

ABOUT FOLLOW-UP SURVEY AND REPORT OF PREVIOUS ARPS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PARTICIPANTS

This final Survey includes data collected following the awareness raising sessions held in the partner countries. The survey opened September 1, 2022 and closed September 30, 2022 with this final document being completed November 30, 2022. This report presents the key results from all six countries (Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Georgia, Cyprus and Malta). This document provides an overview of the final survey used to understand the factual changes in the various countries, organizations and individuals following in the time after the (a) ARPS/workshops and (b) Operational support was held. The specific outcomes of this survey were

- 1) To compare the knowledge, attitudes, and experiences of participants to that of the Survey 1 and Survey 2, as a form to track the effectiveness of the trainings.
- 2) To gather information for quantifiable performance indicators that helped track and compare after the trainings.
- 3) To identify which individual plans came to fruition, which are in progress and which are facing hurdles.



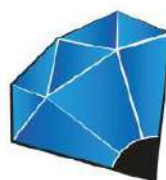
FOUNDATION FOR
SPORT INTEGRITY
www.cscfsport.com

INTEGRISPORT NEXT - FOLLOW-UP SURVEY AND REPORT OF PREVIOUS ARPS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PARTICIPANTS



FOUNDATION FOR
SPORT INTEGRITY
www.cscfsport.com

KU LEUVEN



IntegriSport
NEXT

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



INTELLECTUAL OUTPUT 12

LED BY KU LEUVEN AND CSCF

Project Number: 622596-EPP-1-2020-1-NL-SPO-SCP

For two years (2021-2022) IntegriSport Next Erasmus+ contribute to catalyse the efficiency of sport manipulation-related crime investigations and prosecution activities by providing awareness raising on all aspects of the manipulation of sports competitions for the law enforcement, judiciary and other important stakeholders of the partner countries.

Coordinator



Partner Organisations



Supporting Partner



Country Partner



We stand against manipulation in sport!

Disclaimer: This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Table of contents

Foreword 5

Acknowledgement 6

1. Key points 7

2. Demographics 9

3. Key findings 10

4. Summary 13

Appendix 1: Overview of the data 15

Foreword

CSCF Sport Integrity Group and its foundation CSCF Foundation for Sport Integrity coordinates an educational concept, IntegriSport. This concept has had as its main objective to offer theoretical and practical support to **Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Judicial Authorities (JAs) and other relevant stakeholders to fight against sport manipulation and corruption in sport.** This program is the first of its kind that focuses in helping these groups understand the different approaches to the phenomenon to lead effective investigations and prosecution activities, as well as create effective cooperation between public and private organizations at the national and international levels.

The concept has been implemented so far through two projects since 2018 - co-funded by European Commission (Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency and its Erasmus+ Programme) - and it is projected to be consolidated as a permanent project between these stakeholders. IntegriSport Erasmus+ (2019-2020), being the first project, brought together police authorities and their national platforms from 7 European countries (Slovakia, Portugal, Hungary, Lithuania, Finland, Cyprus, and the Netherlands). Likewise, IntegriSport Next (2021-2022), being the second project, supported Malta, Cyprus, Finland, Estonia, Sweden, and Georgia. The success of these programs has already translated into channelling with 6 other European countries with our recent EU Commission funding approval for the continuation of a third project - Integrisport Erasmus+ 3.0 (2023-2024) - that will run until 2024, having an impact on almost all of Europe.

Some of the main outcomes are the **comprehensive research, the awareness sessions in program countries and the peer-to-peer operational experience information sharing**, which have led not only to customized action plans for each partner organization, but also to trigger cooperation by bringing together all the main actors working directly or indirectly to combat this phenomenon, not only locally but also internationally.

This report is one of the results of the project, being implemented by KU Leuven (the academic project partner) with coordination of CSCF. The objective of the research was to understand the factual changes in the various countries, organizations and individuals following in the time after the Awareness Raising Sessions.

We invite you to read this document and see what contribution IntegriSport Next Erasmus+ provided to the problem of sports manipulations.

Acknowledgement

The final report was produced between the third quarter of 2022 and the fourth quarter of 2022. This document analyzes the level of awareness and knowledge about the manipulation of sports competitions in Georgia, Sweden, Estonia, Finland, Malta and Cyprus. The output of this document served to inform the Integrisport Next Practical Guide and was presented to the participants of the different project activities, and is an essential component of the sustainability of the project results.

The research was supported by representatives from all local Program Countries and primarily by the valuable contributions of KU Leuven staff members, including Prof. Dr. Mike McNamee, Prof. Dr. Andrea Petroczi, and Dr. Luke Cox, to ensure the substantive development of this research.

CSCF also acknowledges with gratitude the European Commission - Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency - its Erasmus+ Programme, and all those who have contributed their expertise and knowledge to the development of this report, including the expertise of the CSCF experts and staff members.

IntegriSport Next Erasmus would not have been possible without **ALL OF THEM!**

1. Key points

Final Report 3 (3/3) presents the key results from all six countries (Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Georgia, Cyprus and Malta) from follow-up post-awareness raising workshop survey.

It provides an overview of the findings from the third of three surveys (Fig 1). The aim of this survey was to:

- understand the factual changes in the various countries, organizations and individuals following in the time after the (1) ARPS/workshops and (2) Operational support (knowledge received, and attitudes and experience about the (1) ARS/workshop and (2) operational support held)).
- To compare the knowledge of participants to that of the Survey 1 and Survey 2, as a form to track the effectiveness of the trainings.
- To gather information for quantifiable KsPIs that can help track and compare after the trainings.
- To identify which individual plans have come to fruition, which are in progress and which are facing hurdles.

Given the data challenges this report provides some factual information from key findings made within each of the six countries.

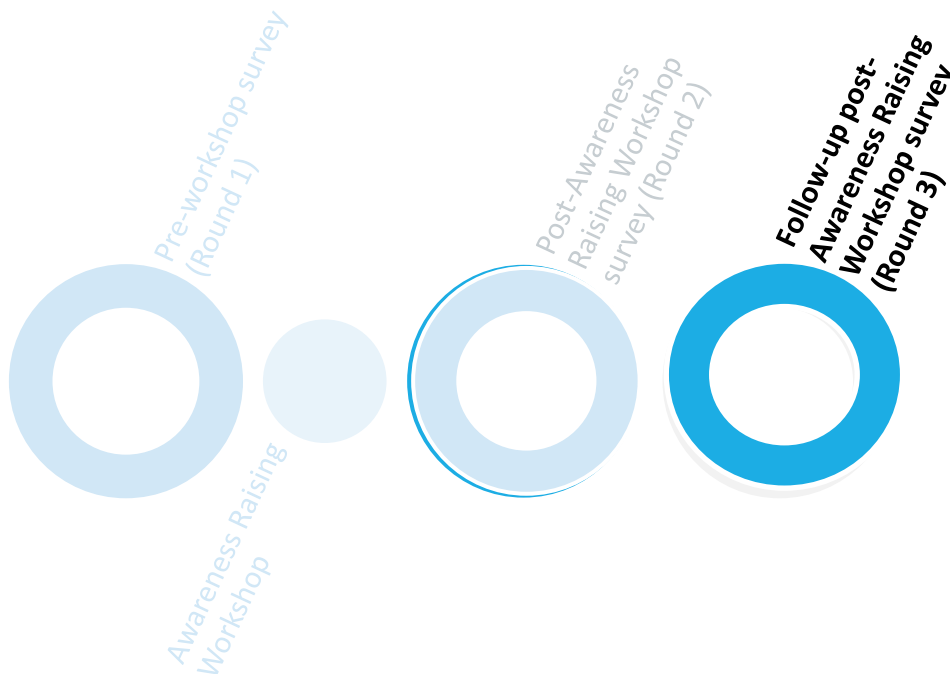


Figure 1: Research design

Procedure: The survey was available in Estonian, Finnish, Swedish, Georgian, Greek, (default languages, respectively), and English. The survey was administered via a closed, subscription-based online survey platform (Qualtrics). Participants who took part of the ARS were invited to participate via email which contained the survey link and password after the awareness raising session. The survey was open for 3 weeks. Completing the survey took approximately 20 minutes. Survey data were recorded anonymously.

Operational issues: The response rate was low the following in all six countries: (Estonia $n = 3$; Finland $n = 8$, and Sweden $n = 6$, Malta $n = 2$, Georgia $n = 4$ and Cyprus $n = 9$). Notably, however, not all these participants completed the full survey. Additionally, fewer participants completed both survey 1, survey 2 and survey 3. Thus, comparing the results and impact of the MSC raising awareness session and drawing robust conclusions based on statistical analysis is not justified. Thus we present here only descriptive data arising from the final survey.

2. Demographics

Demographics data are limited with some participants completely leaving out this section. It is unclear what their motivations for such omission were. One might, for example, infer that they wanted absolutely to avoid later identification (despite the research team's promise of anonymity and confidentiality in the consent process). This, however, is speculation. Thus, with respect to demographics, for example, a total of (n=32) participants took part in the survey round 3, yet only (n=10) participants reported their age response. Thus, we are unable to draw any meaningful comparisons between survey data when participant demographics are considered.

- According to mean age, Finland (61 years) had the oldest sample. Notably, however, only (n=2) participant from Finland reported their age. Cyprus (48 years) were the second oldest but only had (n=3) participants reporting their age. This was followed by Georgia (46 years) but with only (n=2) participants reporting their age. Then Sweden (42 years) with just (n=1) participant and Estonia (40.5 years) with (n=2) participants. No participant reported their age from Malta.
- In total, only (n = 10) participants reported their gender, all (n = 10) participants identified as male.
- In total, just (n = 10) participants reported their highest qualification. From those participants, (n = 1) participants had vocational training, (n = 3) had an undergraduate degree and (n = 6) had a postgraduate degree.
- In total, (n = 10) participants reported their educational background. From those participants, (n = 4) stated they had an educational background in police / law enforcement, (n= 2) participants in finance / business administration / economy, (n = 1) participants in sport and (n = 3) participants stated the 'other' category.

3. Key findings

Within this section, we provide some of the key findings made within survey 3.

Due to the low number of participants and lack of sufficient data, we have been unable to draw meaningful statistical analysis between survey rounds. Moreover, due to the different participant numbers within different countries, this adds a further layer of complexity to the analysis. We present here, therefore, an overview of recorded data below:

Q4.2 According to mean score, the Over-commercialization of sport was ranked as the biggest threat to the integrity of sport by Finland, Malta and Sweden. Discrimination based on gender or ethnicity was ranked the first biggest threat by Georgia and Cyprus. Estonia ranked the Over-commercialization of sport and Discrimination based on gender or ethnicity as joint first.

Q6.1 In the follow-up post raising awareness session (n=17) participants gave 'I don't know' responses to the question, 'Is it possible for the betting regulatory authority to access individual betting accounts directly?'. Malta were the only country with no 'I don't know' responses. They did, however, only have (n=2) responses in total. Estonia was the only country with all their responses (n=3) within the 'I don't know' category.

Q6.3 After the MSC raising awareness session, all six (Finland, Estonia, Malta, Georgia, Cyprus and Sweden) received less 'I'm not sure' responses to the question 'if required, can you obtain a betting monitoring report to help your investigation?' when compared to round 1

survey. Notably, however, in the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, two countries (Estonia and Sweden) received more 'I'm not sure' responses when compared to Round 2 survey results. Estonia had the most participants (n=2) out of all six countries with 'I'm not sure' responses.

Q8.2 Prior-MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) responses (Georgia) stated there were no measures in place to protect sports from MSC within their country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, no participant stated there was 'none'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=2) participants stated that there was 'none'. These participants were from Georgia (n=1) and Cyprus (n=1).

Q10.1. Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement (1 = weak agreement / 10 = strong agreement) with six questions. We present the mean score: (1) '*I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC*'. Malta (6.00) rated this the highest and Estonia (4.00) rated this the lowest; (2) '*I feel useless in investigating MSC*'. Georgia (3.75) rated this the highest and both Malta and Sweden (3.00) rated this the lowest; (3) '*I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC*'. Cyprus (3.11) rated this the lowest and Estonia (6.00) rated this the highest; (4) '*I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC*'. Both Cyprus and Malta (6.00) rated this the highest and Estonia (4.33) rated this the lowest; (5) '*I think I am good at investigating MSC*'. Both Georgia and Malta (5.50) rated this the highest. Estonia (3.00) rated this the lowest; (6) '*I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC*'. Malta (2.50) rated this

the lowest and Georgia (4.50) rated this the highest.

Q10.2 Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement (1 = low agreement / 10 = high agreement) with six questions. We present the mean score: (1) *'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity'*. Cyprus (6.11) scored the highest. Georgia and Sweden (5.00) scored joint lowest; (2) *'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g., corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)'*. Estonia (5.67) scored the highest. Finland (4.11) scored the lowest; (3) *'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC'*. Sweden (5.50) scored the highest and Estonia (3.67) scored the lowest; (4) *'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC'*. Malta (5.50) scored the highest and Estonia (3.33) scored the lowest; (5) *'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC'*. Georgia (5.00) scored the highest and Finland (2.63) scored the lowest; (6) *'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly'*. Cyprus (5.78) scored the highest and Georgia (4.25) scored the lowest. Notably, Estonia scored the lowest on two out of six questions (Q3 & Q4) and Cyprus scored the highest on two out of six questions (Q1 & Q6).

Q11.1 Follow-up post raising awareness session, Estonia, Finland and Sweden rate the prevalence of MSC greatest outside of Europe, followed by inside Europe. Prevalence of MSC in their own country was perceived to be the lowest. Cyprus and Georgia rate the prevalence of MSC the greatest outside of Europe. This is followed within their own country. The prevalence of

MSC inside Europe is considered the lowest. In contrast, Malta rate the prevalence of MSC the joint greatest in their own country and in Europe. The prevalence of MSC outside of Europe is considered to be the lowest. Again, these findings should be treated with caution, with some countries e.g., Estonia (n=3) and Malta (n=2) having very low response rates.

Q11.2 Five countries (Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Cyprus and Malta) rate football the highest risk to MSC. Sweden rated both football and E-sports as the most at risk sports.

Q12.1 Follow-up post raising awareness session, countries were asked how significant betting activity was in their country (1 = not significant / 10 = very significant). Cyprus (8.67) perceived betting activity the greatest. This was followed by Malta (8.50), Georgia (7.25) and Sweden (7.00). Finland (5.75) and Estonia (3.33) perceived betting activity the lowest within their own country.

Q13.1 Follow-up post raising awareness session, Estonia (66.67%) and Georgia (50%) thought Law enforcement organizations play the most crucial role in tackling MSC. In Sweden (50%) of rated the betting Industry, in Finland (50%) rated betting monitoring and Malta (50%) rated Interpol/Europol and Athletes (50%) play the most crucial role in tackling MSC. Finally, in Cyprus, Sport clubs/Judiciary authorities (33.33%) were identified to play the most crucial role in tackling MSC.

Q14.1 Georgian participants (75%) were the most likely to detract a friend or colleague from a job investigating MSC. Maltese participants (50%) were most likely to promote a career investigating MSC. Notably, however, only (n=4) Georgian

participants responded to this question and (n=2) from Malta. Thus, comparing these findings ought to be treated with caution.

4. Summary

This Report provides factual information from all six countries (Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Malta, Georgia and Cyprus) and is composed from data derived from six individual Reports from each of those countries concerning anti-MSC awareness raising and education in the researched populations. Due, however, to the large variations evident within the self-report - perhaps due to limited resources or other conflicting priorities within local law enforcement environments – the aim to draw meaningful statistical comparisons within and between countries and in each of the survey rounds (1, 2 & 3) is highly challenging.

Some of the findings presented within this Report convey positive changes (at a basic descriptive level) but due to the methodological limitations, these changes cannot be supported, however, by statistical measures given the low response rates. Therefore, further research is required to establish precisely the full impact of the MSC raising awareness session workshop and provide robust and conclusive recommendations.



APPENDIX 1

OVERVIEW OF THE DATA



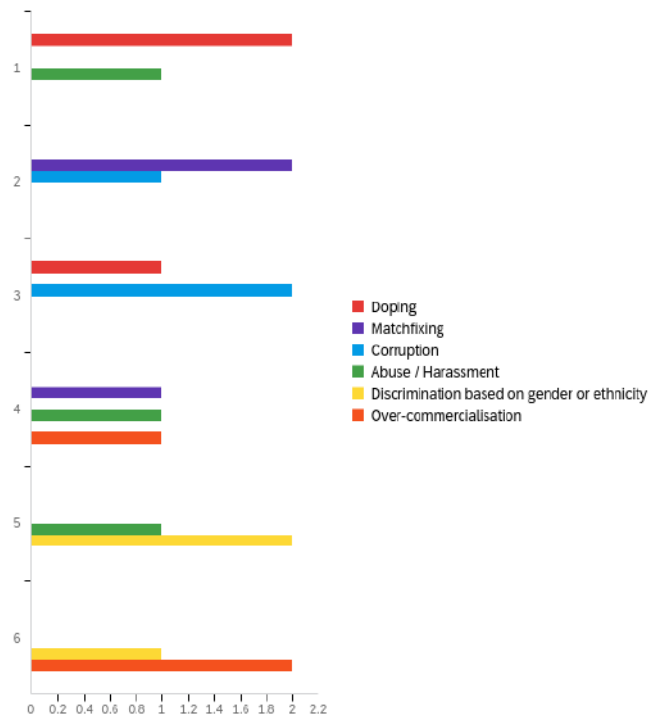
FOUNDATION FOR
SPORT INTEGRITY

APPENDIX 1: Overview of the data

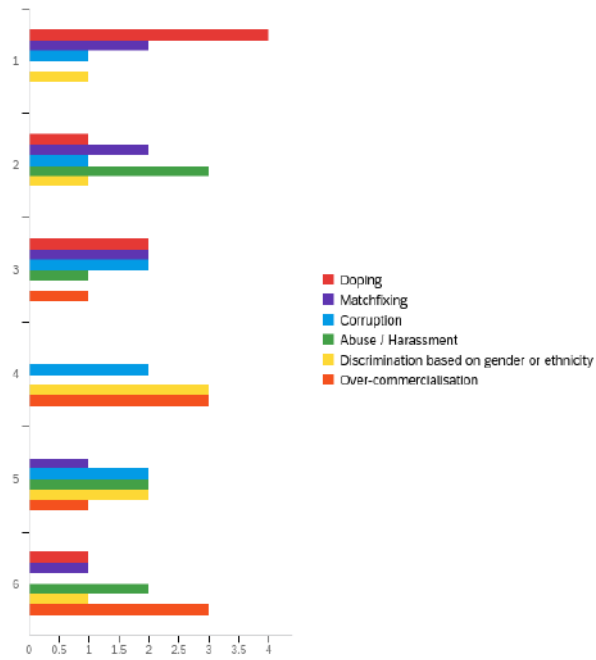
Q4.2 - Which of the following are the biggest threats to the integrity of sport?

Based on mean score, the Over-commercialization of sport was ranked as the biggest threat to the integrity of sport by Finland, Malta and Sweden. Georgia and Cyprus ranked discrimination based on gender or ethnicity was ranked the biggest threat. Estonia ranked the Over-commercialization of sport and Discrimination based on gender or ethnicity as joint first.

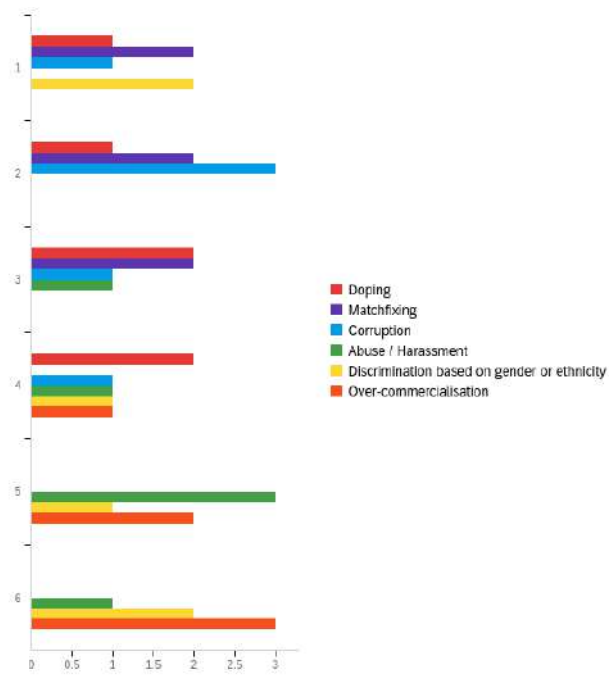
Estonia



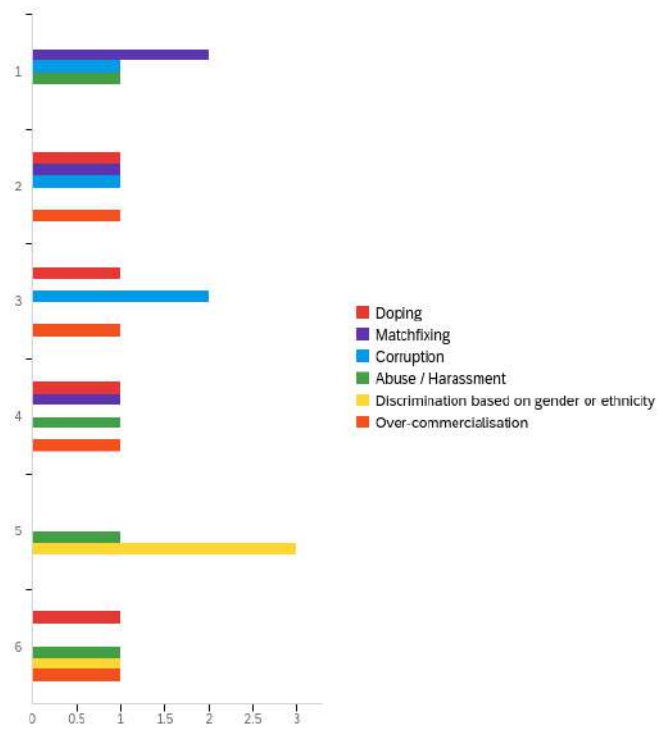
Finland



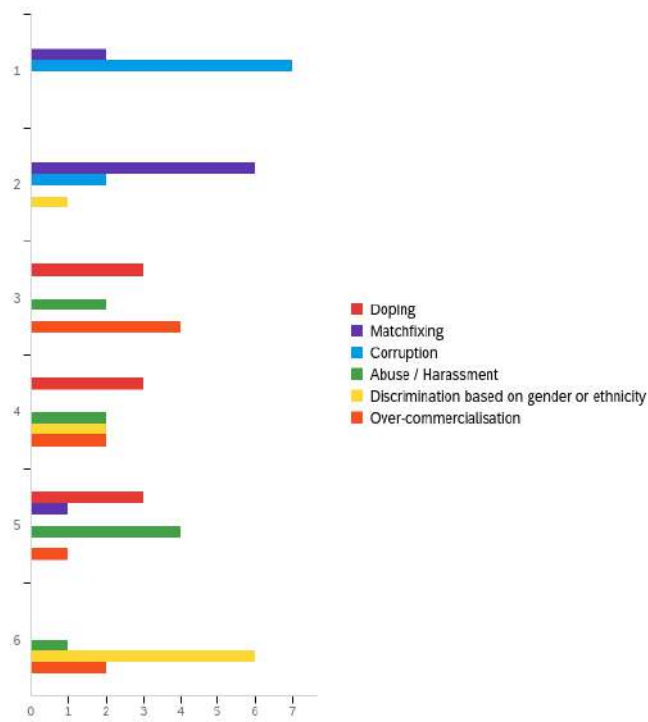
Sweden



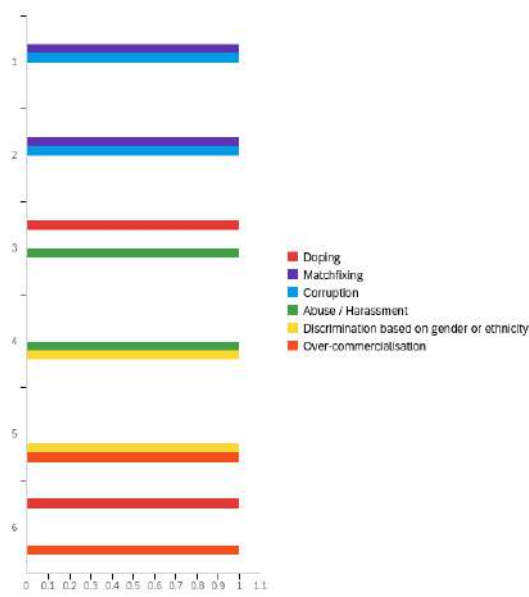
Georgia



Cyprus



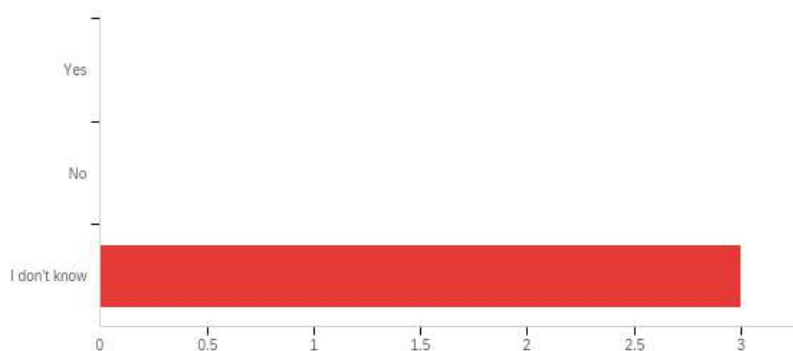
Malta



Q6.1 - Is it possible for the betting regulatory authority to access individual betting accounts directly?

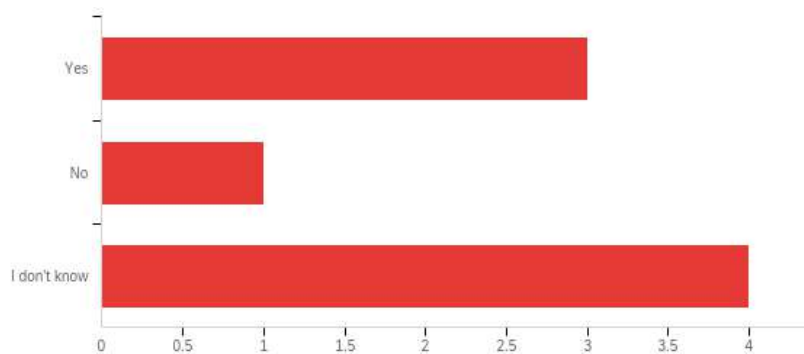
In the follow-up post raising awareness session (n=17) participants gave 'I don't know' responses. This is compared with (n=21) 'I don't know' responses post MSC raising awareness session. It is notable that there were (n=44) responses post MSC raising awareness session, compared with (n=32) follow-up post raising awareness session. Thus, these basic differences must be considered. Malta was the only country with no 'I don't know' responses. They did, however, only have (n=2) responses in total. Estonia was the only country with all their responses (n=3) within the 'I don't know' responses.

Estonia



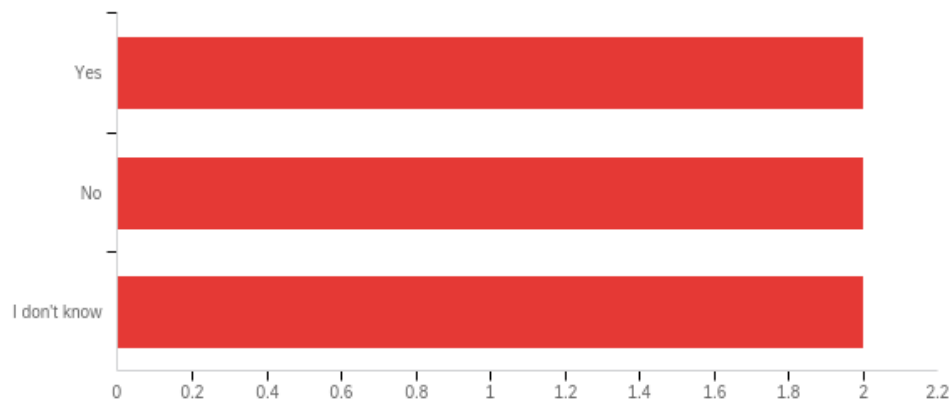
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=6) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=3) participant stated 'I don't know'.

Finland



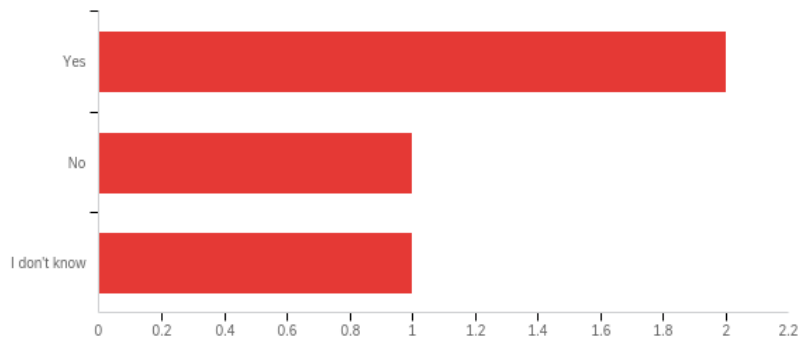
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=20) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=5) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=4) stated 'I don't know'.

Sweden



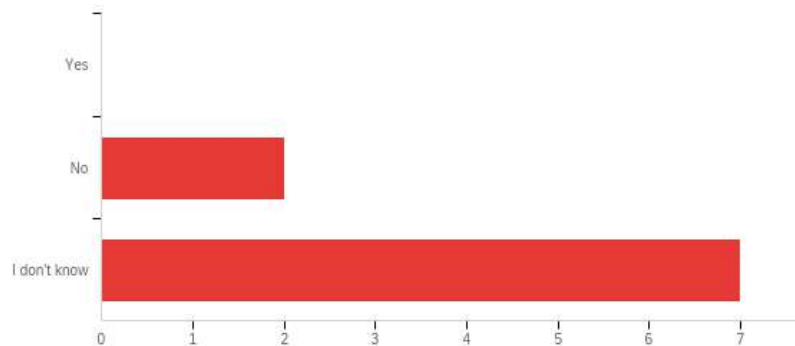
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=14) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=5) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=2) participant stated 'I don't know'.

Georgia



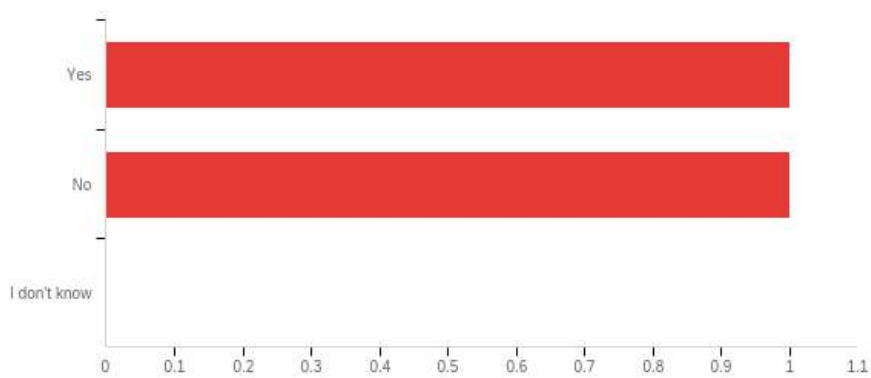
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=17) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participant stated 'I don't know'.

Cyprus



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=21) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=4) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=7) participant stated 'I don't know'.

Malta

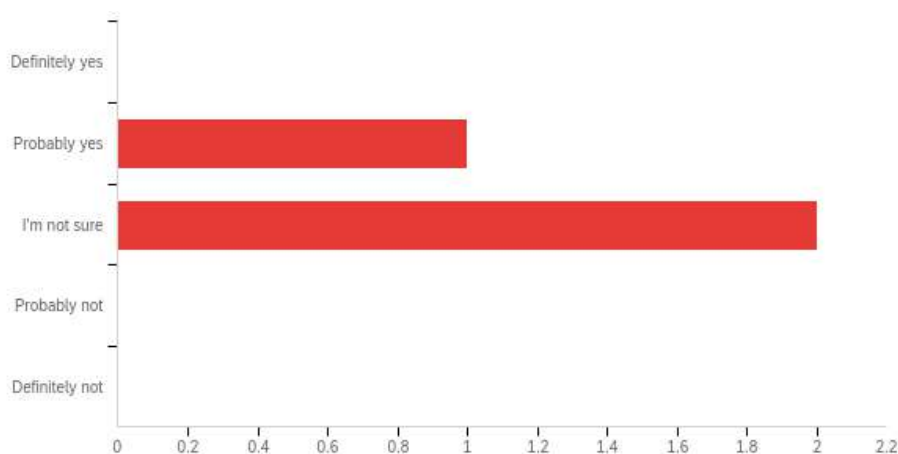


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=14) participants stated 'I don't know'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participant stated 'I don't know'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=0) participant stated 'I don't know'.

Q6.3 - If required, can you obtain a betting monitoring report to help your investigation?

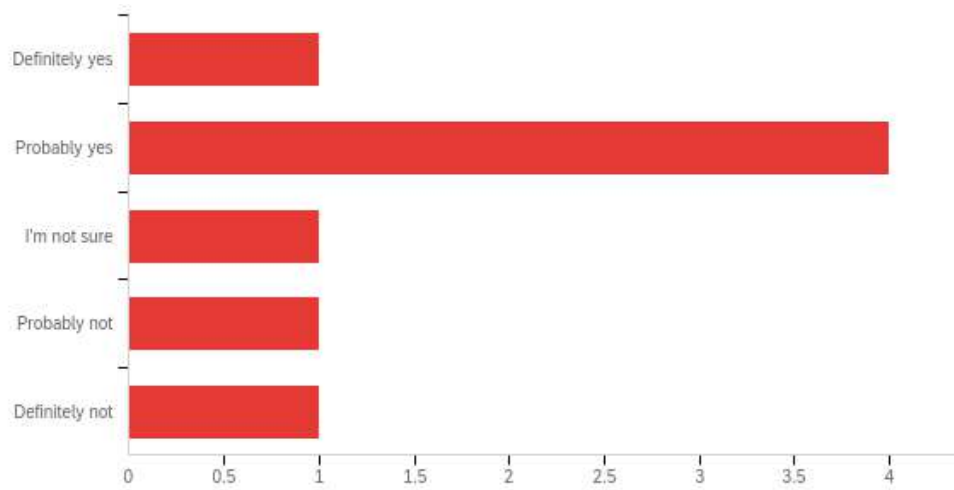
After the MSC raising awareness session, all six (Finland, Estonia, Malta, Georgia, Cyprus and Sweden) received less 'I'm not sure' responses to the question 'if required, can you obtain a betting monitoring report to help your investigation?' when compared to round 1 survey. Notably, however, in the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, two countries (Estonia and Sweden) received more 'I'm not sure' responses when compared to Round 2 survey results. Estonia had the most participants (n=2) out of all six countries with 'I'm not sure' responses.

Estonia



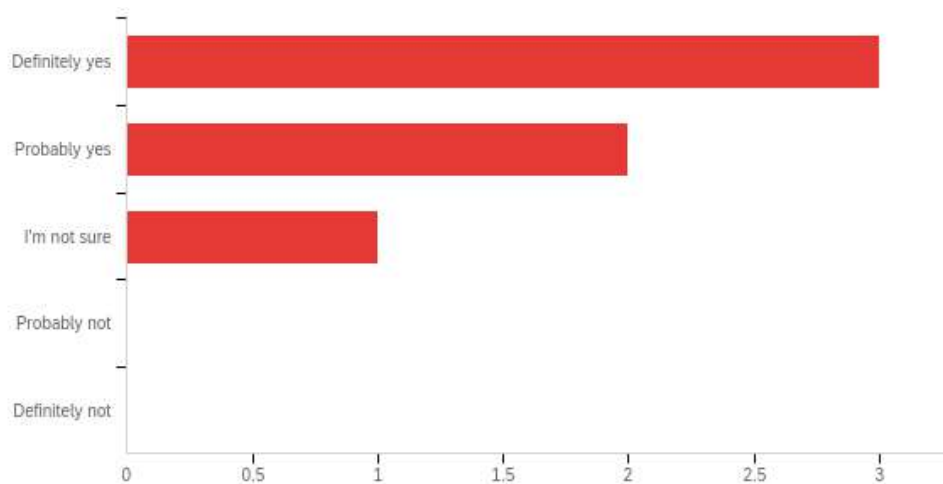
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=4) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=1) participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participant stated 'probably yes' and (n=2) 'I'm not sure'.

Finland



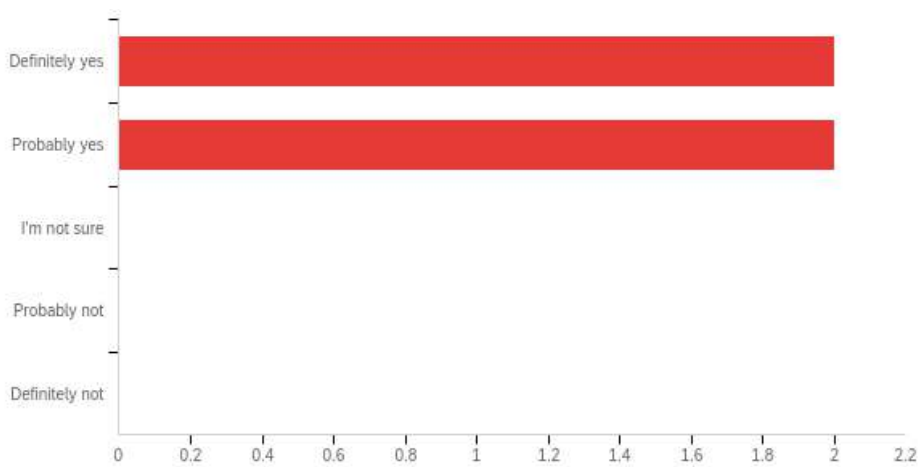
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=10) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participant stated 'definitely yes', (n=4) stated 'probably yes', (n=1) stated 'I'm not sure', (n=1) 'probably not' and (n=1) 'I'm not sure'.

Sweden



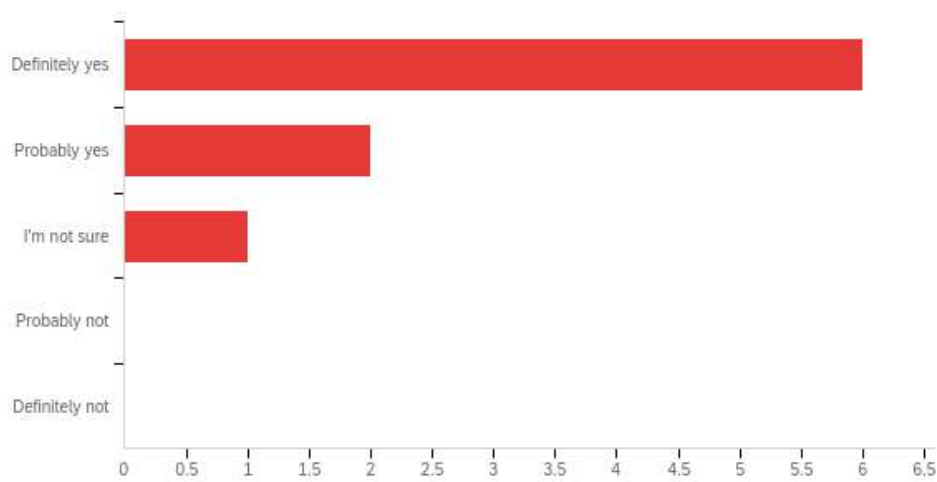
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=7) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, no participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=3) participant stated 'definitely yes', (n=2) stated 'probably yes' and (n=1) stated 'I'm not sure'.

Georgia



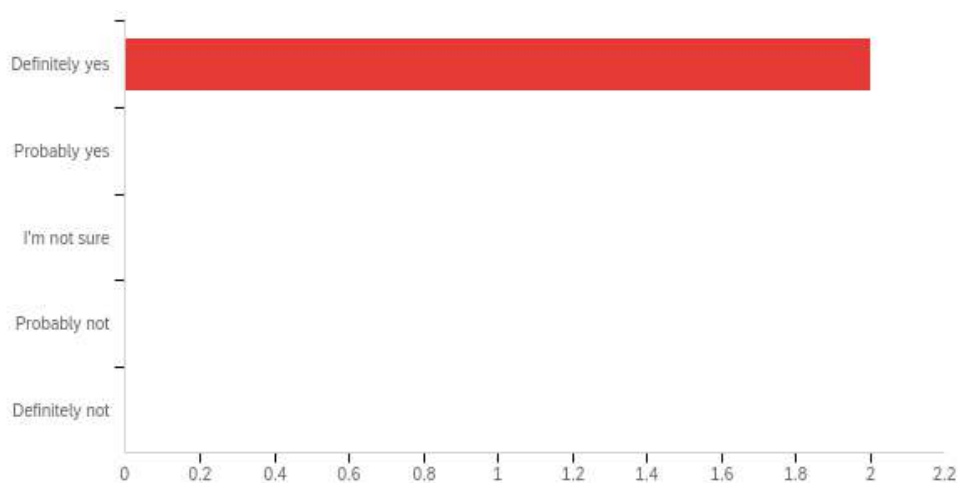
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=7) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, no participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=2) participant stated 'definitely yes' and (n=2) stated 'probably yes'.

Cyprus



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=1) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=1) participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=6) participant stated 'definitely yes', (n=2) stated 'probably yes' and (n=1) stated 'I'm not sure'.

Malta

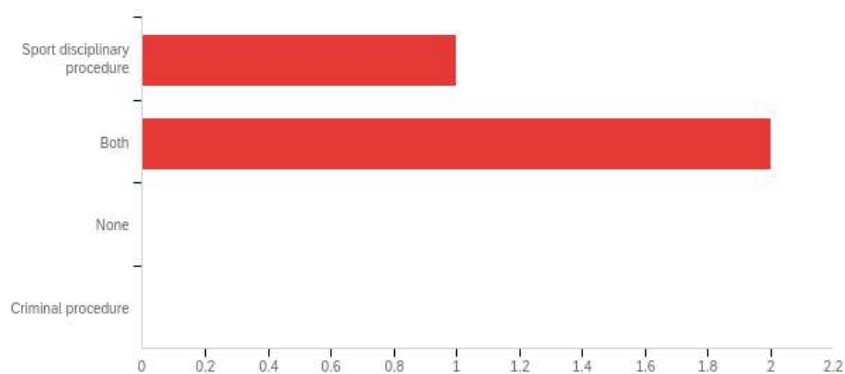


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=11) participants stated 'I'm not sure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participant stated 'I'm not sure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=2) participant stated 'definitely yes'.

Q8.2 - What are the measures in place in your country to protect sports from MSC?

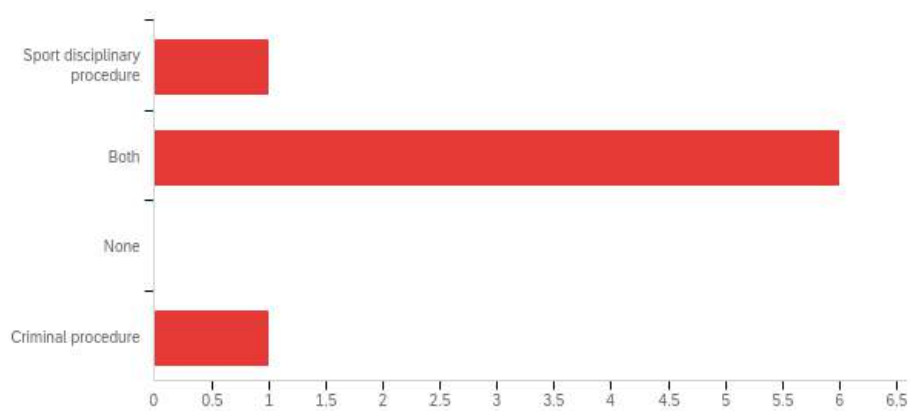
Prior-MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) responses (Georgia) stated there were no measures in place to protect sports from MSC within their country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, no participant stated there was 'none'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=2) participants stated that there was 'none'. These participants were from Georgia (n=1) and Cyprus (n=1).

Estonia



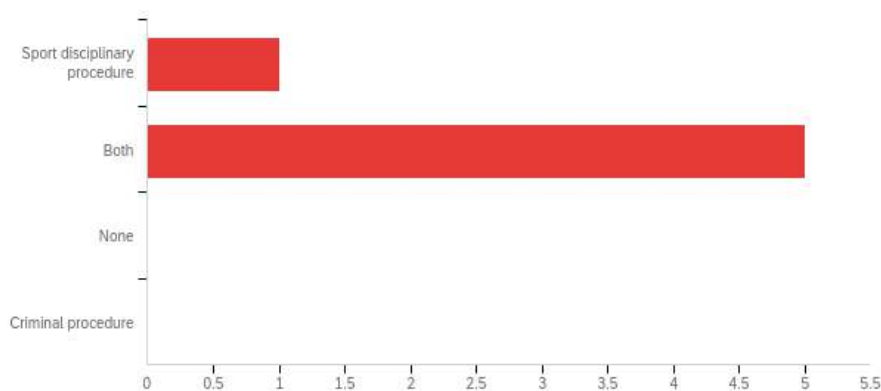
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=7) stated 'both'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=4) participant stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=1) stated 'both'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=2) stated 'both'.

Finland



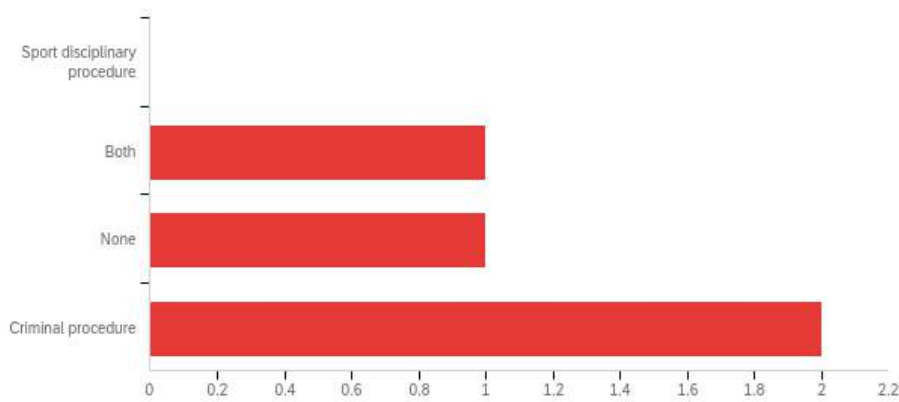
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=23) stated 'both'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=1) participant stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=11) stated 'both'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure', (n=6) stated 'both' and (n=1) stated 'criminal procedure'.

Sweden



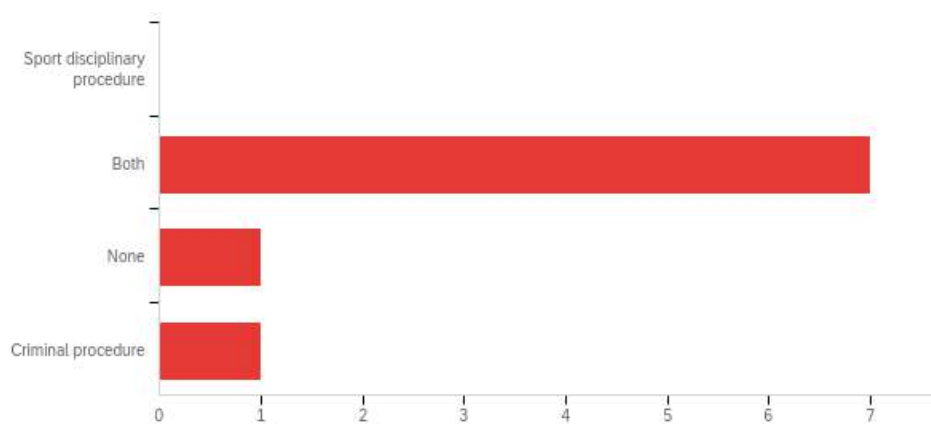
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=19) participants stated 'both' and (n=3) stated 'criminal procedure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=11) participant stated 'both' and (n=3) stated 'sports disciplinary procedure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=5) stated 'both'.

Georgia



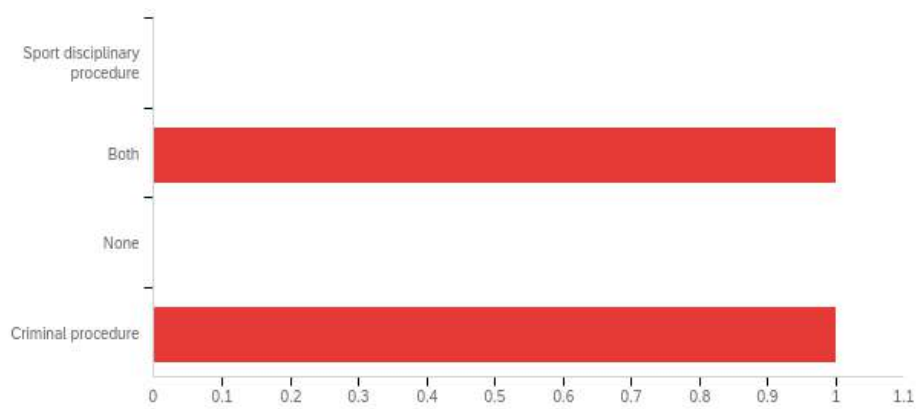
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=2) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=17) stated 'both' and (n=3) stated 'none' and (n=3) stated 'criminal procedure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) participant stated 'both' and (n=1) 'criminal procedure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) stated 'both', (n=1) stated 'none' and (n=2) stated 'criminal procedure'.

Cyprus



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=1) participant stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=18) stated 'both' and (n=3) stated 'criminal procedure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=7) participants stated 'both' and (n=1) stated 'criminal procedure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=7) stated 'both', (n=1) stated 'none' and (n=1) stated 'criminal procedure'.

Malta



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=16) stated 'both' and (n=6) stated 'criminal procedure'. Post MSC raising awareness session, (n=3) participants stated 'sports disciplinary procedure' and (n=2) stated 'criminal procedure'. In the follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, (n=1) stated 'both' and (n=1) stated 'criminal procedure'.

Q10.1 - Below are six general MSC-related statements that refer to your knowledge and awareness

For the following section, this applies (1 = weak agreement / 10 = strong agreement). We analyze mean scores.

Generally speaking, the raising awareness session appears to provide the most positive response (mean) post-MSC raising awareness session. While there also appears to be positive effects in the follow-up post raising awareness (round 3), these appear to be to a lesser extent when compared with post-MSC (round 2) survey responses. It should be noted, however, that survey responses compare different numbers of participants within each of the different rounds (1, 2 & 3). As the surveys progress (1,2,3), participant responses are less. This impacts how we compare and contrast these findings. Moreover, very few participants took part in all three survey rounds. Accordingly, the differences seen within the survey responses might relate to individual differences rather than the effects of the MSC raising awareness session. Below, we present these findings (1 = weak / 10 = strong):

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate *'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC'*. Malta (6.00) rated this the highest and Estonia (4.00) rated this the lowest. This suggests Estonian participants perhaps need more MSC sessions when compared to Maltese participants.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate, *'I feel useless in investigating MSC'*. Georgia (3.75) rated this the highest and both Malta and Sweden (3.00) rated this the

lowest. This suggests that additional sessions focused on investigating MSC are perhaps required within Georgia. Notably, however, these ratings remain relatively low across all six countries. This is a positive finding.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate, *'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'*. Cyprus (3.11) rated this the lowest and Estonia (6.00) rated this the highest. This suggests confidence building sessions are perhaps required in Estonia more than they are in Cyprus.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate, *'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC'*. Both Cyprus and Malta (6.00) rated this the highest and Estonia (4.33) rated this the lowest. This suggests more educational sessions are perhaps required for Estonian participants.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate, *'I think I am good at investigating MSC'*. Both Georgia and Malta (5.50) rated this the highest. Estonia (3.00) rated this the lowest. Again, this suggests that additional sessions are required within Estonia to improve these negative perceptions.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, survey Round 3, participants were asked to rate, *'I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC'*. Malta (2.50) rated this the lowest and Georgia (4.50) rated this the highest. This suggests that more and additional education sessions are required in Georgia over Malta. Notably, however,

the mean score remains low in all six countries. This, again, is a somewhat positive finding.

Estonia

#	Field	Mean Pre-MSC raising awareness session	Mean Post-MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	2.56	5.80	4.00
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	3.56	2.40	3.67
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	4.89	4.40	6.00
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	3.89	6.00	4.33
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	3.67	4.80	3.00
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	4.00	3.80	4.33

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Estonian participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (2.56), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (5.80) post-MSC raising awareness session but decreased to (4.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants were less happy with their knowledge when compared with

the Round 2 survey but more satisfied than prior MSC raising awareness session.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Estonian participants responded to the question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this question (3.56) and this dropped to (2.40) post-MSC raising awareness session, suggesting they felt less useless after the MSC raising awareness session. Notably,

however, this increased (3.67) follow-up post raising awareness session, suggesting participants felt more useless than prior and post- MSC raising awareness session.

Estonian participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored more highly prior raising awareness session (4.89) suggesting that they wanted to be more confident. This reduced to (4.40) post-MSC raising awareness session, suggesting they were more confident post-MSC raising awareness session. Notably, however, this increased (6.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants lost confidence when compared with prior and post- MSC raising awareness session surveys.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Estonian participants were asked: 'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (3.89) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (6.00). This suggests participants had a better grasp post-MSC session. Notably, however, this decreased (4.33) follow-up post raising awareness session and suggests participant felt like they had less of a grasp of what constitutes MSC when compared to Round

2 survey. This remained above the prior MSC raising awareness session score and suggests the awareness raising session had a small positive impact.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Estonian participants were asked: 'I think I am good at investigating MSC' and scored (3.67). This improved to (4.80) post-MSC raising awareness session. Again, suggesting that the MSC session was beneficial to participants. Notably, however, this decreased (3.00) follow-up post raising awareness session and suggests participants felt less confident about investigating MSC when compared with prior and post- MSC raising awareness session.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Estonian participants stated they felt out of their depth (4.00) when investigating MSC. This reduced to (3.80) post-MSC raising awareness session. This suggests participants were perhaps more knowledgeable post-MSC session. This increased (4.33) follow-up post raising awareness session – suggesting participants felt more out of their depth when compared with survey results prior and post- MSC raising awareness session.

Finland

#	Field	Mean Pre-MSC raising awareness session Mean	Mean Post-MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	2.63	4.55	4.38
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	3.41	2.64	3.13
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	4.78	3.27	4.25
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	3.22	5.00	4.38
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	3.44	4.55	3.38
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	4.41	4.09	3.88

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Finnish participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (2.63), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (4.55) post-MSC raising awareness session but decreased (4.38) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants' were less satisfied with their knowledge when compared with post- MSC raising

awareness session but more satisfied with their knowledge when compared with prior MSC raising awareness.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Finnish participants responded to the question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this question (3.41) and this dropped to (2.64) post-MSC raising awareness session, suggesting they felt less useless after the

MSC raising awareness session. Notably, however, this increased (3.13) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants' felt more useless when compared with post-MSC raising awareness session but less useless when compared with prior MSC raising awareness.

Finnish participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored more highly prior raising awareness session (4.78) suggesting that they wanted to be more confident. This reduced to (3.27) post-MSC raising awareness session, suggesting they were more confident post-MSC raising awareness session. Notably, however, this increased (4.25) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful but lost efficacy between Round 2 and Round 3 surveys.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Finnish participants were asked: 'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (3.22) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (5.00). This suggests participants had a better grasp of

what constitutes MSC post-MSC session. This decreased slightly (4.38) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful in the post-follow up session (survey round 3) but to a lesser extent when compared to the Round 2 survey.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Finnish participants were asked: 'I think I am good at investigating MSC' and scored (3.44). This improved to (4.55) post-MSC raising awareness session. Again, suggesting that the MSC session was beneficial to participants. Notably, however, this decreased (3.38) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants felt less 'good' investigating MSC compared with prior-and-post MSC raising awareness session.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Finnish participants stated they felt out of their depth (4.41) when investigating MSC. This reduced to (4.09) post-MSC raising awareness session and again further (3.88) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful in this aspect.

Sweden

#	Field	Mean Pre-MSC raising awareness session Mean	Mean Post- MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow- up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	2.41	4.43	4.50
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	3.14	2.71	3.00
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	3.77	3.93	4.00
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	3.82	5.43	5.50
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	2.55	3.71	3.17
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	4.09	3.29	3.67

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Swedish participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (2.41), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (4.43) post-MSA raising awareness session and again further (4.50) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both round 2 (post) and 3 (follow-up) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Swedish participants responded to the question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this

question (3.14) and this dropped to (2.71) post-MSA raising awareness session, suggesting they felt less useless after the MSC raising awareness session. Notably, however, this increased slightly (3.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful but to a lesser extent when compared with Round 2.

Swedish participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored (3.77) prior-MSA raising awareness session and (3.93) post-MSA raising awareness session. This increased further (4.00) follow-up post raising

awareness session and suggests participants wanted to be more confident investigating MSC. This perhaps suggests that more raising awareness sessions are necessary to increase the confidence of those investigating MSC.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Swedish participants were asked: 'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (3.82) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (5.43) and (5.50) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants had a better grasp of what constitutes MSC after the raising awareness session at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Swedish participants were asked: 'I think I am good at investigating MSC' and scored (2.55). This improved to (3.71) post-MSC

raising awareness session. Again, suggesting that the MSC session was beneficial to participants. This dropped to (3.17) follow-up post raising awareness session, but remained above the prior MSC session score. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful but to a lesser extent when compared to the Round 2 (post awareness) survey.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Swedish participants stated they felt out of their depth (4.09) when investigating MSC. This reduced to (3.29) post-MSC raising awareness session. This suggests participants were perhaps more knowledgeable post-MSC session. Notably, however, this increased slightly (3.67) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful follow-up (round 3) but to a lesser extent than the post-MSC (Round 2) survey.

Georgia

#	Field	Mean Pre- MSC raising awareness session Mean	Mean Post- MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow- up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	2.80	6.00	4.75
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	2.80	3.50	3.75
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	4.52	3.50	5.50
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	3.44	6.00	5.25
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	2.88	5.00	5.50
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	3.52	5.00	4.50

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Georgian participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (2.80), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (6.00) post-MSC raising awareness session but decreasing to (4.75) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) but to a lesser extent follow-up (round 3) when compared to post-MSC (round 2) survey.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Georgian participants responded to the

question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this question (2.80) and this increased to (3.50) post-MSC raising awareness session and again (3.75) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests Georgian participants felt more useless after the MSC raising awareness session at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points. This is perhaps due to the raising awareness session making participants aware of their knowledge limitations.

Georgian participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored more highly prior raising

awareness session (4.52) suggesting that they wanted to be more confident. This reduced to (3.50) post-MSC raising awareness session suggesting they were more confident post-MSC raising awareness session. Notably, this increased to (5.50) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants are less confident in the follow up session when compared with prior (round 1) and post (round 2) survey points. This suggests more MSC sessions are perhaps necessary.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Georgian participants were asked: 'I feel like I have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (3.44) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (6.00). This suggests participants had a better grasp post-MSC session. Notably, however, this reduced to (5.25) follow-up post raising awareness session, but stayed above the prior MSC awareness session score. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful but to a lesser extent when compared to the post MSC (round 2) survey.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Georgian participants were asked: 'I think I am good at investigating MSC' and scored (2.88). This improved to (5.00) post-MSC raising awareness session and again (5.50) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests that the MSC session was beneficial to participants at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Georgian participants stated they felt out of their depth (3.52) when investigating MSC. This increased to (5.00) post-MSC raising awareness session. This perhaps suggests that participants were made aware of their limitations and require more training. This decreased slightly (4.50) follow-up post raising awareness session but remained above the prior MSC awareness session (round 1). Again, this perhaps suggests that more MSC training is necessary to better ensure professionals are trained to respond to MSC.

Cyprus

#	Field	Mean Pre- MSC raising awareness session Mean	Mean Post- MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow- up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	2.76	5.50	5.22
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	4.33	4.25	3.67
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	4.00	4.75	3.11
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	3.38	5.25	6.00
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	3.29	5.00	5.11
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	4.48	3.38	2.67

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Cypriot participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (2.76), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (5.50) post-MSC raising awareness session but decreased slightly (5.22) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) but to a lesser extent follow-up (round 3) when compared to post (round 2) survey.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Cypriot participants responded to the

question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this question (4.33) and this dropped to (4.25) post-MSC raising awareness session and again further (3.67) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants felt less useless after the MSC raising awareness session at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3). This suggests to MSC session was a success.

Cypriot participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored (4.00) prior raising awareness session and (4.75) post-MSC raising awareness session. This perhaps

suggests that participants want further educational sessions and training to be more confident. This decreased (3.11) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants were more confident to investigate MSC follow-up (round 3) when compared with prior (round 1) and post (round 2) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Cypriot participants were asked: 'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (3.38) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (5.25) and (6.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants had a better grasp post-MSC session and again in the follow up. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Cypriot participants were asked: 'I think I am good at investigating MSC' and scored (3.29). This improved to (5.00) post-MSC raising awareness session and (5.11) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Cypriot participants stated they felt out of their depth (4.48) when investigating MSC. This reduced to (3.38) post-MSC raising awareness session and again further (2.67) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session was successful at both post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Malta

#	Field	Mean Pre- MSC raising awareness session Mean	Mean Post- MSC raising awareness session	Mean follow- up post raising awareness session
1	I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC	3.95	4.00	6.00
2	I feel useless in investigating MSC	3.40	3.00	3.00
3	I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC	5.00	5.00	4.00
4	I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC	4.15	4.80	6.00
5	I think I am good at investigating MSC	4.15	3.20	5.50
6	I feel out of my depth when investigating MSC	3.90	3.80	2.50

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Maltese participants responded to the question: 'I am satisfied with my level of knowledge about MSC' and rated this at (3.95), suggesting they were not satisfied. This improved to (4.00) post-MSC raising awareness session and (6.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the MSC raising awareness session was successful at post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Maltese participants responded to the question: 'I feel useless in investigating MSC'. Participants responded to this

question (3.40) and this dropped to (3.00) post-MSC raising awareness session and remained at (3.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggesting participants felt less useless after the MSC raising awareness session (round 2) and retained this perception during the follow up (round 3) session.

Maltese participants were asked: 'I wish I was more confident to investigate MSC'. Participants scored (5.00) prior raising awareness session and (5.00) post-MSC raising awareness session. This suggests the raising awareness session had no effect on this variable. Notably, however, this

dropped (4.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. Suggesting participants were more confident during the follow up (round 3) session when compared with prior (round 1) and post (round 2) survey points.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Maltese participants were asked: 'I feel have a good grasp of what constitutes MSC' and scored lower (4.15) than the post-MSC raising awareness session (4.80) and (6.00) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests participants had a better grasp of what constitutes MSC post-raising awareness session (round 2) and retained perception in the follow up (round 3) session.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Maltese participants were asked: 'I think I

am good at investigating MSC' and scored (4.15). This reduced to (3.20) post-MSC raising awareness session. This perhaps suggests that the MSC session made participants more aware of their limitations. Notably, however, this increased (5.50) during the follow-up (round 3) post raising awareness session. This perhaps suggests participants felt better prepared to investigate MSC.

Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, Maltese participants stated they felt out of their depth (3.90) when investigating MSC. This reduced to (3.80) post-MSC raising awareness session and again further (2.50) follow-up post raising awareness session. This suggests the MSC raising awareness session was successful both at post (round 2) and follow-up (round 3) survey points.

Q10.2 - Below are six specific MSC-related statements that refer to your knowledge and awareness.

Within this section, we present the mean scores (1 = weak agreement / 10 = strong agreement).

Responding to the question (1), *'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity'* Cyprus (6.11) scored the highest. Georgia and Sweden (5.00) scored joint lowest. This suggests additional training is required in Georgia and Sweden over Cyprus.

Responding to the question (2), *'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)'* Estonia (5.67) scored the highest. Finland (4.11) scored the lowest. This suggests additional sessions ought to be offered in Finland to help individuals investigate MSC-related criminal cases.

Responding to the question (3), *'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC'* Sweden (5.50) scored the highest. Estonia (3.67) scored the lowest. This suggests additional sessions ought to be offered in Estonia to help individuals investigate betting MSC-related cases.

Responding to the question (4), *'I am certain that I have the skills to work with*

whistleblowers to investigate MSC' Malta (5.50) scored the highest and Estonia (3.33) scored the lowest. This suggests additional sessions ought to be offered in Estonia to help whistleblower cases.

Responding to the question (5), *'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC'* Georgia (5.00) scored the highest and Finland (2.63) scored the lowest. This suggests additional sessions ought to be offered in Finland to help individuals improve their knowledge related to virtual currencies.

Responding to the question (6), *'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly'* Cyprus (5.78) scored the highest and Georgia (4.25) scored the lowest. This suggests additional sessions ought to be offered in Georgia to help individuals within the successful collaboration to investigate MSC cases.

Notably, Estonia scored the lowest on two out of six questions (Q3 & Q4). Cyprus scored the highest on two out of six questions (Q1 & Q6)

Estonia

#	Field	Mean post awareness	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	5.67	
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	5.67	
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	3.67	
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	3.33	
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	3.33	
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	5.67	

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 5.67.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 5.67.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 3.67.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 3.33.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 3.33.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 5.67.

Finland

#	Field	Mean post awareness	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	5.50	
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	4.13	
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	4.13	
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	4.38	
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	2.63	
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	4.38	

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 5.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 4.13.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 4.13.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 4.38.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 2.63.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 4.38.

Sweden

#	Field	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	5.00
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	4.83
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	5.50
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	4.00
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	3.33
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	5.33

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 5.00.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 4.83.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 5.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 4.00.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 3.33.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 5.33.

Georgia

#	Field	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	5.00
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	4.75
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	5.00
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	4.25
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	5.00
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	4.25

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 5.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 4.75.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 5.00.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 4.25.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 5.00.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 4.25.

Cyprus

#	Field	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	6.11
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	5.33
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	5.22
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	5.22
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	3.67
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	5.78

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 6.11.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 5.33.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 5.22.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 5.22.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 3.67.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 5.78.

Malta

#	Field	Mean follow-up post raising awareness session
1	I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity	5.50
2	I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering).	5.00
3	I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC.	4.50
4	I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC.	5.50
5	I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC.	4.50
6	I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly.	5.00

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I can recognize a threat against sport integrity' 5.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I can investigate MSC-related criminal offences (e.g. corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering)' 5.00.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I can properly investigate betting in relation to MSC' 4.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am certain that I have the skills to work with whistleblowers to investigate MSC' 5.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am confident that I have sufficient knowledge of virtual currencies to investigate MSC' 4.50.

Mean follow-up post raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated 'I am sure that I am capable of collaborating with multiple stakeholders to investigate MSC properly' 5.00.

Q11.1 - Use the slider below to indicate how prevalent you think MSC is

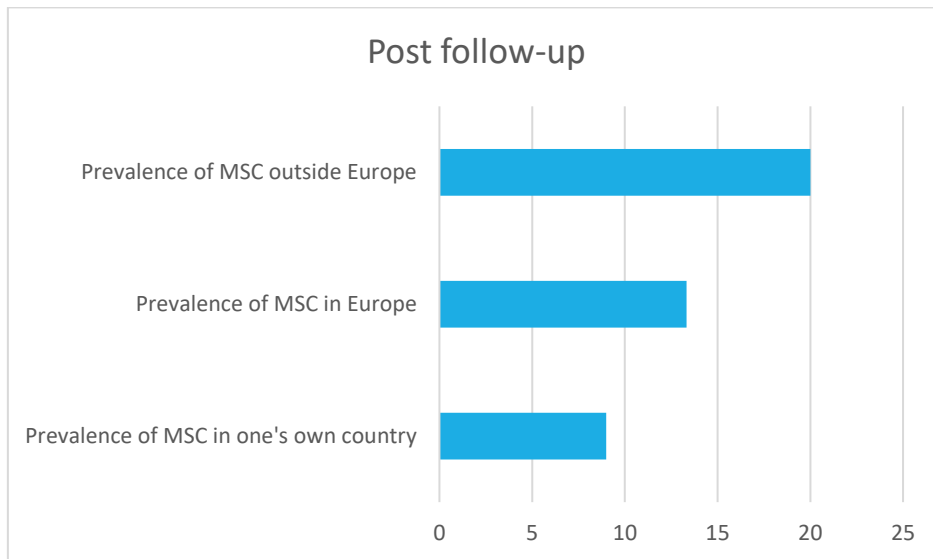
Most countries witnessed improvements in their perception of the prevalence of MSC post-MSC raising awareness session at all three points: (1) outside Europe; (2) Europe; and (3) own country. The only two countries not to witness these improvements were Sweden and Cyprus. Sweden perceived the prevalence of MSC outside of Europe, in Europe and within Sweden to be less than stated in round 1 survey prior-MSC raising awareness session. Cyprus perceived the prevalence of MSC in Europe and within Cyprus to be less than what was stated in round 1 survey prior-MSC raising awareness session. Most countries (apart from Cyprus) perceived the prevalence of MSC to be greater outside and in Europe than within their own country. Cyprus perceived the prevalence of MSC in their own country to be greater than in Europe but less than outside of Europe. Almost all countries (apart from Georgia) perceived MSC to be greatest outside of Europe. Cyprus perceived the prevalence of MSC to be the greatest within their own country when

compared to the other five countries. Sweden perceived the prevalence of MSC within their own country to be the lowest when compared with the other five countries.

Post follow-up raising awareness session, Estonia, Finland and Sweden rate the prevalence of MSC greatest outside of Europe, followed by inside Europe. Prevalence of MSC in their own country was perceived to be the lowest. Cyprus and Georgia rate the prevalence of MSC the greatest outside of Europe. This is followed within their own country. The prevalence of MSC inside Europe is considered the lowest. In contrast, Malta rate the prevalence of MSC the joint greatest in their own country and in Europe. The prevalence of MSC outside of Europe is considered to be the lowest. Again, these findings should be treated with caution, with some countries e.g., Estonia (n=3) and Malta (n=2) having very low response rates.

Estonia

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)

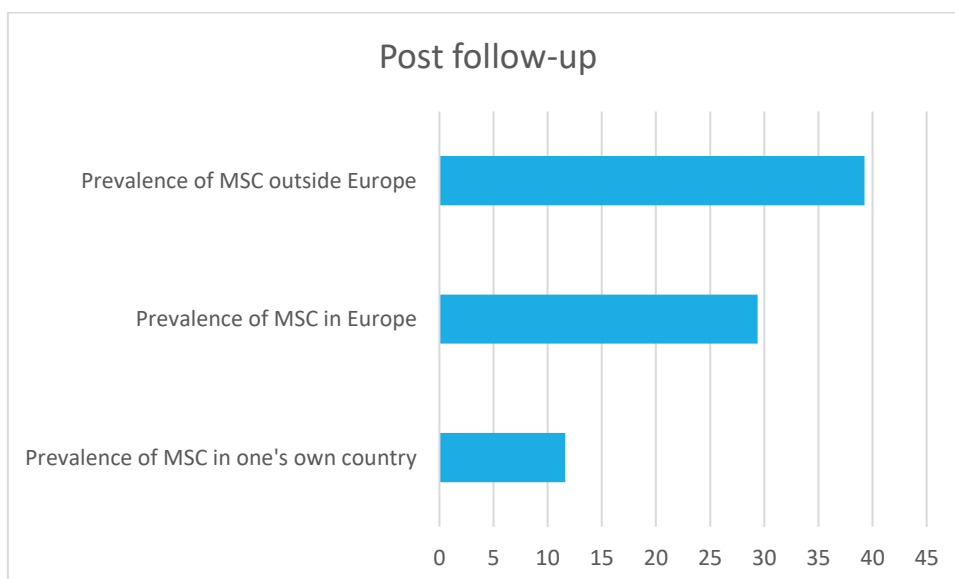


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Estonia were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Estonia rated MSC prevalence 45,00 outside of Europe, 27,56 in Europe and 24,56 in their own country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, there

was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 57,80, in Europe 47,20 and in their own country 41,00. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Estonian participants rated MSC prevalence 20,00 outside of Europe, 13,33 in Europe and in 9,00 their own country.

Finland

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)

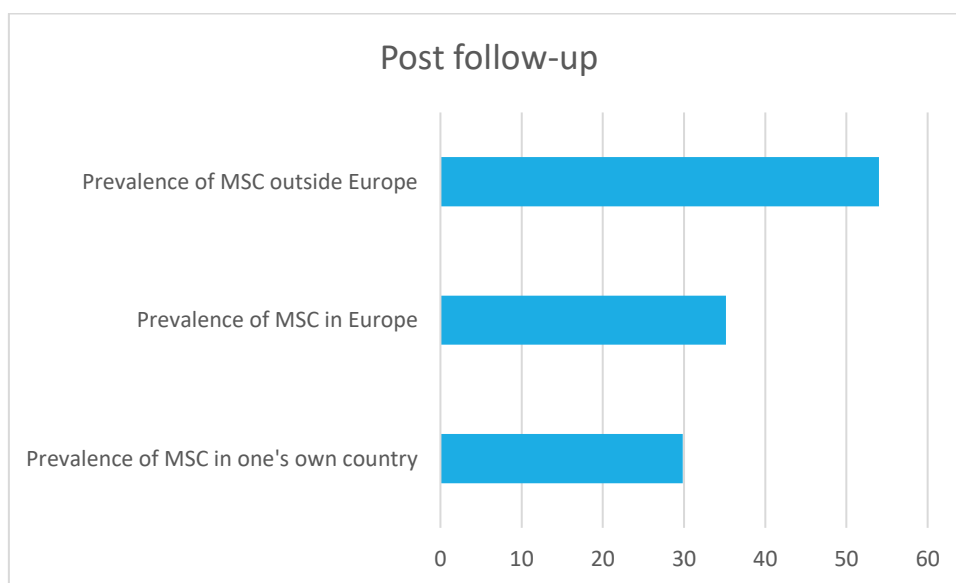


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Finland were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Finland rated MSC prevalence 43,59 outside of Europe, 32,59 in Europe and 18,07 in their own country. Post-MSC

raising awareness session, there was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 67,27, in Europe 58,00 and in their own country 39,91. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Finnish participants rated MSC prevalence and 39,25 outside of Europe, 29,38 in Europe 11,63 in their own country.

Sweden

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)

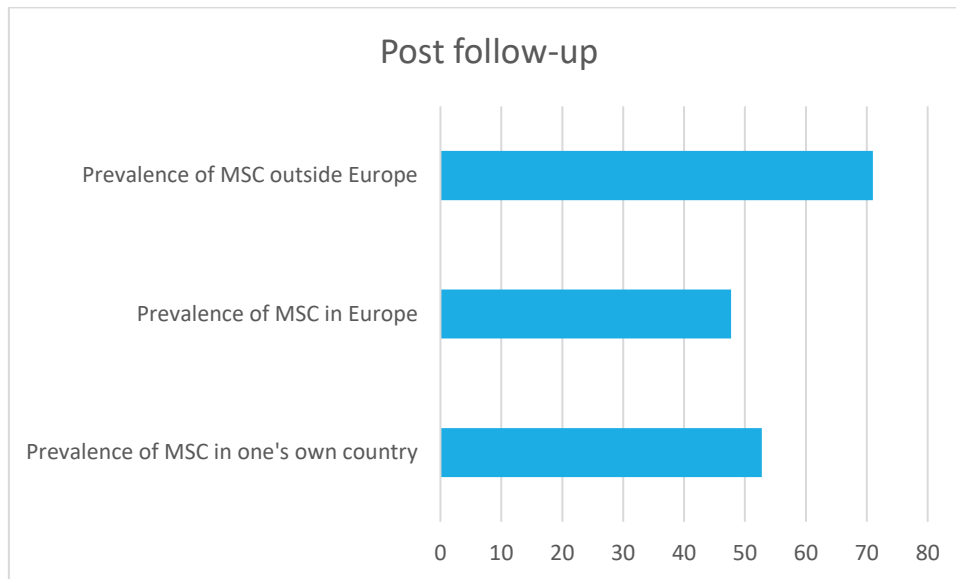


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Sweden were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Sweden rated MSC prevalence 49,32 outside of Europe, 34,91 in Europe and 25,45 in their own country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, there

was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 38,15, in Europe 23,85 and in their own country 16,69. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Swedish participants rated MSC prevalence 54,00 outside of Europe, 35,17 in Europe and 29,83 in their own country.

Georgia

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)

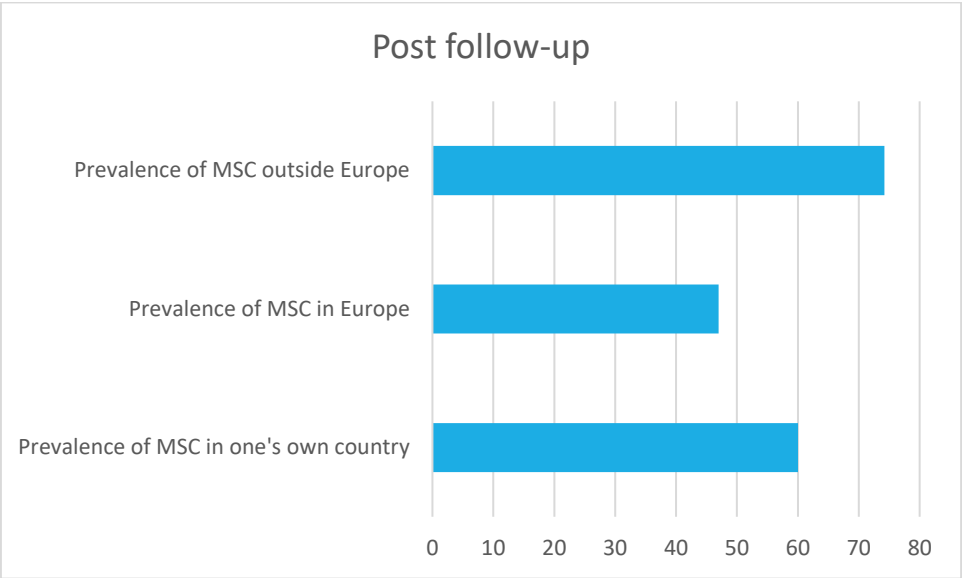


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Georgia were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Georgia rated MSC prevalence 61,88 outside of Europe, 52,04 in Europe and 31,96 in their own country. Post-MSC

raising awareness session, there was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 63,50, in Europe 77,25 and in their own country 46,75. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Georgian participants rated MSC prevalence 71,00 outside of Europe, 47,75 in Europe and 52,75 in their own country.

Cyprus

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)

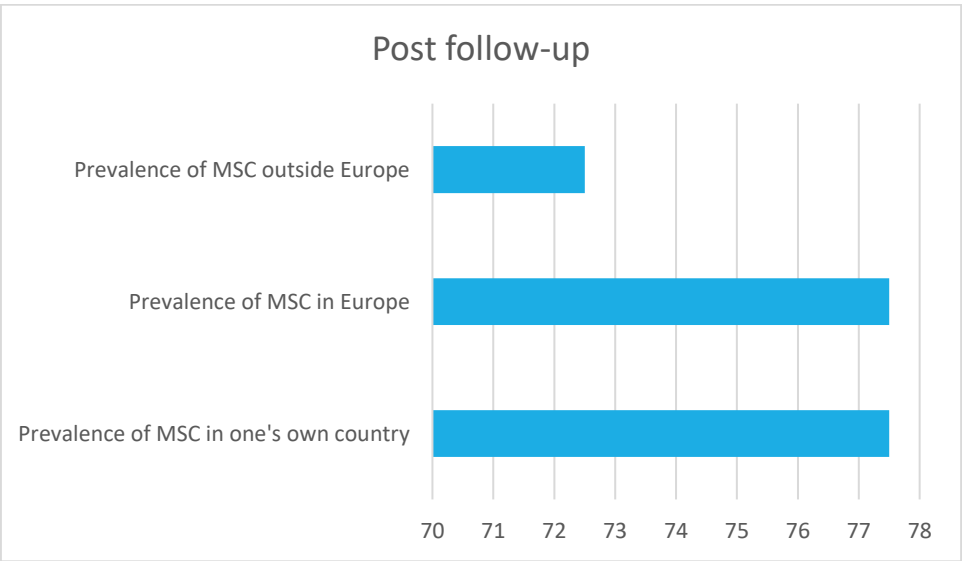


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Cyprus were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Cyprus rated MSC prevalence 66,95 outside of Europe, 61,10 in Europe and 63,62 in their own country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, there

was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 71,63, in Europe 57,13 and in their own country 63,00. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Cypriot participants rated MSC prevalence 74,22 outside of Europe, 47,00 in Europe and 60,00 in their own country.

Malta

(0% means no competition is affected, 100% means all sport competitions are affected)



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants in Malta were asked to rate their perception of MSC prevalence outside Europe, in Europe and in their own country. Prior to the session, Malta rated MSC prevalence 69,47 outside of Europe, 59,68 in Europe and 59,21 in their own country. Post-MSC raising awareness session, there

was an improvement in the perception of prevalence of MSC outside of Europe 72,80, in Europe 71,40 and in their own country 59,60. Post follow-up raising awareness session, Maltese participants rated MSC prevalence 72,50 outside of Europe, 77,50 in Europe and 77,50 in their own country.

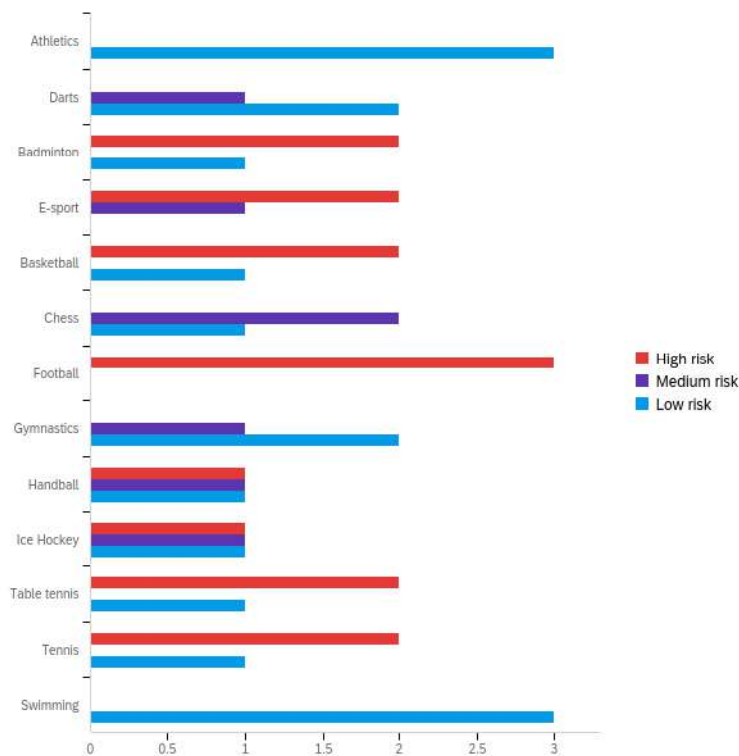
Q11.2 - Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipulation?

Five countries (Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Cyprus and Malta) rate football the highest risk to MSC. Sweden rated both football and E-sports as the most at risk sports. These findings are similar to both round 1 and 2

survey results whereby football was also considered the most at risk sport to MSC. Again, participant numbers must be considered, with less participants within each round of surveys.

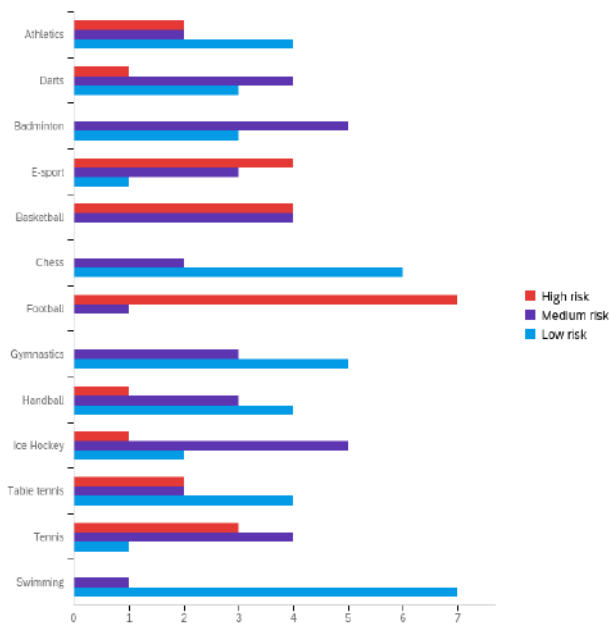
Estonia

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



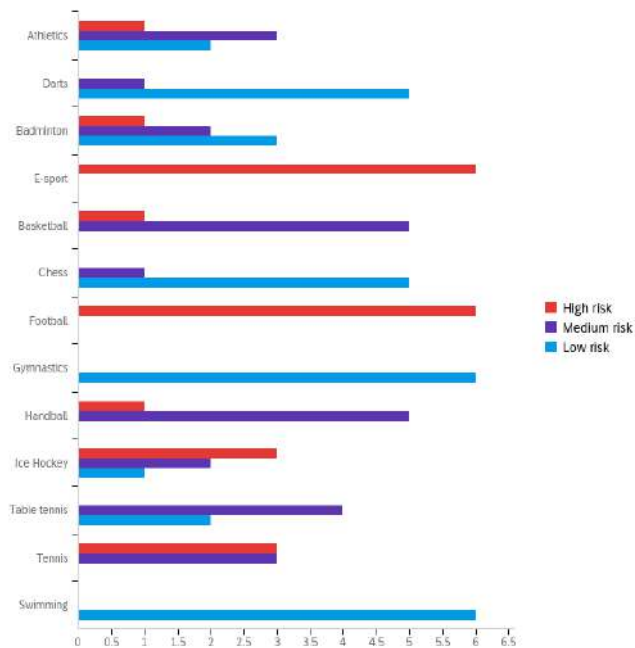
Finland

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



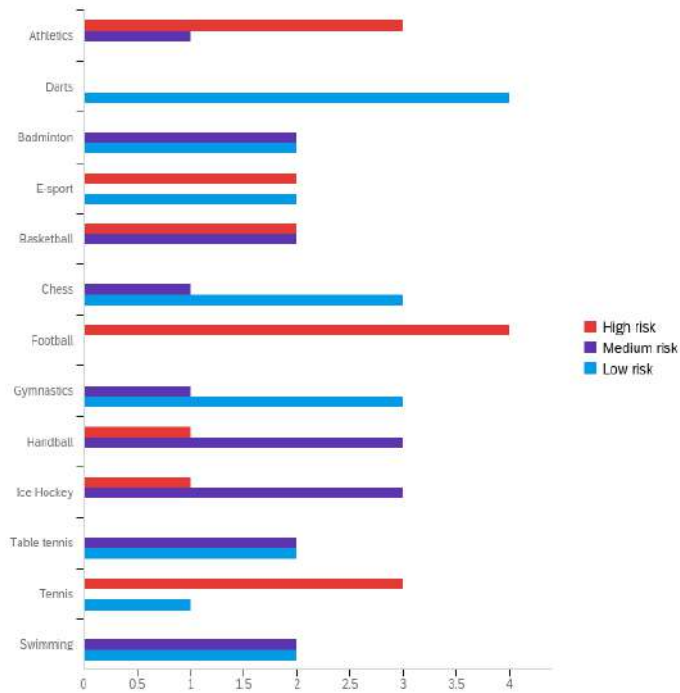
Sweden

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



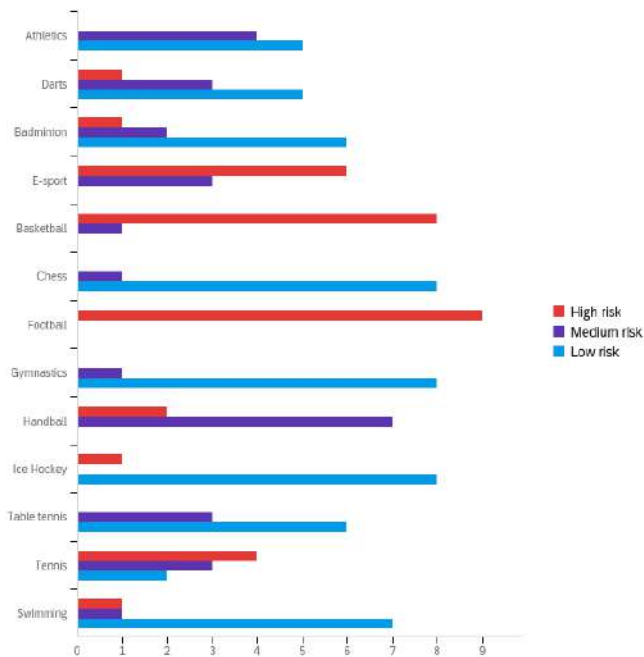
Georgia

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



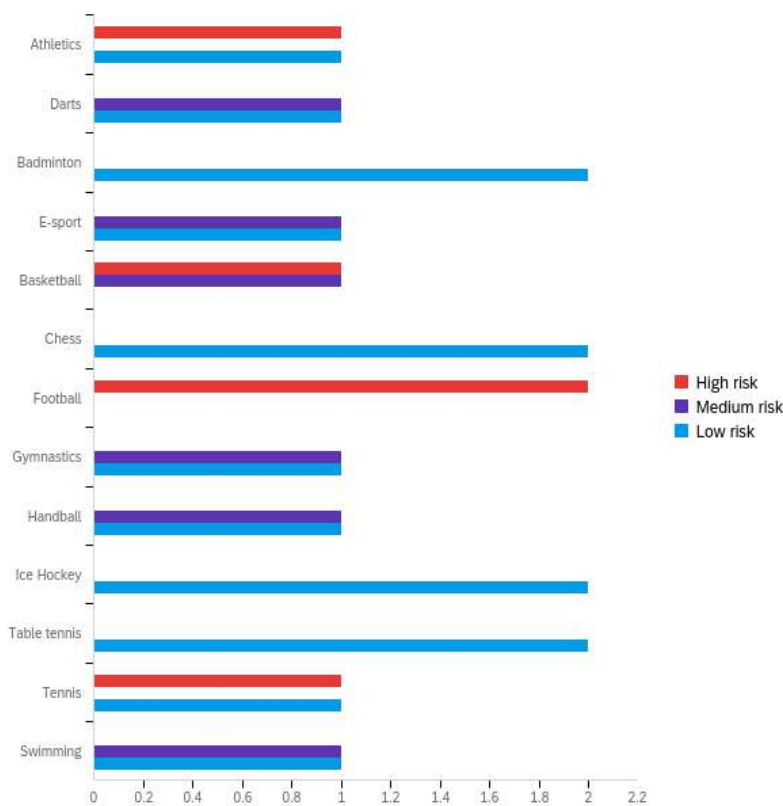
Cyprus

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



Malta

Which sports in your country do you think are most prone to sports manipula...



Q11.3 - Which level of athletes or players do you think are the most targeted for MSC?

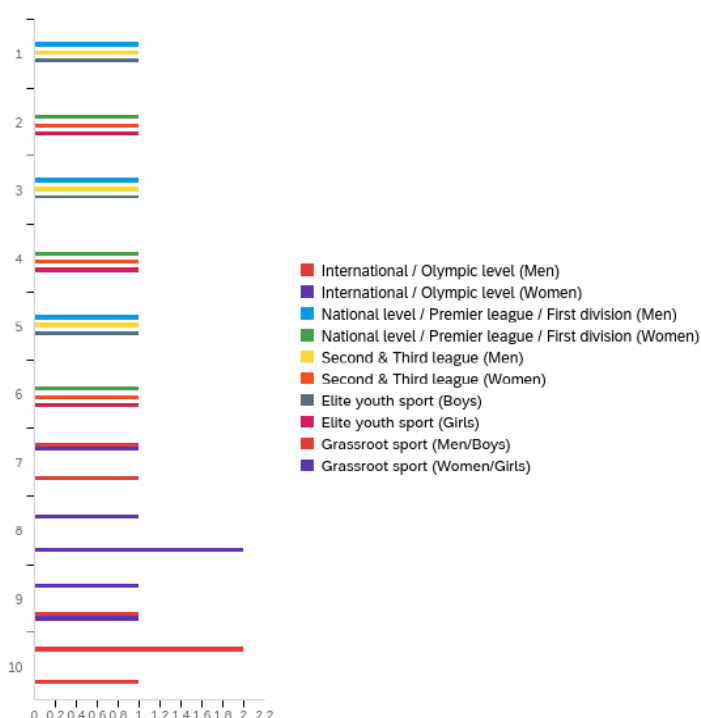
Follow-up post raising awareness session, Sweden (83.33%), Finland (62.50%) and Cyprus (55.56%) though Second & Third league (Men) were most targeted for MSC. Malta rated National level / Premier league / First division (Men) and National level / Premier league / First division (Women) were the most at risk from MSC. Estonia rated National level / Premier league / First division (Men), Second & Third league (Men) and Elite youth sport (Boys) the most at risk. Finally, Georgia rated National level / Premier league / First division (Men), Second & Third league (Men), Elite youth sport (Boys) and Elite youth sport (Girls) at most at risk from MSC.

This is compared to post-MSC raising awareness session, where Estonia (80%)

and Malta (80%) perceived National level / Premier league / First division (Men) to be the most prone to sports manipulation. Finland (63,64%), Sweden (76,92), Cyprus (62,50%) and Georgia (75,00%) perceived second & Third league (Men) to be most prone to sports manipulation. Moreover, further comparisons can be drawn from survey round 1 pre-MSC raising awareness session, where three countries (Georgia (28%), Cyprus (61,90%) & Malta (63.16%) perceived National level / Premier league / First division (Men) to be the most as risk of being targeted for MSC and three countries (Sweden (68,18%), Finland (51,85%) and Estonia (66,67%) perceived Second & Third league (Men) were most at risk of being targeted for MSC.

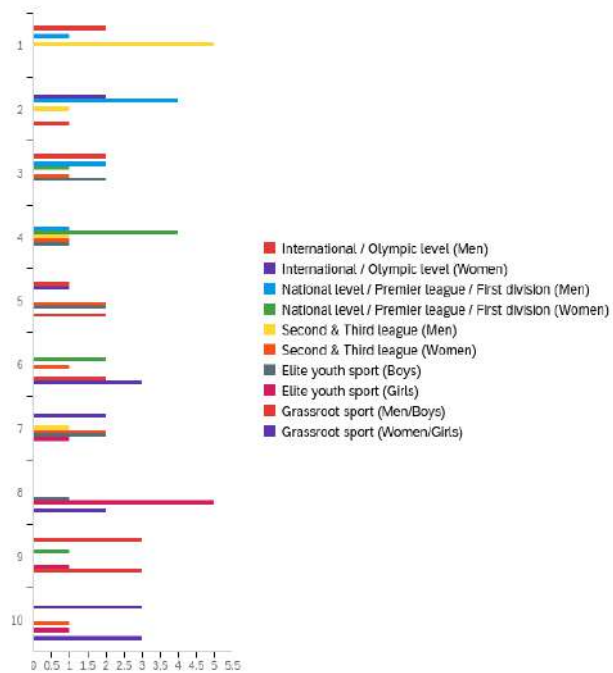
Estonia

(1 = most at risk)



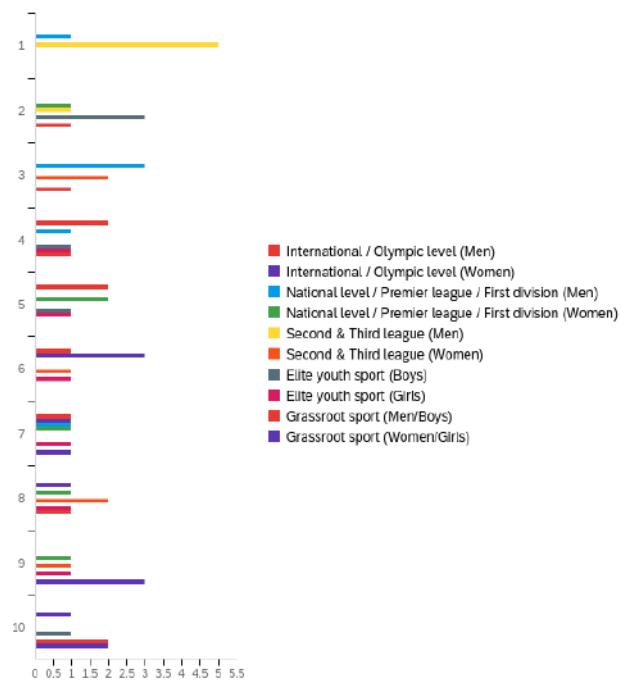
Finland

(1 = most at risk)



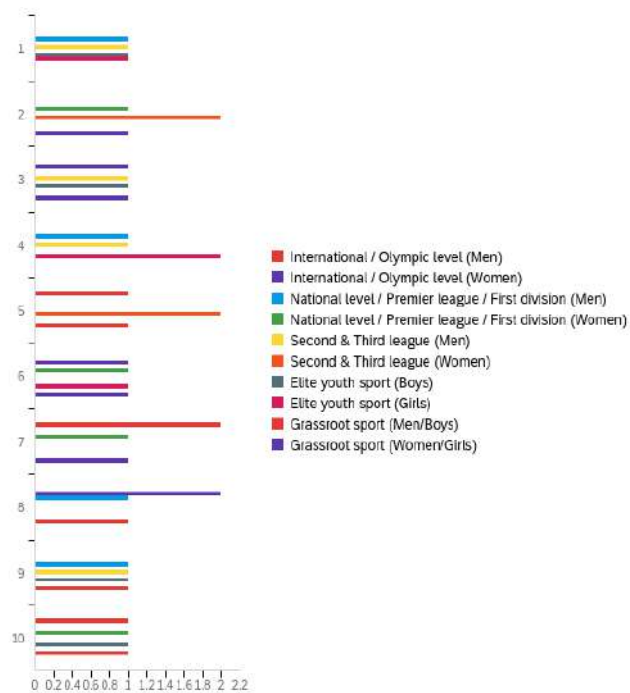
Sweden

(1 = most at risk)



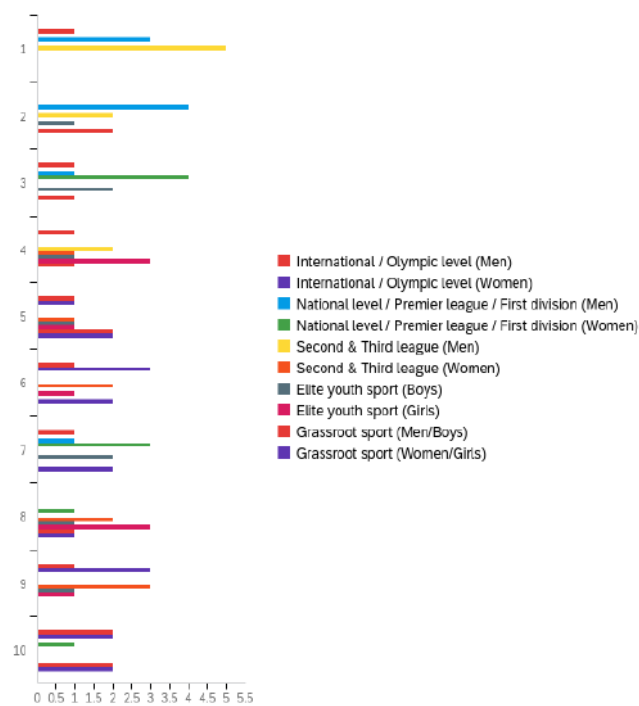
Georgia

(1 = most at risk)



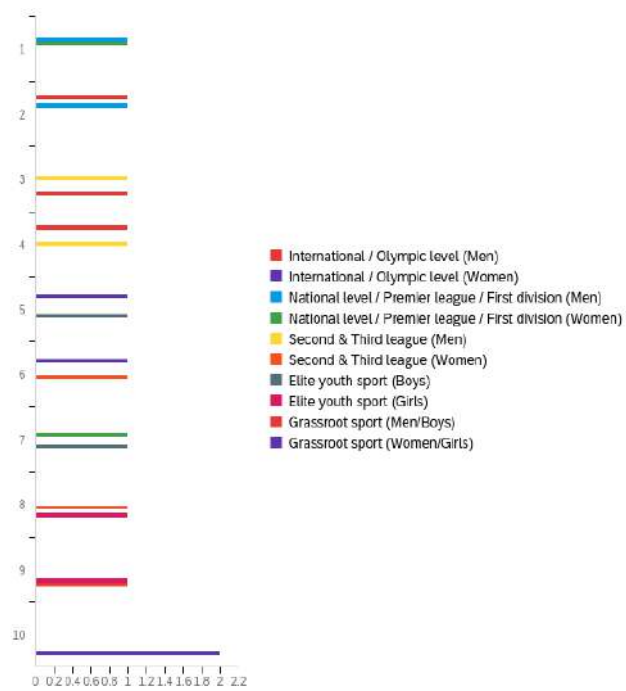
Cyprus

(1 = most at risk)



Malta

(1 = most at risk)



Q11.4 – In your country, how effective are the laws: (1) investigate MSC; (2) TO Prosecute MSC?

For the section below, the following applies (1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective). We analyze mean scores.

According to mean score, out of all six countries, Estonia rated their laws the least effective to investigate (2.67) and prosecute (1.67) MSC cases. Sweden rated their laws

the second least effective to investigate (3.00) and prosecute (3.50) MSC cases.

Malta rated their laws the most effective to investigate (8.50) and prosecute (8.50) MSC cases. Again, participant numbers ought to be noted, with Malta having just (n=2) participants respond to these questions.

Estonia

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	2.00	3.00	2.67	0.47	0.22	3
2	to prosecute MSC?	1.00	2.00	1.67	0.47	0.22	3

Finland

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	3.00	9.00	5.75	2.05	4.19	8
2	to prosecute MSC?	3.00	9.00	5.25	2.05	4.19	8

Sweden

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.15	1.33	6
2	to prosecute MSC?	1.00	8.00	3.50	2.29	5.25	6

Georgia

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	5.00	7.00	5.75	0.83	0.69	4
2	to prosecute MSC?	5.00	6.00	5.25	0.43	0.19	4

Cyprus

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	2.00	8.00	5.44	1.57	2.47	9
2	to prosecute MSC?	2.00	8.00	5.00	1.56	2.44	9

Malta

(1 = Not at all effective; 10 = very effective)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	to investigate MSC?	8.00	9.00	8.50	0.50	0.25	2
2	to prosecute MSC?	8.00	9.00	8.50	0.50	0.25	2

Q12.1 - In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country?

Within this section, (1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant). Below, we analyze mean scores.

Follow-up post raising awareness session, countries were asked how significant betting activity was in their country. Analyzing means scores, Cyprus (8.67) perceived betting activity the greatest. This was followed by Malta (8.50), Georgia (7.25) and Sweden (7.00). Finland (5.75) and Estonia (3.33) perceived betting activity the lowest within their own country.

Although sample sizes are small (e.g., Malta (n = 2)), we can compare the follow-up post raising awareness session finding to the Post-MSC raising awareness session findings. In the main, these findings

remained fairly consistent with Cyprus (8.25 - Post-MSC raising awareness session) and (8.67 - follow-up post raising) rating betting activity the greatest within their own country.

One notable drop in perception was in Finland. Follow-up post raising awareness session, Finland rated betting activity as (5.75). This is compared with (7.55) Post-MSC raising awareness session. This is perhaps due to differences within participant numbers in both survey rounds. Follow-up post raising awareness session, Finland had (n=8) and this was compared to (n=11) follow-up post raising session. Thus, differences in perceptions are perhaps due to variables.

Estonia

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country? 1 = Not at all significant; 10 = Very significant	1.00	5.00	3.33	1.70	2.89	3

Finland

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country?	3.00	8.00	5.75	1.71	2.94	8

1 = Not at all significant;
10 = Very significant

Sweden

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country? 1 = Not at all significant; 10 = Very significant	5.00	9.00	7.00	1.53	2.33	6

Georgia

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country? 1 = Not at all significant; 10 = Very significant	1.00	10.00	7.25	3.70	13.69	4

Cyprus

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country? 1 = Not at all significant; 10 = Very significant	5.00	10.00	8.67	1.83	3.33	9

Malta

(1 = Not at all significant; 10 = very significant)

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	In your opinion, how significant is betting activity in your country? 1 = Not at all significant; 10 = Very significant	8.00	9.00	8.50	0.50	0.25	2

Q13.1 - Which of these stakeholders do you think to play the most crucial role in tackling sport manipulation?

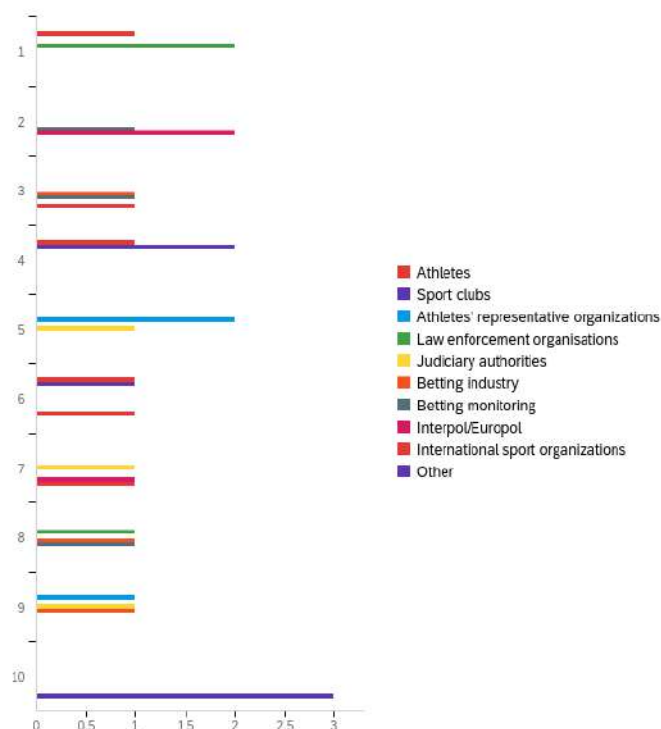
Follow-up post raising awareness session, Estonia (66.67%) and Georgia (50%) thought Law enforcement organizations play the most crucial role in tackling MSC. In Sweden (50%) of rated the betting Industry, in Finland (50%) rated betting monitoring and Malta (50%) rated Interpol/Europol and Athletes (50%) play the most crucial role in tackling MSC. Finally, in Cyprus, Sport clubs/Judiciary authorities (33.33%) were identified to play the most crucial role in tackling MSC.

These findings are in contrast to Post-MSC raising awareness session where Georgia perceived that athletes (50%) and law

enforcement (50%) play the most crucial role in tackling sports manipulation. Cyprus also identified law enforcement (37,50%) and sports clubs (25%). Sweden identified athletes (41,67%) and the betting industry (33.33%). Finland identified sports clubs (27,27), athletes (18.18%), law enforcement (18,18%) and the betting industry (18,18%). Malta identified Interpol/Europol (40%), law enforcement (20%), Judiciary authorities and betting monitoring and Estonia identified international sport organizations (80%) and athletes (20%) to play the most crucial role in tackling sports manipulation.

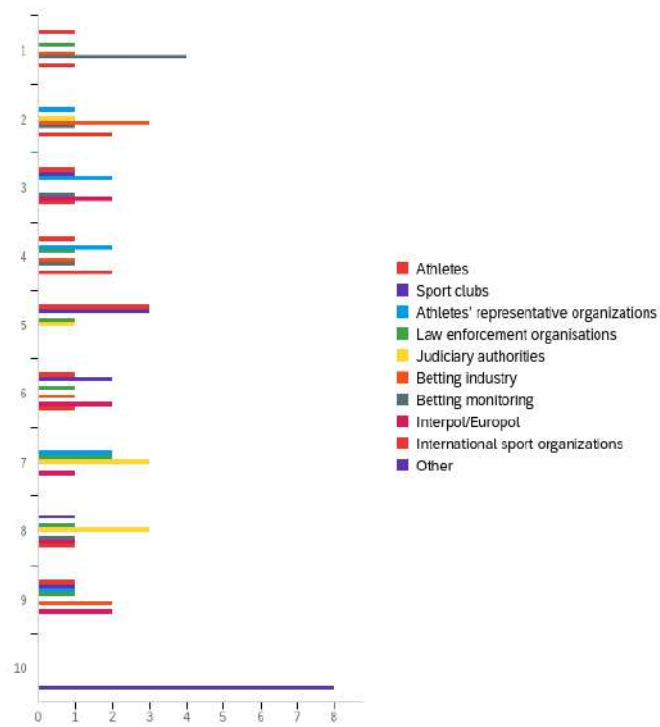
Estonia

(1st rank = most important)



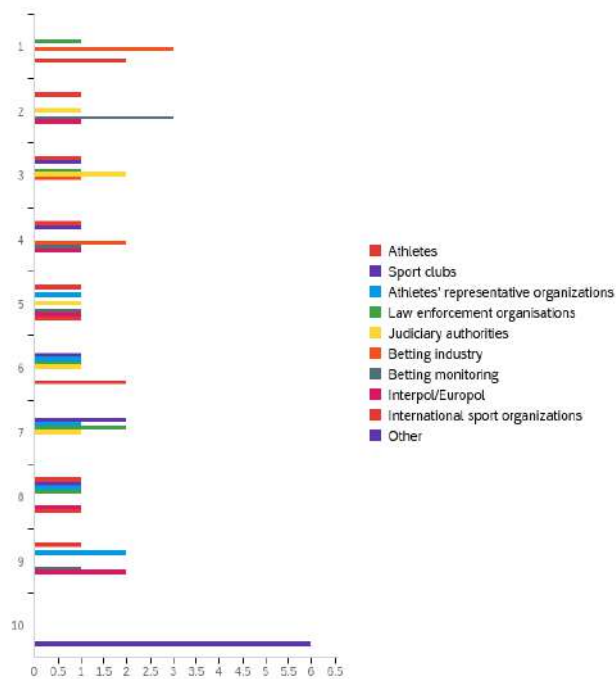
Finland

(1st rank = most important)



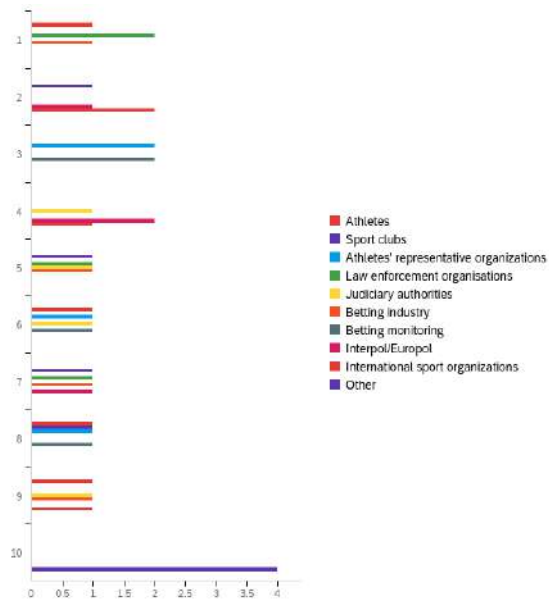
Sweden

(1st rank = most important)



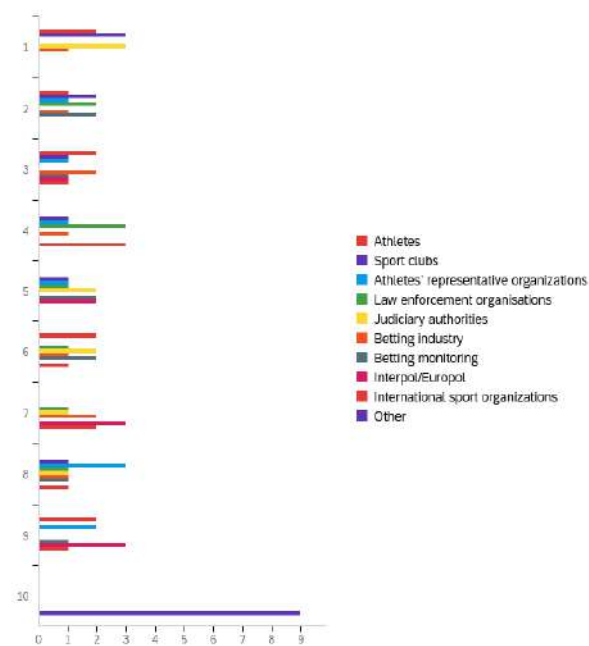
Georgia

(1st rank = most important)



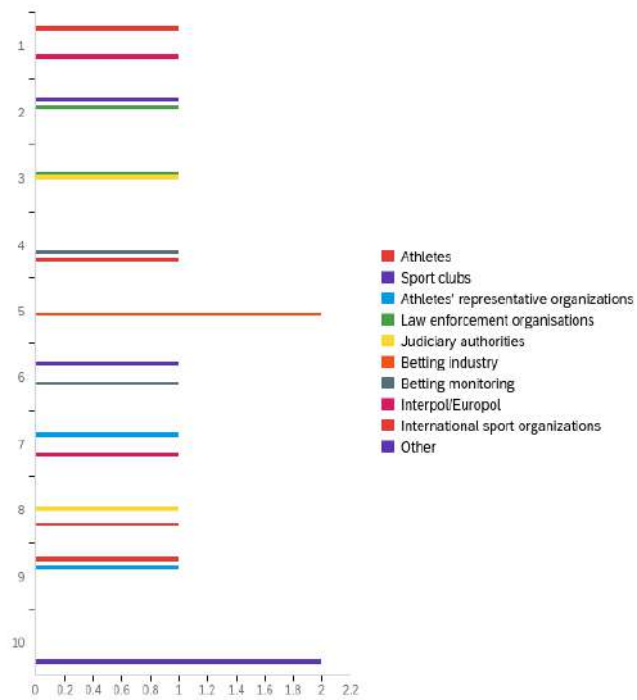
Cyprus

(1st rank = most important)



Malta

(1st rank = most important)



Q14.1 - How likely are you to recommend a career in investigating MSC to a friend or colleague?

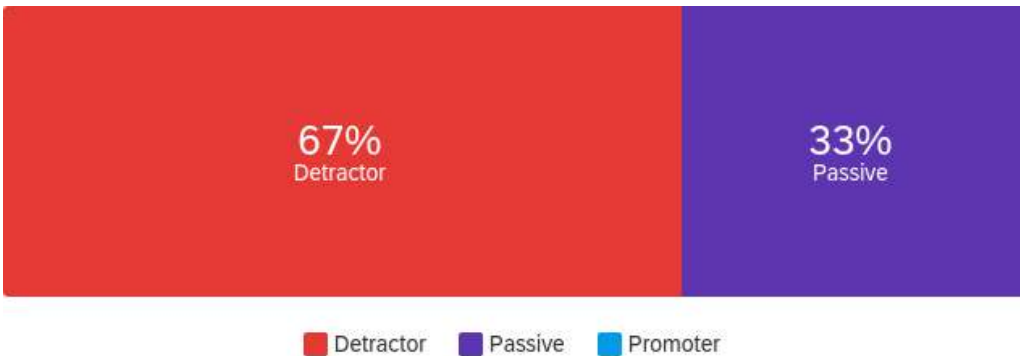
When comparing the round 1 survey and round 2 responses pre-MSC and post-MSC raising awareness session, Malta, Sweden and Finland had more promoters and less detractors. For these three countries, this meant participants were more likely to recommend a career investigating MSC. Georgia had more promoters and no detractors so were most likely to recommend a career. Notably, however, they only had four participants. Thus, this claim ought to be treated with caution. Cyprus had less promoters and less detractors, with more passive responses. Finally, Estonia had less promoters and more detractors which meant participants were less likely to recommend a career investigating MSC post-MSC raising awareness session.

When comparing the current findings (the follow-up post raising awareness session) with round 2 (post-MSC raising awareness session), Estonia, Finland and Cyprus had more detractors and less promoters. This

meant participants within these three countries were less likely to recommend a career investigating MSC follow-up post raising awareness session when compared with the post-MSC raising awareness session. The situation in Sweden, Georgia and Malta is more confusing, with each of these countries having more detractors and more promoters.

When comparing the current findings (the follow-up post raising awareness session) with round 1 (pre-MSC raising awareness session), Estonia had more detractors, meaning participants were less likely to recommend a career. Finland and Cyprus had less detractors but less promoters. This means participants were more unsure whether they would recommend a career in MSC. Sweden and Malta both had less detractors and more promoters. This means participants were more likely to recommend a career investigating MSC. The situation is Georgia is more confusing with more detractors and more promoters.

Estonia



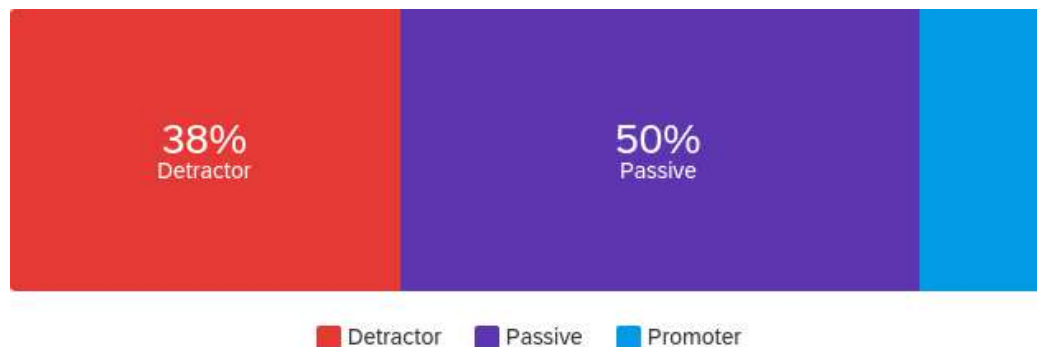
Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was

that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session,

Estonia were 56% as detractors, 11% passive and 33% as promoters. Post-MSC raising awareness session, 60% were detractors, 30% were passive and 20% were

promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness session 67% were detractors and 33% were passive.

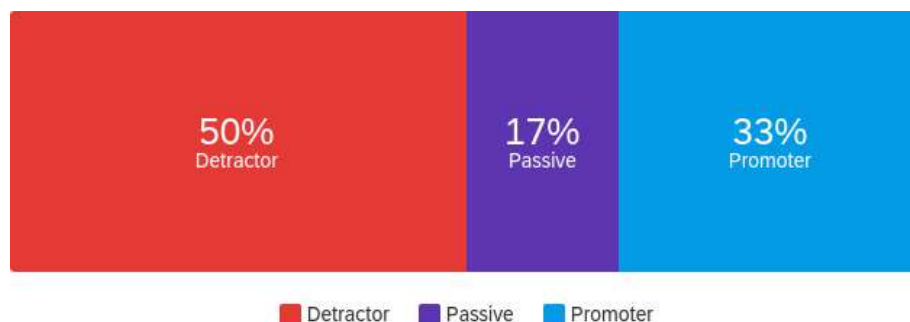
Finland



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session, Finland were 48% as detractors, 37% passive and 15% as promoters. Post-MSC

raising awareness session, 27% were detractors, 45% were passive and 27% were promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness session 38% were detractors, 50% were passive and 12% were promoters.

Sweden

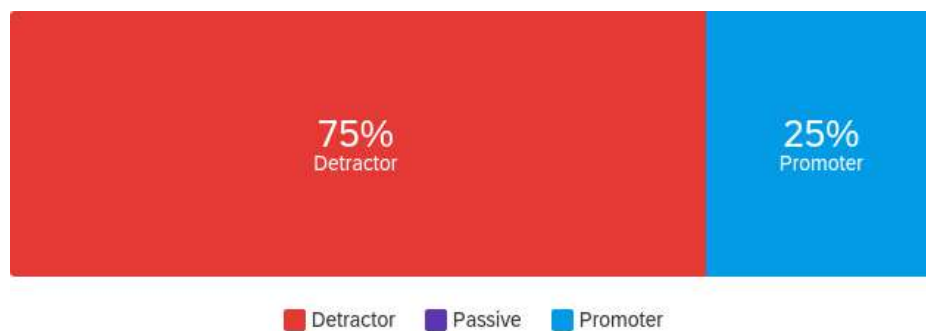


Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session,

Sweden were 68% as detractors, 14% passive and 18% as promoters. Post-MSC raising awareness session, 25% were detractors, 50% were passive and 25% were

promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness session 50% were detractors, 17% were passive and 33% were promoters.

Georgia



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session, Georgia were 44% as detractors, 32% passive and 24% as promoters. Post-MSC raising awareness session, 25% were passive and 75% were promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness session 75% were detractors and 25% were promoters.

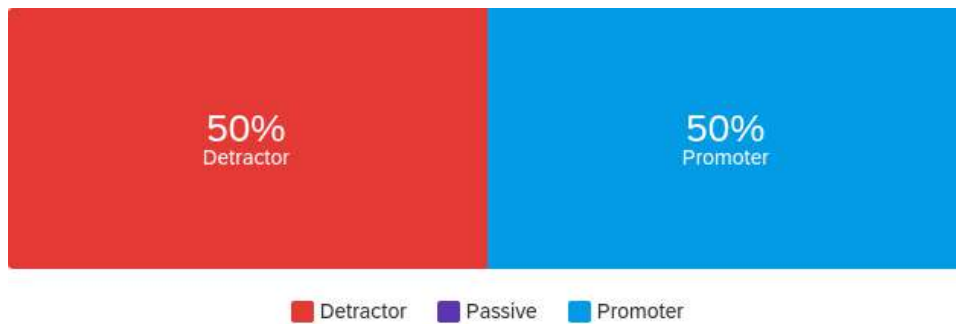
Cyprus



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session, Cyprus were 62% as detractors, 19% passive and 19% as promoters. Post-MSC raising awareness session, 50% were detractors, 38% were passive and 12% were promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness

session 56% were detractors, 33% passive and 11% promoters.

Malta



Prior to the MSC raising awareness session, participants were asked how likely it was that they would recommend a career investigating MSC. Prior to the session, Malta were 63% as detractors, 26% passive and 11% as promoters. Post-MSC raising awareness session, 40% were detractors, 40% were passive and 20% were promoters. Follow-up post raising awareness session 50% promoters and 50% detractors.