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The glittering darkness of fraud and corruption of sports a escuridão cintilante da fraude e da corrupção desportiva la escucha cintilante del fraude y la corrupción deportiva

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Abstract

The issue of fraud and corruption is not new and exists in parallel with the normal daily life of a citizen of the world. It fails when discovered, but while hidden, it insists on a world of gigantic dimensions, where monetary, political, sports power among others gain a mastery over the legal, ethical or moral aspect.

It is the objective of this investigation to highlight, with due description, some cases of sports fraud, particularly associated with doping and addiction or manipulation of results in games.

The methodology used was the review of recent literature of articles published in scientific journals, and in the particular case of the discussion of cases of addiction or manipulation of results in games, Portuguese periodicals were consulted cumulatively that provided useful information for the discussion of research carried out in Portugal.

From the research conducted, it concluded that fraud and corruption in sports world occur in multiple situations and with multiple actors. The main actors are the athletes, their agents, referees, players among many others linked to associations of the sport class. The use of doping and genetic doping although with serious health complications is used and, even the legislation and supervision of the controlling entities, cannot stop this phenomenon in its fullness. One way of solving it would be to introduce more education in sports, not only pedagogically but also psychologically, especially among young people and adults, in order to shape their minds and to accommodate the real essence of sport: the passion for competition.

Keywords: Fraud, corruption, sports, doping, manipulation of results

Introduction

To speak of fraud and corruption implies to speak about many ramifications, but by many origins, that these phenomena can have Camacho (2014) ^[9] understands that the origin of them exist in in the financial system because it is the basilar stone of the humanity. The fault of the existence of the fraud and corruption is not in the financial system itself, but in the conditions created around the same that feed these two viruses. First, the size of the financial market that brings together a number of other markets, such as capital, currency and exchange, among others. In addition, there is a movement of large sums of money, transactions between different players, some individuals with high economic, financial, political and sports power. It also adds to the financial system the competence to deal geo strategically between different institutions and countries, some with offshores; direction that part of the money moved follows (Faria, 2017) ^[31]. There are many reasons that give the global financial market the necessary conditions to harbour fraud and corruption, but not only it, is the sports market competing with the financial market at a level never before seen. Sports is no longer seen as a passion and the feeling of sharing and surrender. Sports is now a way to earn easy money, mutual interests, information sharing for bombastic revelations in the media, using techniques to leverage the performance of an athlete, among many other things, that impoverish the sports ethic.

As an example, some of the most well-known forms of fraud and corruption in sports and in any other dimension are summarized as: social, political, environmental, etc. bribery,

money laundering, embezzlement, mockery and extortion (Table 1).

Table 1: buzzwords associated with the concept of fraud and corruption

Themes	Associated concept
Bribery	It is a form of action that involves promises, offers, and payments, exchanges of favours that coerce certain individuals to perform much skewed issues of professional duties whether in the public or private sphere. It is often dubbed influence peddling, gloves, among other designations.
Money laundry	It has long been used in economic and financial procedures. It is generally used to camouflage the origin of certain financial amounts so that they appear to have been born lawfully, whether in business or other provenance. The objective is to create a facade situation that conceives an illusion about the route of the amounts involved, difficult to argue to prove their illegality.
Peculation	It consists in the misappropriation of money or public goods by the person who kept them. Ultimately, it has been associated with falsification of documents and settlement of facts for a certain period, allowing the systematic diversion of financial amounts.
Mockery	Mockery is a form of error when carried out with deceit or bad faith. It is associated with smuggling and hoaxing. In financial terms, is understood as an evasive behaviour of the taxpayers to come off the payment of their taxes. However, fraud can extend from the financial field to other circles: economic, social, etc.
Extortion	It constitutes an abuse of power in order to obtain financial advantages in exchange for an undue monetary transfer. It is very similar to bribery, but is distinct from it insofar as the person holding the money requires a payment with intimidation or threats. This is one of the most well-known forms of fraud, consisting of conflicts of interest, economic extortion, illegal gratuities and often bribery, a monetary part of the fraud (Pimenta, 2014). Corruption is due to a set of factors that can be explained at institutional, individual and social level. At institutional level by the created social relations, by the balance of interests, by the organizational structure. At the individual level by egocentrism, ambition, collective participation, cultural, civic, human, religious and formative construction of a citizen. At the social level due to deviant behaviour, freedom, democracy, existing legislation, intensity of regulation and supervision, etc. (Pimenta, 2013).

Source: Faria, 2017 ^[31].

It should be noted that each typology of form of fraud and corruption is distinct, but all converge on a common purpose: to take advantage of something or about third parties. The United Nations Convention deals with fraud and corruption on a daily basis, since it is seen as a cross-cutting problem, and views it as a global threat against the security of societies, the trust of people and institutions, and constitutes a real earthquake in ethics, values and popular morality (Maia, 2012). As their share has increased because of the global financial market, both fraud and corruption have been improved, gaining new forms and contours increasing the complexity for their detection and prevention (Faria, 2017) ^[31]. It has also increased the sophistication of some anti-fraud processes in general, and there is a high time interval between its beginning and end, which can condition good research results, condemnation and avoid until the offender is evaded without being detected (Faria, 2017) ^[31]. In the particular case of sports fraud and corruption, the situation is not very different from what happens with the generality. Fraud and corruption in sports are not born of the goodwill of athletes or their collaborators and institutions, but of the greed of winning something. Although sports stands out as a cultural phenomenon (Moreira and Pestana, s/d), it does not go along with fraud and corruption (Faria, 2017) ^[31]. Social disenfranchisement is just one of the aspects that he must take into account because he is immersed in a pool of interests of a commercial nature that drown him (Moreira and Pestana, s/d). The need to win at any cost is one of the driving forces for doping, violence, insulting referees, concerting match results, avoiding tax fraud, aggression among practitioners, etc. (Moreira and Pestana, s/d, 97). It looks like a virus but not everyone is infected, that is, are immune to fraud. Emil Zatopek is an example, the young Czech born in 1922, stood out for athletics and the ethic he pursued in sports. Zatopek argued that an athlete could not run with money in his pockets, he runs with hope in his heart and dreams in his head (Microsoft, 2018) ^[73]. Another example is William Shankly, born in 1913, was a Scottish footballer and trainer. This athlete was very disillusioned when he heard that football was a matter of life and death, for it was much more to him than that. Shankly words indicate that death seems an option too

easy, so he argued that anyone should choose to live and fight, with Fair play, because that is difficult to maintain when we are in competition.

The authors Moreira and Pestana (s/d) in their investigations observed that the term fair play derives from fairs, which were markets of the Middle Ages that developed honesty, loyalty, chivalry, justice and seriousness. The concept of Fair play is associated with sports in all its forms and competitions since the end of the nineteenth century through Pierre de Coubertin, who argued that effort is the supreme joy and success is not a goal but only a means to seek further (Moreira and Pestana, s/d). Nevertheless, Fair play is not a magical or naive process, but a phenomenon subordinated to the social context (Moreira and Pestana, s/d). Without it, fraud and corruption themselves have a window of opportunity to discover in the sports world.

Fraud in Sport

Robert Montgomery Knight was an American basketball coach and his maxim was that the greatest opponent of one athlete is not the other, but the human nature (Microsoft, 2018) ^[73]. In fact, human nature is complex, boundless and often intolerable is where the psychopaths of fraud enter and particularly in the Sports case the use of doping. The practise of doping ended to base exclusively on chemical substances and even on other unlawfulness. It was a form of doping that could be easily detected by enforcement agencies. Nowadays, there is a transformation of doping into something revolutionary, not only for sports, but also for the world of science and medicine, thanks to the evolution of genetic science. The modification in the use of doping is called genetic doping. This form of doping consists in the use of non-therapeutic cells and genes, which can leverage sports performance, although it may lead to the development of some diseases. However, despite the scientific evidence of the development of diseases like cancer, arterial problems, neurological and skin levels (Huard *et al.* 2003) ^[5], its resource are controlled because if it were not detected this practice would not even be known and, there would be the risk of being used indiscriminately.

Regardless of whether it is traditional, doping or genetic doping this is strictly prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). This entity together with others still present some difficulty of detection that begins to increase their use in the sports environment although their combat is an unfair struggle (Filipp, 2007; Argüelles and Zambora, 2007; Thevis *et al.* 2010) ^[33, 4, 101]. Anti-fraud entities are aware of the general use of doping in such a way that the WADA performs doping control at any time and does so in three steps: sample collection, screening and confirmation of outcome (WADA, 2009) ^[114]. It was a consequence of the existence of genetic doping that WADA created the so-called biological passport (WADA, 2010) ^[115]. Through this multiple blood collection instrument WADA has banned athletes from carrying oxygen, performing chemical and physical manipulations and even using genetic doping (WADA, 2010) ^[115].

The use of biosensors can be a way to detect genetic doping, but in integration with other observation technologies to improve control as the use of molecular science. The authors argue that the use of genetic doping can be drug-masked, which, if checked, could compromise current doping tests and possibly create new challenges that need to be investigated. In this case, we are entering a level of successive doping. Is also observed that the use of certain tests for the detection of doping or genetic doping are very expensive and require high logistics when we are facing major events, which is why they are not always used and justify the continuity of the debate on this subject.

The use of doping or genetic doping has serious legal implications for athletes. In the limit, it may culminate in the suspension of his career or alternatively in disciplinary, criminal or ancillary sanctions (Table 2).

Table 2: main sports Portuguese laws

Portuguese Laws	Scope and application
Law n°. 50/2007, of 31 August	Forms of active and passive corruption in sports. The legislator understands that these laws must be improved to work positively.
Law n°. 59/2007, of 31 August	
Artº 373 and 374 of the Criminal Code	
Artº 363, also of the Penal Code	Bribery. In this case, the legislator has to take into account who is the real responsible parties are.
Artº 100 of the Penal Code	Interdiction to practice medicine in the case of physicians who assist or go together with athletes.

Source: Prates, 2014 ^[88], pp 10-35.

Regardless of the law in question over time, the instruments created exists to ensure ethics and seriousness in sports. One is the Council of Europe's Recommendation on promoting the integrity of sports against manipulation of results. Another is the Conclusions on combating manipulation of results, implemented by the Council of the European Union, and the last is the Resolution on the European dimension of sports, implemented by the European Parliament building (Prates, 2014) ^[88]. All of them work in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (Prates, 2014) ^[88].

The performance of these entities does not effectively judge the fraud and the guilt lies not in their own but in the contours that the fraud and corruption itself helps to go unnoticed. One of the forms of detection is denunciation, although this is the most effective means but needs verification (Faria, 2017) ^[31]. Notwithstanding legal action, one of the forms of action that these entities can carry out is in a pedagogical sense, in addition to being a watchdog. The goal of the pedagogy is to enable the minds of athletes, agents and other players in the sports world to be shaped so that they will evade the fraud and corruption of their day-to-day lives. The ethical limit cannot and should not be surpassed by other values or interests that overlap. Thus, understood that sports education must be born in children and young people, who will be future players in the world of sports.

This may be the beginning of a new era, so that fraud and corruption cease to cause problems regardless of the area under analysis in which the sports world is very condICUve to these phenomena (Prates, 2014) ^[88]. These phenomena in a sports environment involve a large number of actors, which is why the legislation in force in Portugal and abroad is shaping in order to combat those (Prates, 2014) ^[88]. The fight is difficult and there seems to be only a few awakenings to resolve a subject that is not new when the media unleash almost daily scandals ranging from football, tennis, cycling, among other modalities. It is a portrait that will try to identify

through the following cases illustrates events of fraud and corruption around the world.

The Case of the Portuguese Federation of Kickboxing and Muaythai

The method of Kickboxing developed in Portugal born with the creation of the Portuguese Federation of Kickboxing and Full-Contact that represents it since January 25, 1988. However, the true and public financial contribution to the emergence occurs in 1990 only, when the organization grows in structure. Three years later, clubs and coaches are integrated and the Federation obtains membership in the World Kickboxing Association (WKA). In 1995, membership in the Portuguese Sports Confederation took place, and a year later, the official recognition of the Federation came into being, with the attribution of the Sports Public Utility Statute (PUS), leveraging the evolution and growth of the sport in Portugal. In 1996, the Portuguese Olympic Committee, make Portugal one of the first countries to recognize the modality by the Olympic movement, while recognizes the Federation. In 2002, the designation for Portuguese Federation of Kickboxing was altered with due changes to the Statutes and logo and, in 2006, the designation for which is currently known, the Portuguese Kickboxing Federation and Muaythai (PKFM) was also followed up changes to the statutes and their logo. The promotion, coordination and regulation of Kickboxing and Muaythai (Portuguese Kickboxing and Muaythai Federation, 2018) constitute the Federation's objectives.

Recently PKFM is being investigated due to allege defaults and situations related to tax fraud (Machado, 2018) ^[66]. At the heart of the controversy in which PKFM is involved are the holidays of the President of the Federation, Ms. Ana Vital de Melo, at the Muaythai World Championship in 2015 in Thailand. The retinue consisted of eight people, four athletes and four companions. The unusual thing is that the PKFM President travelled to Thailand when the four athletes had already been eliminated and then moved on to Cambodia with

two people and expenses funded by PKFM. Cumulatively between the periods of 2013 and 2015, some salaried employees will have been hidden from the treasury, at least those of certain directors and the secretary-general, who in addition did not even have an employment contract, with total absence of labour rights, or discounts for the Social Security and Tax Authority, all of which leads to a situation of tax fraud. If the reports cited were not sufficient, it also adds to the fact that all federated athletes oblige themselves to pay an annual fee of 45 euros. This money paid to PKFM includes sports insurance. Here the problem lies in the procedure of the Federation obliging the athletes to carry out the insurance with the institution when the law allows them to carry out individual insurance and independently, as long as they keep the policies valid.

In addition to the investigation, two initiatives promoted by PKFM and described in its Plan of Activities of 2016 that were Muaythai against drugs and Kickboxing goes to schools. The very pertinent initiatives have failed because they never left the role when they financed the institution with State support amounting to around 100 thousand euros per year. Moreover, the athletes themselves did not receive any support from the Federation in traveling to represent Portugal and, besides not being reimbursed; they were not entitled to the receipt due to them.

This case demonstrates well the transversely of the fraud because the sports fraud here experienced also included tax fraud. In 2018, the media spread the suspicions, the case was explored, but the President of the Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth (PISY) had been aware of it for more than a year through a meeting with an athlete and a former PKFM leader. Nothing has been done and it is noteworthy that the PISY represents the Portuguese State of the distribution of funds to the federation and that it allocates around 400 thousand euros to cover the different expenses and the different costs associated with daily life, but also related to the participation of athletes internationally.

The Case of Doping In the Russian Federation of Athletics

Fraud and corruption are phenomena that are difficult to identify, and often there is no prophylactic activity, but rather a post-execution of fraud or corruption. The best tool for your detection is through a report. In Portugal, according to Moreira (2011) ^[77], to denounce fraud by citizens consists of using the following website: Attorney General's Office: <https://simp.pgr.pt>.

The denunciation of doping was precisely the fact that implied the Russian Federation of athletics. At the hands of Vitaly Stepanov, an official of the Russian anti-doping agency (RUSADA), and his wife Yuliya Rusanova, an 800-meter sprinter, who in 2013 was suspended for two years for having detected in their biological passport the use of prohibited substances. In 2014, Vitaly and Yuliyia began looking for ways to dismantle the installed system and contacted the German reporter Hajo Sppelt to reveal the same. In his investigation, Sppelt got the contribution of other Russian athletes and coaches and, through his testimonies, produced a documentary "Top-Secret Doping" published by the German television channel *Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Rundfunkanstalten Deutschlands* (ARD) in December 2014. However, before the findings of Sppelt were publicly disclosed, they were presented to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), which initiated an investigation. In his work, Wada has formed an independent commission, made up of sports representatives and government officials, led by Canadian lawyer Richard Pound and the former Wada

president.

The research found that doping in Russia was an institutionalized habit, from leaders and coaches, and rarely did athletes interfere in the decision on whether or not to use doping. Doping substances were always banned in Russia, but it was RUSADA agents who supplied drugs to athletes. The Russian Federation of Athletics (RFA) itself testified in the anti-doping tests carried out that the fraud system was not compromised by paying bribes to the Moscow laboratory headed by Grigory Rodchenkov. In addition, the International Athletics Federation (IAF), chaired by the Senegalese Lamine Diack, received large sums of money so that the Russians would not be caught up in international competitions. It was found in the investigation that about 1417 doping control samples of various sports were destroyed in December 2014, according to the report.

From the investigation of the independent Wada commission, evidence of a doping system involving athletes, technicians, RFA officials, RUSADA officers, members of Russia's sports ministry, members of the country's Secret Police and IAF representatives emerged. The Wada report confirmed that Russian athletes had benefited for years from a very well organized doping program that was only sustained by successive bribes to the various entities involved. Wada can only suggest measures to overturn the doping scheme such as the expulsion of five Russian athletes: Mariya Savinova (Olympic champion of the 800 meters at the London 2012 Games), Ekaterina Poistogova (bronze in the 800 meters at the London 2012 Olympic Games), Anastasiya Bazdyreva; Kristina Ugarova and Tatjana Myazina. In addition to the five athletes, more than 30 Russian track and field athletes were declared suspended by doping such as: Sergey Kiryapkin (Olympic champion of the 20 km athletic march), Tatyana Cernova (heptathlon world champion 2011), Yuliya Zaripova (Olympic champion of the 3000 meters) and Liliya Shobukova (three-time Chicago marathon champion).

Following the disclosure of the results of the Wada investigation, the rulers of Russia, particularly Vladimir Putin, sought to discredit all the facts found through the lack of real and material evidence and supported by the testimony of Yelena Isinbayeva who was doubly Olympic champion and three-time world champion. Pole-vaulting, as clean athletes of doping substances. As a way of showing commitment to research collaboration and the reaffirmation of the absence of use of doping substances Vladimir Putin asked the Minister of Sport, Vitaly Mutko, to cooperate with international entities responsible for doping investigations.

However, the Russians were effectively excluded from all international athletics competitions, a measure imposed by the IAF board in November 2015 on the same day that a Russian marathoner won a race in Japan but was immediately disqualified. Russia is also witnessing the suspension of its laboratory in Moscow and its chief, Grigory Rodchenkov. The IAF president, Senegalese Lamine Diack, was suspended and substitute by the British Sebastian Coe.

The Case of Maria Sharapova: Doping In Tennis

Reflecting on doping implies clarifying its meaning: to win at any cost a fact that should not be accepted by athletes and, not so much by the sports world (Costa, 2005) ^[21]. However, sports competitions involve statute, money and many other forms of remuneration, which is why there are a number of attempts to gain an advantage through doping. Doping cases in sport do not give tennis an immaculate status. Nevertheless, their fight has been based on the commitment of an athlete (Houlihan, 2002) ^[42]. The search for the ideals of dignity,

human excellence and fair play are not unique to the Olympic movement, but applied to the completely sports nature (Vaz, 2005) ^[110].

It is not surprising that sports law draws a line with its own laws, moving away from general law in matters such as contracts and infractions applied to the sports context (Davies, 2010) ^[22]. Increasingly, various forms of sports fraud are being seen, with drugs being one of the most complex themes, with more intervention by both lawyers and physicians (Davies, 2010) ^[22].

Drug use increases athletes' performance, creates an unequal competition environment, and can lead to long-term health problems or even death to their users. It should be noted that a study by the osteopathic physician and publicist Bob Goldman, dubbed Goldman's dilemma, calls upon elite doctors to pose the following problem: they were willing to take a drug that would guarantee them success in sport but would kill them five years later. In their research, as in previous research by Mirkin, approximately half of the athletes responded that they would take the drug (Goldman and Klatz, 1992) ^[38]. Soon though banned in the sports world, drugs in the world today are becoming more and more accessible, but equally controlling performance with out-of-competition tests begins to curb their use by athletes. Some historical, non-sociological accounts of specific cheating and corruption in sport, such as Issac (1984, American School Basketball); Sack (1991, American school football); (Brooks, Aleem, and Button, 2013), and Brookings and Ginsburg (Brooks, Aleem, and Button).

Since for some time the sport has not had the passion of yesteryear, but lives in a world where professionalism and marketing dominate their art the pressure has taken care of the athletes and many others involved in the competition. This is the reason why there are so many cases of fraud and corruption, as well as of doping such as in 1886 the French cyclist Linton. And many others like Thomas Hicks, marathon runner; Kurt Jensen, Danish cyclist; Dies Tommy Simpson in the "Tour de France" cycling; Ben Johnson is caught red-handed with the use of stanozolol, a state-of-the-art synthetic anabolic, and Florence Griffith-Joyner, which, though sharply shaped by anabolic steroids, escapes the test values (Radler and Neto, 2001) ^[89].

At the turn of the twentieth century, sports has already assumed relevance similar to that of the Greco-Roman era. The war effort favours the spread of drug abuse in a number of countries. However, as early as the 1920s, monkey testicle tissue was grafted onto athletes because of "organ therapy" that preceded the advent of modern endocrinology. The pinnacle of these trials based on the limited knowledge of

how hormones are absorbed and acting in the body has been the widespread consumption of urine from pregnant women as the source of anabolic steroids in the late 1980s. In the 1940s, testosterone was use commonplace and in 1953, the first synthetic steroid produced, which had five times the potency of testosterone.

Exaggerated abuse of stimulants in the 1960s with the availability of synthetic amphetamines synthesized during the Second World War led to the IOC's establishment of doping control in 1967. At the Montreal Olympics in 1976, anabolic abuse was still not adequately controlled due to the lack of analytical methodology to detect them. New analytical techniques have been developed and demonstrated their potential to diagnose such abuse.

At the beginning of the 21st century, doping control in sports assumes unique sophistication and encompasses social drugs. Cannabis sativa consumption (COI, 2018) is banned in various sports modalities from cocaine and hallUCInogens derived from amphetamines (always prohibited by the IOC) and, in an innovative way, banned from the consumption of Cannabis sativa. Nowadays, and because the sophistication of doping accompanies the evolution of pharmacology, new drugs with explicit therapeutic purpose are increasingly being used for their therapeutic and collateral effects. The list of substances prohibited by the IOC includes stimulants, narcotics and analgesics, anabolic agents, diuretics, beta-blockers, hormones and even methods of pharmacological manipulation or transfusion.

Nowadays, besides chemical substances, there are methods to increase performance that cannot be considered as doping, but can lead to acts of fraud and corruption, for example (Radler and Neto, 2001) ^[89]:

- a) Special clothing for water sports.
- b) Training at altitude, with rest at lower altitudes, or using hypoxia chambers (deprivation of oxygen).
- c) Administration of high doses of food supplements without scientific evaluation, overloading the elimination system of the organism (kidneys and livers).
- d) Non-abusive, but not indicated, use of substances that reduce fatigue, pain or stress, and increase alertness, reflexes and combativeness.

Focusing on the case of Maria Sharapova, ex. Number one (Table 3) (Radler and Neto, 2001) ^[89]. In this study, there were about 61 cases of doping in the world of tennis (Table 3). It should be noted that particularly in this sport doping cannot improve the technique of a tennis player, but as a high effort is required in the field that doping can increase performance (The Guardian, 2016) ^[100].

Table 3: Examples of doping cases in tennis.

Year	Player	Type of Doping	Suspension assigned
1997	Andre Agassi	Methamphetamine	Unbelievable to admit
2004	Pedro Braga	Stanozolol	2 years
2005	Alex Bogomolov Jr.	Salbutamol	1.5 Months
	Guillermo Cañas	Diuretic hydrochlorothiazide	2 Years and return of US \$ 276,070 in premiums
2006	Karol Beck	Clenbuterol	2 years
2008	Maximilian Abel	Cocaine Metabolite	2 years
2009	Richard Gasquet	Cocaine	Illegal by contamination in nightclub
2010	Kristina Antoniychuk	Diuretic furosemide	1 year
2013	Marin Cilic	Nikethamide (ingested through glucose bars)	6 Months and return of premiums from the date of the positive test.
2016	Sergey Betov	Meldonium	Unleaded
	Maria Sharapova		2 Years - reduction for 15 months
2017	Sara Errani	Letrozole	2 months

Source: International Tennis Federation

Maria Yuryevna Sharapova came to the world on April 19, 1987 in the city of Nyagan, Russia and from early age 14, became a professional tennis player. She was the first Russian woman to win Wimbledon and to occupy the first place in the world ranking. Her doping case originated in January 2006 at the Australian Open, at a time when she was being medicated for irregular heart beat and a family history of diabetes (The Guardian, 2016) ^[100]. I was taking an active ingredient of meldonium that serves to treat problems of poor blood circulation and, by improving blood circulation; man can boost his resistance, which is why the Food and Drug Administration in the United States and Europe prohibit it, except in the Baltic countries and Russia as well (The Guardian, 2016) ^[100].

In 2014, the tennis player claimed to be unaware of the prohibition of drug intake, but it was not until June 2016 that she was suspended for an independent court, appointed by the International Tennis Federation (ITF), for two years. He appealed from the judgment and the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) published that the suspension applied only to 15 months, allowing him to return to the competition on April 25, 2017. He was allowed to participate in the Stuttgart Tournament at the Open of Madrid and in the Master of Rome (The Guardian, 2016) ^[100]. However, it was discovered by the ITF that if players take the same substance as Sharapova, but in micro doses they might not be detected in doping tests.

The Case of the Choice of the Olympic Headquarters and the Armstrong Doping

The election of a city that can host the Olympic Games is a very long, rigorous process with different variables in equation to be identified by the IOC, where the interest of the country or welcoming city is taken into account, to host the games.

For Oliveira (2011) ^[79] mega-events constitute a strategy that allows to leverage the economic and social growth, because in question are the construction of infrastructures, its improvement among other investments made besides promoting the influx of tourism, etc. According to Oliveira (2011) ^[79], the welcoming country receives an economic, social and cultural return. Faced with the compensation received, it is not to be doubted whether these mega-events are associated with cases of fraud and corruption, particularly the choice of a country to host the Olympic Games.

One such situation, still suspected, known by the Brazilian Federal Police as Unfair play was Brazil's choice to host the 2016 Olympic Games. The evidence comes from the president of the Brazilian Olympic Committee (COB), Carlos Arthur Nuzman and the state governor of Rio de Janeiro, Sérgio Cabral. Along with them were a group of other people, including the president of the International Athletics Federation, Senegalese Lamine Diack, who was involved in the choice of the friendly country of the Games. At stake are two million dollars (UOL Sports, 2017) ^[105].

Carlos Arthur Nuzman has been imprisoned for fifteen days, and other preventive measures have been applied, such as the ban on leaving the country. Sérgio Cabral has been detained since 2016 for accumulating other crimes of fraud and corruption (Cosme, 2018) ^[20].

The IOC itself has already taken on the possibility of buying votes for the choice of the welcoming city of the Olympic Games. However its president, Thomas Bach, comes to mirror an image of immaculacy in stating that the organization is an interested party in justice, but admits the possibility of cases less transparent reason why changed its application process

and some rules, but still admits that the effort does not make them totally immune (Gazeta Esportiva, 2017) ^[36].

The Guardian newspaper reveals another case related to the choice of Olympic venues, which involved the payment of 1.3 million euros to Lamine Diack, the son of Pope Massata Diack, then the president of the International Athletics Federation (IAF) on behalf of the Japanese application. Remember that Tokyo was already confirmed a few years ago as the city that will host the 2020 Olympic Games.

The mission of choosing a welcoming country in a clean and transparent way is the responsibility of the International Olympic Committee. The IOC itself is already using good governance practices and the challenge this organization has to keep away the roots of fraudulent and corrupt activities in sports and its related entities.

Lance Armstrong's doping case is relatively similar to that of Maria Sharapova. Armstrong is a former American cyclist, born in Texas in 1971, who at age twenty-five, when he was an athlete, suffered from an illness, cancer of the testicles that extended to the lungs and brain. The treatments he went through and the surgeries he needed weakened him to the point where doctors said they had little chance of survival. The non-quitting of the athlete, but encouragement through the constitution of a Foundation under his own name to support other patients of the same disease.

In 1998 returned to the cycling and the following year was champion of the Tour to France. Until 2005, Armstrong won the Tour de France seven times, making him an example of overcoming the world (www.Globoesporte.com, 2013). However, it was precisely in the year 2005 that Armstrong began to be charged with doping, but nothing was effectively proven and Armstrong always vehemently denied the use of any kind of substances that could favour his income. In 2012, despite being innocent, Armstrong was convicted of doping by the American Anti-Doping Agency based on blood samples from 2009 and 2010 and on the testimonies of other cyclists (www.Globoesporte.com, 2013). He was officially kicked out of cycling by the International Cycling Union (ICU) and lost his seven titles of the Tour of France, the bronze medal won at the Sydney Games in 2000, lost the equivalent of 100 million dollars.

Only in 2013, a year after being penalized, Armstrong acknowledged the use of illicit means for his physical benefit in the years he was an athlete. He also recognized that probably without the use of these resources he would not be able to reach the expressive brands he won.

Armstrong was, to the best of our knowledge, the athlete who circumvented doping laws for a long time without being discovered by the competent authorities. Technological evolution was a breakthrough for the Anti-Doping Agency as Armstrong failed to circumvent doping tests (www.vejapontocom, 2012).

It should be noted that high-level athletes are distinguished from others not only by the results but also by the spectacle they produce. This fact makes them break the limits of human capacity, it is a public expectation, and for this the athletes have been in the position to use something to achieve high goals, this does not blame them only, but to all of us that we design on them something supernatural, that is, we are the ones who create a culture of doping that is still unethical (Miah, 2018) ^[71].

The Case for Victition of Results in Portugal

One of the great examples of fraud in sport is the manipulation of these results, which can be defined by Article

3 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Handling of Sports Competitions (18 September 2014, 4). It says any agreement, act or omission aimed at the unlawful alteration of the result or course of a sports competition, in order to eliminate all or part of its uncertainty, in order to obtain any undue advantage, either individually or for third parties.

The combination of results is not necessarily a case of corruption since the manipulator can sometimes act alone and for this reason will not try to influence the other. It should be noted that the concept of sports competition encompasses the game or the event, but also the aspects of the organization, such as the appointment of referees. It is thus perceived that the problem is much more comprehensive than the manipulation of results of games. Soon we can include cases where athletes intentionally define aspects of the game without direct influence on the result so that they can bet on them and in the end get an advantage by questioning the truth, loyalty and sports uncertainty, disrespecting sports ethics. Fair play, equality and loyalty in competition, the truth of sporting results, are references that today demand the attention of all those who aspire to a sports based on respect for sports ethics (Rodrigues, 2015) ^[94].

The result of the manipulation can be privileged information, which will be used to obtain economic advantages, obviously illegitimate, through certain sports bets, which is a great motivation for the competition to become vitiated, distorting the sport. The gambler with privileged knowledge will bet and in the end, the bet will be incredibly lucrative. Other examples are situations such as purposely turning off spotlight in the course of a game, aligning amateurs instead of the professional team in an international match of national teams, or even not even a game exists and being able to bet on these situations unusual (Rodrigues, 2015) ^[94].

Something common to all acts of manipulation is to be intentional, that is, there is a willingness to define the course of the game in an illegitimate manner. A sports agent carries out this act, as a rule, because only through its proximity to the event in question can it be manipulated (Rodrigues, 2015) ^[94].

Disrespect for sports ethics is an inevitable consequence of combining results irrespective of whether their origin is individual, concerted or the result of coercive influences. In this way, this disrespect that arises from the manipulation of results, namely in sports betting online, is a real and current issue, and very multifaceted (Rodrigues, 2015) ^[94].

This type of fraud can have far-reaching consequences at various levels, and may lead supporters, sponsors or the media to lose interest in the competition, moving away from the most fascinating aspect of sport, the social. Nevertheless, any arrangement can be considered an important weapon in repressing the universal attack on the integrity of sport, as it greatly promotes intrastate cooperation possibilities. It should be emphasized that Portugal was one of its subscribers and is currently fulfilling it (Rodrigues, 2015) ^[94].

Conclusion

The debate about what takes place in the sports world, particularly scandals is not exactly exciting. Sport has a characteristic sobriety that is related to values, health, well-being, leisure, education, etc., among not only young people and adults but also more and more in the more advanced ages. Slowly the sport became more violent, or at least the behaviours of its practitioners were changed to unusual patterns, where the practice of cheating, lack of fair play and respect for the other or his superior is manifested

continuously. Of course, professional sport is more affected than amateur but it is something to abolish in any case. The process of extinguishing these behaviours can begin in teaching and evolve with the sports spirit in a not only pedagogical as well as psychological and intellectual scope in order to conceive individuals not only with high sport performance, but also with the capacity to assimilate a defeat in the same way that they face a victory. This is where sportsmanship resides. In this spirit there is no place for fraud and corruption, but there are and do not occur as occasionally as this. What really happens is that they are hardly detected, which ensures their continuity and improvement. The evolution of doping to genetic doping is an example of how athletes are subjected to manipulations on their body in order to increase their performance, although at risk with their health. Entities like WADA are taking more and more work and care to add items to the list of medicines and other medicinal compounds prohibited to athletes. This creates new challenges for audit institutions so that they can more effectively control doping or other forms of fraud and corruption. For athletes who continue to demarcate themselves by an easier way to get results. Finally to society in general that, by relativizing the issue, fraud and corruption, is creating a permit for its continuity, a way of solution is pedagogical teaching and psychology in sports.

Although we continue to point out ways of solving the phenomenon of fraud and corruption, they are far from circumscribed, especially since they are constantly being renewed. Even with the legislative changes in both the penal code and the tax law (availability of information on offshore accounts) the world suffers from these diseases. The use of bribes, money laundering, embezzlement, extortion, influence peddling, manipulation of results, doping and genetic doping, etc.

The cyber world helps the perpetuity of fraud and corruption, even if profit and success are the main reasons for fraudulent conduct. While on the one hand the digital media makes public any scandal, such as those listed in the present investigation: the case of doping in the Russian federation of athletics, Maria Sharapova in tennis, Armstrong in cycling, the case of the choice of Olympic venues, the case of vitiation of results in Portugal and the case of the Portuguese Federation of Kickboxing and Muaythai. It also allows for easy access to certain channels of information or therapies that contaminate ethics in sports.

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