

## RCCC Anti-corruption (Sports Betting) Policy

### 1. Introduction

1.1 This policy sets out the Royal Caledonian Curling Club's (RCCC) standards and procedures relating to Anti-Corruption (Sports Betting) and applies to all those working for and representing RCCC (noted below) which includes and are referred to collectively as "individuals":

- RCCC Board members
- RCCC Employees
- RCCC Volunteers
- Curling, officials and coaches nominated by or acting on behalf of RCCC
- Contractors and consultants
- Anyone else acting in any capacity or activity sanctioned by RCCC

1.2 The framework for this policy is based on the Scottish Governing Bodies and Sporting Organisations Sporting Integrity - Guidance Note.

1.3 The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview and general advice to all the "individuals" on the issues associated with the integrity of sports betting.

1.4 This Policy is intended to protect the reputation of the sport of curling, RCCC and each individual acting on behalf of RCCC. **Please note that responsibility for complying with this policy lies with all those to whom it applies.**

1.5 This Policy sits within the framework of RCCC's Conduct In Sport Code.

### 2. Sporting Integrity

2.1 A core function of RCCC is to maintain, and be seen to be maintaining the integrity of curling in Scotland.

2.2 RCCC must take action to protect itself from the threats posed to its integrity by corrupt betting and associated activity both from within and outside the organisation. As sports betting activity has increased across all sports and disciplines, it is essential that such activity does not take place in a manner which has the potential to compromise sporting conduct and endeavour.

2.3 There will be stricter penalties for "individuals" deemed to be in positions of trust and/or at particular risk and this will depend on the role of the individual.

2.4 If you are "Directly Involved" with curling you cannot:

2.4.1 bet on curling, anywhere in the world:

2.4.2 ask someone to bet on your behalf on curling anywhere in the world;

2.4.3 share any "Inside Information" with anyone including but not limited to your spouse, cohabitee or dependent children which could enable them to gain an advantage through corrupt betting activity (see section 4 (Inside Information) for further information); and

2.4.4 become involved in any other activity associated with corrupt betting which could reasonably be deemed as suspicious and detrimental to the image and reputation of RCCC and curling.

2.5 “Directly Involved” means working (in either a paid or in a voluntary capacity) with the sport as a representative of RCCC.

2.6 The following offences are also prohibited:

2.6.1 fixing a competition or attempting to fix a competition;

2.6.2 benefitting from failing to perform;

2.6.3 soliciting, inducing, encouraging, offering a bribe (or attempting to) any other party to do any of the above offences;

2.6.4 receiving, seeking a bribe (or attempting to) in order to fix a competition or attempt to fix a competition;

2.6.5 posing a threat to the integrity of the sport;

2.6.6 destruction of evidence in relation to a potential breach; and

2.6.7 failing to report suspicions or approaches.

### **3. Criminal Offence of Cheating - section 42 of the Gambling Act 2005**

3.1 Section 42 of The Gambling Act 2005 has created a new offence of “cheating at gambling” which would include cheating in sports influenced by betting involvement (see the extract of section 42 of the Gambling Act 2005 in Appendix 1).

3.2 Breach of the Gambling Act 2005 new rules may result in the imposition of severe penalties for “individuals” (fines and jail).

3.3 Depending on the nature of the activity, RCCC’s Conduct in Sport Panel (see section 6.5-6.6) may refer the matter to the Gambling Commission for consideration of a Disciplinary of the criminal offence of cheating at gambling.

### **4. “Inside Information”**

4.1 The sharing of “Inside Information” by “individuals” is specifically prohibited by RCCC.

4.1.1 “Inside Information” means any information, which is not publicly known that would materially affect peoples’ expectations relating to the participation in, or the likely or actual outcome of a curling competition or event. Such information includes, but is not limited to, factual information regarding the competitors, the conditions, tactical considerations, injuries, or any other aspect of the curling competition or event.

4.1.2 “Publicly Known” means any information that is already published as a matter of public record, able to be readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant sporting competition or event.

4.2 With regard to your responsibilities under 2.4.3, it is your responsibility to determine whether information which you have access to falls under the definition of “Inside information”. You are advised to err on the side of caution. You should also seek advice from RCCC’s Conduct in Sport Officer.

## **5. Conduct in Sport Officer - Roles and Responsibilities**

5.1 RCCC’s Ethics, Welfare & Conduct Manager is the designated Conduct in Sport Officer.

5.2 The Conduct in Sport Officer has specific additional responsibilities (see section 6 below) including:

5.2.1 establishing and maintaining a sound Anti-Corruption (Sports Betting) Policy; and

5.2.2 advising the Conduct in Sport Panel of alleged breach(es)

## **6. Procedures**

6.1 It is vital that, if there is any suspicious betting activity within RCCC or within curling in Scotland, action is taken.

6.1.2 the Conduct In Sport Panel shall hear and determine conduct issues arising out of the Anti-Corruption (Sports Betting) Policy, in line with the Conduct in Sport Code

6.2 All “individuals” should be aware that they must not try to deal with or investigate any allegations of corrupt betting and associated activity by themselves but should immediately report the matter to RCCC’s Conduct in Sport Officer.

6.3 All “individuals” must report any approach or activity which contravenes, or which may contravene, RCCC’s rules on sports betting. Specifically,

6.3.1 if any individual is approached about fixing any part of a competition or asks for “Inside Information” then he/she must report this and cannot just ignore it;

6.3.2 if any individual has any concerns about any other individual’s activity then he/she must report this; and 6.3.3 any threats should always be reported.

6.4 In the event that an individual is concerned that the RCCC Conduct in Sport Officer is involved in suspicious betting activity outlined in section 6.3 above, this should be reported to the RCCC’s Chief Executive Officer.

6.5 All “individuals” must co-operate with any Investigation and/or request for information including the provision of documentation e.g. telephone/betting records, to the Conduct in Sport Panel. 6.6 Depending on the nature of the activity, the Conduct in Sport Panel may refer the matter to the Gambling Commission for consideration of a Disciplinary of the criminal offence of cheating (section 42 of the Gambling Act 2005). Additionally, the Conduct

in Sport Panel may wish to liaise with betting operators, International Federations, the Police and the Sports Betting Group.

## **7. Compliance**

7.1 This policy will be reviewed annually unless circumstances dictate more frequent reviews.

7.2 “Individuals” who breach this policy and procedure may be subject to disciplinary action.

7.3 Compliance of this policy will be monitored by RCCC’s Board.

## **Appendix 1: Section 42 - Gambling Act 2005**

### **Cheating**

(1) A person commits an offence if he – (a) Cheats at gambling, or (b) Does anything for the purpose of enabling or assisting another person to cheat at gambling.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) it is immaterial whether a person who cheats - (a) Improves his chances of winning anything, or (b) Wins anything.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) cheating at gambling may, in particular, consist of actual or attempted deception or interference in connection with - (a) The process by which gambling is conducted, or (b) Artificial Intelligence (AI) or virtual game, race or other event or process to which gambling relates.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable - (a) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, to a fine or both, or (b) On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

(5) In the application of subsection (4) to Scotland the reference to 51 weeks shall have effect as a reference to six months.

(6) Section 17 of the Gaming Act 1845 (c. 109) (winning by cheating) shall cease to have effect.