licences and the Commission can impose penalties on them if they fail to do so.
- 2.7** In addition to licence conditions, the Commission may issue codes of practice about the manner in which gambling facilities should be provided. Unlike licence conditions, codes of practice are not normally mandatory. But a code is admissible in evidence in civil or criminal proceedings and the Commission must take its provisions into account when considering administrative sanctions or prosecution, or by a court or tribunal in any case where it appears relevant. However, specified social responsibility code of practice provisions have the force of a licence condition.

Integrity in sports betting

- 2.8** For the purpose of this paper, ‘sports betting’ can be defined as the general activity within Great Britain of predicting sports results by making a wager (other than spread betting) on the outcome or conduct of a sporting event anywhere in the world.
- 2.9** There is an interrelationship between betting and sport through sports betting.
- 2.10** The Commission has an interest in the potential impact on integrity in sport of the availability of betting opportunities because of our licensing objectives; in particular to keep gambling fair and open and free from crime.

Code of practice: the 10-point plan

- 2.11** The Act provides statutory measures to help protect the integrity of sporting events from corrupt betting practices, including a new offence of cheating and a new power for the Commission to void bets that are substantially unfair. The Government has also introduced non-statutory measures in a code of practice in the form of a 10-point plan drawn up by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in partnership with the Jockey Club (now the Horseracing Regulatory Authority) and the Football Association. The 10-point plan focuses specifically on betting and is intended for sports authorities, these being the sport governing bodies, to use in order to protect the integrity of their sport through sports-wide minimum standards. A copy of the 10-point plan can be found at Annex A to this paper.
- 2.12** The general principles underpinning the plan are:
- to protect the integrity of betting on sports;
 - to safeguard participants and consumers; and
 - to develop relationships with sporting regulators, betting operators, statutory organisations¹ and Government departments².
- 2.13** The ten action points are intended to be sufficiently broad so as to be applicable to all sport governing bodies. However, where necessary, it is envisaged that sport governing bodies will wish to use the plan as a starting point to develop more detailed policies and rules of their own.
- 2.14** The DCMS organised the Integrity in Sports Betting Conference on 19 April 2006 to launch the 10-point plan. Twelve sports bodies have signed up to the code. A list of these sports bodies is attached as Annex B to this paper. Betting trade associations, including the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB) and the Betting Exchange Trade Association, have agreed to the information sharing principles of the 10-point plan.

3 Existing sports integrity models

- 3.1** As well as the 10-point plan and some memoranda of understanding between individual betting operators or associations and sport governing bodies, there are also a number of different bodies which deal with wider issues of integrity within individual sports. These bodies operate and are funded under a number of different models, with different remits.
- 3.2** Some examples are listed below.

Horseracing Regulatory Authority

- 3.3** The Horseracing Regulatory Authority (HRA), which is funded by the Horserace Betting Levy Board (HBLB), is responsible for the regulation and conduct of horseracing in Great Britain. One of its functions is 'to seek to enhance public confidence in the integrity of the sport'. The HRA does this in a number of ways, including having a dedicated security department. The HRA derives its powers from the Orders and Rules of Racing. The HRA's Licensing Committee oversees the licensing regime for the sport and can grant, refuse to grant, renew or refuse to renew licences to appropriate individuals. The HRA's Disciplinary Committee has a range of sanctions to use against licensed or registered persons who breach the rules. The HRA's power to deal with non-licensed/registered individuals is limited to 'warning off' (banning) such persons from any premises licensed by the HRA.
- 3.4** The HBLB is a UK statutory body established by the Betting Levy Act 1961. It operates in accordance with the provisions of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 (as amended).

¹ For example, the police, Customs and Revenue or the Gambling Commission

² For example, the Home Office Internet Task Force and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

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- 3.5** The HBLB raises money by collecting a statutory levy on on-course and off-course horserace betting. The HBLB applies levy funds to a range of schemes in direct support of horseracing, within the following objectives set out in the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963:
- the improvement of horseracing;
 - the improvement of breeds of horses; and
 - the advancement or encouragement of veterinary science or veterinary education.
- 3.6** In 2006/07 the Horserace Betting Levy raised approximately £90m, whilst the HRA spent £23.7m on horseracing integrity.
- 3.7** The Levy recognises the special relationship between horseracing and betting, not replicated in other sports on which bets are placed. The Levy is a state aid under Article 87 of the EC Treaty. But as the Levy's establishment pre-dates Britain's membership of the European Union, it is considered a legal state aid.

British Greyhound Racing Fund

- 3.8** The British Greyhound Racing Fund (BGRF) was established by the British Greyhound Racing Board (BGRB) in 1992. The BGRF spent £1.9m on integrity in the sport in 2006. This included drugs testing and research, as well as a number of racecourse integrity measures such as increased security over access to the dogs and improved digital CCTV.
- 3.9** The BGRF is funded through voluntary contributions by the off-course betting industry. The level of contributions, currently agreed by the ABB, is set at 0.6% of bookmakers' turnover. In 2006 this yielded a total of £11.4m for the BGRF, which was spent on a number of areas as well as integrity, including welfare, training and prize money.

Football Association

- 3.10** English football has in place a system of rules, disciplinary processes, guidance and information structures to ensure that the highest standards are upheld. Some of the main points include:
- the Football Association (FA) rulebook is distributed every season to each member club. It is made clear to all clubs that they must ensure that all of their participants understand the rulebook;
 - the Professional Footballers' Association provides information and advice to players on issues of gambling in football, and all young footballers at academies and centres of excellence are taught about both the rulebook and the risks of gambling. The requirement to abide by FA rules is included in all professional player contracts;
 - in addition to them being covered by the same rules as all other participants, referees are required to declare any relevant interests so that appointments to matches can be made accordingly. A reminder of responsibilities regarding betting is also included in the Referee's Code of Conduct;
 - there is a specific section on betting in the FA's own staff handbook that, among other things, explains to all employees their responsibilities with regard to not betting on any event where they have information that could give them an advantage, or there may be reason to suspect that is the case; and
 - partnerships with the relevant Government agencies that investigate areas outside football's remit, such as serious crime and fraud cases (floodlight tampering).
- 3.11** The FA's regulation and disciplinary functions are among the responsibilities of the Governance Division. The regulation and disciplinary functions consist of four specialist areas: Football Regulation; Financial Regulation; Regulatory Legal Advice; and Disciplinary.
- Football Regulation covers all non-financial matters such as on-field matters, doping control, child protection cases, discrimination, betting and media comments.

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- Financial Regulation covers matters such as regulation of players' agents, regulation of player transfers and financial irregularities at clubs. (As well as providing advice and guidance on regulatory and financial matters, these two departments also investigate suspected or alleged breaches of Rules and Regulations.)
- Regulatory Legal Advice covers legal advice to the Football and Financial Regulation areas as well as the drafting of Rules and Regulations. This department also acts as 'prosecutor' in disciplinary cases, presenting the FA's cases to disciplinary commissions and appeal boards.

3.12 These three distinct departments replace the Compliance Department that previously covered these areas. The staff members are professional specialists recruited for their specific and relevant skills, including a barrister, solicitors, a forensic accountant, an ex-police officer and specialists in the areas of agents, child protection and legal affairs. As before, the separate Disciplinary Department remains responsible for the administration of all FA disciplinary commissions and appeal boards as well as the processing of red and yellow cards issued in games involving clubs from the top end of the football pyramid.

3.13 Decisions on whether charges are proved and what sanction, if any, should be applied are taken by independent disciplinary commissions composed of three/four members. The Chairman of the Commission has a casting vote if required. The FA, in common with other sport governing bodies, operates an 'adversarial' system for its disciplinary commissions with the Regulatory Legal Advisors acting as 'prosecutor' on behalf of the FA and the participants (players, managers, clubs, etc.) as 'defendants'. Both sides have equal rights to make representations and produce evidence.

England and Wales Cricket Board

3.14 As the governing body for cricket in England and Wales, the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) has stringent regulations and a robust supporting framework/structure in place to protect the game's integrity. The applicable regulations cover players, team staff, First Class Club staff and officials, match officials and ECB employees. The independent Cricket Discipline Commission is the decision making body in relation to any charges brought under the regulations.

3.15 Every First Class Club is sent sufficient copies of the ECB's regulations to provide copies for all individuals covered by the specific integrity regulations. Every registered player in the First Class structure signs an undertaking prior to the start of the season to say that they have seen and read a copy of the regulations and will abide by them. All match officials are provided with an individual copy of the regulations. The ECB staff handbook also contains a specific section on the regulations and where to seek further advice if necessary.

3.16 The ECB works in partnership with the Professional Cricketers Association to deliver a full education and training programme for all professional cricketers, and young cricketers in County Academies, which focuses on anti-doping and the risks of corruption.

3.17 The ECB further supports the work of the International Cricket Council (ICC), the International Federation governing the sport, which has been at the forefront of monitoring integrity in sport. In 2000 it set up the Anti-Corruption Unit which was renamed in 2003 as the Anti-Corruption and Security Unit (ACSU). Each one of five regional managers has responsibility for two full member countries and they oversee all global events such as the world cup as well as each test and one day international series. Each member nation of the ICC financially supports the ACSU's work, which is undertaken for the benefit of the game as a whole.

3.18 Currently this work is all funded from within the existing ECB funds and as such diverts monies away from the development of grass roots activities and facilities.

4 Issues for discussion

- 4.1** This section sets out the issues relating to sports integrity that the Commission has already identified as relevant in considering its role in this area. The Commission has informally met and corresponded with stakeholders from the betting sector (the ABB) and the sport governing bodies and organisations (the sports bodies), to discuss sports betting integrity. Where the Commission has received substantive comment on these issues from stakeholders, we have sought to reflect their position in this paper.
- 4.2** We would welcome responses on these and any other aspects that respondents consider relevant, so that we can better formulate our approach to sporting integrity issues.

Integrity in sports betting

- 4.3** The sports bodies consider that, with the rise of gambling on sporting events in recent years, there is an increased potential for integrity problems surrounding betting on sport. The sports bodies believe that if significant amounts of income are generated by the betting industry on the back of sports, some of that income ought to be allocated towards the cost of policing integrity in sports.
- 4.4** However, the view expressed by the ABB is that there is no evidence of systematic failings in the protection of the integrity of sport as a substantive problem. Any regulation imposed by the Commission would need to be enforced internationally for it not to create an unfair additional burden on UK-based operators. The ABB considers the integrity problem to be facilitated by the practice of ‘laying to lose’ on betting exchanges. However, it regards the measures in place to uphold integrity in sports as ‘fit for purpose’, provided the sports on which betting takes place adhere to these measures with the same diligence as the betting industry.

- What evidence is there of the incidents giving rise to concern about the integrity of sports betting in Great Britain?
- Do you consider sports betting integrity in Great Britain to be affected by sports betting integrity incidents overseas?
- Are additional measures necessary and appropriate to uphold integrity in sports betting in Great Britain and if yes, what are they?
- What is the detailed breakdown of their cost?
- How do you suggest that these costs should be met?

Sports betting audit and risk-assessment

- 4.5** The sports bodies have proposed a risk analysis should be undertaken of each type of bet on each outcome in each sport, with the output being a regulatory, educational and compliance-based response. Those bets identified as low risk would lead to little, if any, regulatory scrutiny. More risky forms of betting would be permissible provided they were accompanied by the provision of robust and verified personal information from each person making the bet. A high-risk bet, however, will be treated as such, with the ultimate outcome being that any particular form of bet seen as presenting too great a risk would not be permitted. The sports bodies view risk assessment of sports betting as linking with the Commission’s remit to uphold the licensing objectives and provide advice to the Secretary of State.
- 4.6** However, the ABB has argued that as there is no evidence to suggest a significant problem exists, to require an audit would not be proportionate or risk-based. It considers that risk assessment already takes place as bookmakers assess markets constantly and it is not in the commercial interest of traditional bookmakers to accept bets on potentially corrupt sporting events. The ABB said that it is not the role of the Commission to decide how bookmakers should trade.

4.7 The sports bodies suggested whether we should require the gambling industry to only offer betting opportunities that sport governing bodies approve. The ABB viewed such a proposed requirement as an attempt by sport governing bodies to increase revenues from bookmakers. The Commission's view is that it could not delegate a decision to a sport governing body as to the activities on which licensed betting operators could lawfully take bets. But the Commission could, in principle, use its condition making powers to restrict its licensees to accepting only certain types of bet specified by the Commission, so as to exclude bets which posed an unacceptable risk to the licensing objectives. However, we do not consider such intrusive action would be proportionate and prefer to look to options for improving punters' understanding of the nature of different bets and their potential for corruption along with the measures to reduce the incidence of corruption.

- Should each type of bet in each sport be risk-assessed? If so, by whom?
- Do you consider some types of betting to present a greater risk to the integrity of sport than others?
- If you consider some types of bets to be riskier than others, should further measures be taken to regulate them?
- Should the Commission require the gambling industry to offer only certain categories of betting opportunities?

Education on sports betting integrity

4.8 The sports bodies view the education of consumers and participants as a crucial element of any regulatory system. They consider there should be an all-agency approach to the education of all participants and stakeholders in relation to the risks of betting generally and, more specifically, on the sport itself.

4.9 The ABB, however, has said that all operators already provide staff with relevant training.

- Do you think that higher standards of integrity could be achieved by:
 - a) more education and information for sports players and officials;
 - b) more education and information for people working in the betting industry;
 - c) more education of those placing bets?
- Should the betting industry and the sport governing bodies undertake an education programme on sport betting integrity within their industry and sector and how should it be

Code of practice: 10-point plan

4.10 The sports bodies hold the view that whilst the 10-point plan addresses what the sports bodies themselves can do to ensure integrity in sport, it does not address what the betting industry can do.

4.11 The ABB has in recent years entered into formal agreements with sport bodies, for reason of both co-operation and commercial interest, and view the 10-point plan as an endorsement of measures already in place. The ABB's view is that the majority of investigations across all sports have been instigated by bookmakers.

4.12 The ABB does not see a role for the Commission in the 10-point plan and considers that all that is required for the plan to be effective is for the sport governing bodies to play their part.

- How effective do you consider the 10-point plan?
- How might the Commission beneficially get more involved, if at all, in each of the ten items in the 10-point plan?

Single source of data for determining the official result

- 4.13** The function exists within the governing body of horseracing for determining the official result of the race for the purpose of settling bets, but an equivalent does not exist for determining the result of sporting event in other sports.
- 4.14** The sports bodies proposed that the Commission introduce a licence condition that specifically identifies the relevant sport body as being the official determinator of official results.
- 4.15** The ABB considers that bookmakers should be allowed to continue to decide for themselves how they wish to settle bets. The ABB argues that there is no need for additional regulation in this area as bookmakers will specify in their rules the provider of results used to settle bets, and the Commission requires that these rules are accessible to customers.

- Would integrity in sports betting be improved if there was a single source of results for each UK sport and if so, how do you suggest this might operate?

Other jurisdictions

- 4.16** We have noted developments in sports betting issues abroad, particularly in Australia. In March 2007, the state of Victoria introduced a sports betting bill into the legislative assembly. The bill had two main objectives:
1. to improve public confidence in the integrity of sport in a betting environment; and
 2. to ensure that sporting bodies receive a proportion of revenue from betting conducted on sporting events.
- 4.17** However, we are aware that the Australian legal framework and sports betting market are different to the UK model.
- 4.18** Whilst we did not raise this issue in our informal discussions, the sports bodies gave their view that it should be the role of the Commission to regularly review the various approaches being adopted throughout the world to common issues, and to openly state our views on these and our reasons for taking a different approach.

- We are aware of developments relating to integrity in sports betting issues in other jurisdictions. What comments do you have on these measures and how they might apply to Great Britain?

5 Issues for reference

- 5.1** Issues in section 5 of this paper are included for reference only, as they are or will be covered in other documents already published or planned for publication by the Commission.

Issues already covered in published Commission consultation documents

- 5.2** In March 2006, the Commission published the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) consultation paper seeking views on proposals about licence conditions and codes of practice under the Act. The Commission consulted on information sharing between the relevant sport governing bodies and the betting sector as a part of this consultation.
- 5.3** The LCCP consultation paper raised the question whether existing voluntary arrangements under which betting businesses provided betting data to some sport governing bodies should be replaced or reinforced by a binding obligation imposed by way of a licence condition. In particular, the LCCP consultation sought views on whether it was appropriate to require through a licence condition that betting licensees make it a condition of business that a customer must agree to personal information being made available to the sport governing bodies.

- 5.4** In March 2007, the Commission published the Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document. In this document, the Commission consulted in more depth on its proposals for information sharing between the relevant sport governing bodies and the betting sector. Issues consulted on within the Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document, and therefore not included as issues for discussion in this issues paper, are set out below.

Memoranda of Understanding and the sharing of information

- 5.5** The Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document looked at the issue of the use of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between the sport governing bodies and the betting sector. The consultation document noted that although some betting businesses and a trade association have entered into MoUs, these agreements are constrained by data protection principles and so are limited in the scope of information that can be shared.
- 5.6** The Commission consulted in the Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing document on its proposal to amend licence condition 15 *Requests for information*, to include sport governing bodies as persons to whom licensees might be required to provide information that they suspect may relate to a breach of a rule applied by a sporting or other body. The aim of this proposed amendment is to help overcome the limitation on the information that can be shared between the betting sector and the relevant sport governing bodies.

Betting licensees requiring customers to agree to share their personal data with the sport governing bodies

- 5.7** The Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document explained the Commission's view that it does not consider it appropriate for the Commission to require through a licence condition that betting licensees make it a condition of business that a customer must agree to personal information being made available to the sport governing bodies. However, the Commission considered there may be advantages for licensees in including such terms as a condition of business. Customer consent could fulfil a condition in Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998, subject to the precise terms of the consent. Customer consent would offer comfort to licensees complying with the proposed amended licence condition 15 Request for information, in the event that disclosure happened when other exemptions did not apply.

Betting licensees collecting information related to customers' betting

- 5.8** The Integrity in Sports Betting – Information Sharing consultation document asked whether the Commission should require licensees to track and record personal information related to customers' betting, given that non-remote betting licensees do not currently track or record all of this information. The Commission's proposal is that we should introduce a licence condition that would require licensees to take a risk-based approach with all reasonable steps to identify customers who place bets over a significant threshold limit, either in one bet or over a number of transactions in one day.

Issues covered in other planned Commission documents

Cheating and voiding of bets

- 5.9** The Commission will set out its approach to cheating and voiding of bets in its Compliance and Enforcement Policy Statement that will be published before the Act comes into full effect.

6 Commission's approach

- 6.1 Under the Act, the Commission's regulatory powers are limited to its licence holders and to offences which take place in Great Britain. The Commission's approach to regulation seeks to reflect the principles of better regulation. It will be risk-based and our assessment of risk will be led by the evidence, relevant information and best regulatory practice in the light of international experience. Where there is no evidence, we will take a cautious approach.
- 6.2 The Commission has been developing its approach to the potential impact on integrity in sport of the availability of betting opportunities. Solid evidence on which to base that approach is sparse, and the Commission is working across a broad front, including with betting operators and the sports, to document that evidence and gather information about the issues involved. Consultees' responses to this paper will form a part of the overall evidence base.
- 6.3 We recognise that this issues paper will generate debate about the level to which the Commission should become involved in integrity in sport. The Commission is aware that different interested parties may hold opposing views on how some of these issues should be tackled. The Commission welcomes views on these issues. It will use the information provided by such views to reach a balanced decision on the way forward and to exercise its regulatory powers in the most appropriate and effective manner.

7 Responses to this document and further information

- 7.1 Our policy in this area is evolving. This issues paper reflects work in progress. We would welcome comments and suggestions on the issues identified in section 4.
- 7.2 The responses to this paper will be carefully analysed by the Commission. Should the Commission consider conditions and codes are required, a further consultation document will be published.
- 7.3 Responses to this issues paper should be sent by **9 August 2007**.
- 7.4 When responding, please state whether you are responding as an individual or representing the views of an organisation. If responding on behalf of an organisation, please make clear who that organisation represents. If responding as an individual, please mention your own interest.
- 7.5 Please indicate clearly the questions or issues your responses refer to. A numbered response form in MS Word format is available from the Consultation section of the Gambling Commission website at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk
- 7.7 The Commission would prefer to receive responses by email. Please send them to: consultation@gamblingcommission.gov.uk.
- 7.8 If you would prefer to post your comments, please send them to:
- Integrity in Sports Betting Issues Paper
Consultation Co-ordinator
Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Victoria Square
Birmingham B2 4BP
- 7.9 Please note responses may be made public or published in a summary of responses to the consultation unless you state clearly that you wish your response or name to be treated confidentially. Confidential responses will be included in any statistical summary of numbers of comments received. If you are replying by email or via the website, unless you specifically include a request to the contrary in the main text of your submission, the Commission will assume your consent overrides any confidentiality disclaimer that is generated by your organisation's IT system.

Gambling Commission May 2007

The Gambling Commission regulates gambling in the public interest. It does so by keeping crime out of gambling, by ensuring that gambling is conducted fairly and openly, and by protecting children and vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling. The Commission also provides independent advice to government on gambling in Britain.

For further information or to register your interest in the Commission please visit our website at: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

Annex A

The 10-point plan

- 1 The sports authority³ will seek to embody the principles underpinning this plan.
- 2 The sports authority will include provisions in their rules and regulations governing the behaviour of their participants in relation to betting.
- 3 In the context of betting, sports authorities will expect their participants to avoid any situation that may involve a conflict of interest with the sport and/or which may undermine the confidence of the public. Participants will not misuse privileged information.
- 4 The sports authority will not avoid taking necessary action when they suspect, or are aware of betting activity which threatens the integrity of sport and objectives of this code of practice.
- 5 The sports authority will co-operate with and, if appropriate, enter into information sharing agreements with the relevant statutory authorities in the context of sports betting (e.g. police / Customs and Revenue / the Gambling Commission).⁴
- 6 Further to the commitment to share intelligence under point 5 above, the sports authority will take responsibility for proactively passing appropriate information or knowledge of corrupt practices (e.g. a race / match-fixing scam) to the relevant authorities (e.g. police / Customs and Revenue).
- 7 Where bookmakers or betting operators seek to enter into information sharing agreements, the sports authority will endeavour to work with them.
- 8 The sports authority will share best practice in maintaining integrity in sports betting with other sporting authorities.
- 9 The sports authority will seek to ensure that their participants co-operate fully with any investigation conducted by them and will expect them to provide full disclosure of information in relation to any such investigation.
- 10 The sports authority will nominate a person/department with special responsibility for betting issues.

³ In this 10-point plan “sports authority” refers to the signatory of this 10-point plan. A sports authority in this context refers to an association such as the FA or a regulatory body such as the Horseracing Regulatory Authority.

⁴ This code of practice does not override a sports authority’s duty or ability to comply with existing legal requirements (e.g. the Data Protection Act 1998 or the Human Rights Act 1998).

Annex B

Signatories to the 10-point plan (as at 17 July 2006)

- 1 British Darts Authority
- 2 Darts Regulatory Organisation
- 3 England and Wales Cricket Board
- 4 Football Association
- 5 Horseracing Regulatory Authority
- 6 Lawn Tennis Association
- 7 Motor Sports Association
- 8 National Greyhound Racing Club
- 9 Rugby Football Union
- 10 Rugby Football League
- 11 World Snooker
- 12 British Cycling