

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
1	<p>Party: Joseph Odartei Lamptey</p> <p>Position: FIFA referee</p> <p>Affiliation: Ghana Football Association</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	<p>Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (20.03.2017): Ban for life https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news/match-official-banned-for-life-due-to-match-manipulation-2876513</p> <p>Appeal to CAS: Yes Decision upheld (04.12.2017): Yes</p> <p>CAS award: https://resources.fifa.com/mm/document/affederation/footballgovernance/02/92/63/65/cas2017-a-5173josephodarteilampteyv.fifa_neutral.pdf</p>

Match: preliminary competition for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia™: 12 November 2016, South Africa v. Senegal, final score 2-1

The first goal was scored by South Africa in the 43rd minute of the match after a penalty was awarded by the referee J. Lamptey because of a deliberate handball seemingly committed by a player of Senegal. The second goal was scored after 45 minutes after a quick restart by South Africa. Shortly after the match, five different betting monitoring companies independently and simultaneously reported to FIFA that irregular betting activities had taken place during the match. The respective betting reports were all indicative of potential match manipulation.

All reports reached the conclusion that during the first half of the match, there were movements of betting activities for the "overs" betting market on the so-called "totals" live betting market that significantly deviated from the usual, mathematically calculated market developments. Therefore, all five betting operators deemed the betting activities witnessed during the match to be highly irregular and indicative of match manipulation, concluding that bettors had held prior knowledge of the total number of goals that would be scored during the match (at least two goals to be scored in total).

Following the reports highlighting the irregular betting activities, a sporting analysis of the match was also conducted. The analysis confirmed that the referee had clearly taken two wrong refereeing decisions, which led to two goals being scored by South Africa.

It was established by the Panel that the suspicious betting activities had reached their climax precisely during the time when the referee took the incorrect decisions between the 40th minute and the end of the first half of the match. When the second goal was scored, the betting market appeared to be satisfied, causing the live betting odds to return to the expected figures, because the expectation of at least two goals being scored in the match had been fully met. This proved that there was a clear correlation between the irregular betting activities and the wrong decisions taken by the referee. It was ruled by the Panel that the referee had intentionally taken two wrong decisions with the sole purpose of enabling a specific number of goals to be scored, which would make the pertinent bets successful, thus clearly unlawfully influencing the result of the match and violating art. 69 of the FDC (2017).

No.	Case	FIFA provisions	Sanction
2	<p>Party: Ramon Maradiaga (Honduras)</p>	Arts 18 & 21 FCE (2012)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (02.05.2018): Ban of 2 years + CHF 20,000 fine https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-bans-former-el-salvador</p> <p>Appeal to CAS: Yes</p>

	Position: Head coach Affiliation: El Salvador Football Association		Decision upheld (28.03.2019): Yes
<p>Match: final stage of the Concacaf qualifying round for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia™: 6 September 2019, El Salvador v. Canada</p> <p>On the day before the match, players of El Salvador held a press conference: they had been approached by a “businessman” who offered them financial compensation in exchange for achieving specific results in the match. The players were offered money in exchange for a win, draw or avoiding a heavy loss against Canada so that Honduras could progress to the next stage instead of Canada. The players refused the offer and played a recording of their conversation with the businessman.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Maradiaga had met the businessman and had known of his intentions to offer an undue advantage to the team. He told the businessman he was free to meet the players. Furthermore, he admitted that he was in a position to prevent the meeting.</p> <p>It was concluded that Mr Maradiaga had facilitated the bribery attempt of the businessman. As the head coach, he had a duty to avoid and to stop by all means the businessman’s intentions to proceed. He engaged in activity and behaviour which gave rise to the improper conduct of the businessman. Therefore, Mr Maradiaga violated art. 21 (Bribery and corruption) as well as art. 18 (Duty of disclosure, cooperation and reporting) of the FCE (2012).</p>			

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
3	Party: Ibrahim Chaibou Position: Former FIFA referee Affiliation: Niger Football Association	Art. 21 FCE (2012)	Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (24.01.2019): Ban for life + CHF 200,000 fine https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-ibrahim-chaib

<p>Matches: several international friendly matches played in South Africa in 2010 & 2011 and general conspiracy</p> <p>Following an investigation by the South African Football Association (SAFA) and after receiving the initial findings from SAFA indicating that Mr Chaibou had conspired with the known match-fixer Wilson Raj Perumal to manipulate various international friendly matches played in 2010 and 2011, FIFA opened an investigation itself.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Chaibou had been appointed to referee the above-mentioned matches by/through Mr Perumal, with the purpose of manipulating their results. Mr Chaibou engaged in a significant amount of email correspondence with Mr Perumal, which showed a course of collaboration to manipulate and influence the result of matches and tournaments through refereeing decisions taken by himself.</p> <p>Mr Chaibou made various suspicious (and unjustified) decisions as the referee of the matches in which he officiated, in particular by awarding a number of penalties and free kicks, which resulted (or almost resulted) in the scoring of goals, thereby influencing the course and result of such matches. Finally, Mr Chaibou also accepted substantial sums of money in exchange for successfully influencing the results of a number of the matches. Through these activities, Mr</p>			
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Chaibou conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 21 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
4	<p>Party: Boniface Mwamelo</p> <p>Position: Official</p> <p>Affiliation: Zambia Football Association</p>	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (27.02.2019): Ban for life + CHF 10,000 fine</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-boniface-mwam</p>

Competition: 2010 Cairo Olympic Tournament (participation of U-23 national team) and general conspiracy

Mr Mwamelo engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal in June and August 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Mwamelo had engaged in a match manipulation scheme in order to receive bribes from Mr Perumal. He conspired with Mr Perumal to approach and recruit team officials and players for them to play under instructions to manipulate the results of international matches.

Furthermore, he was also offered remuneration in exchange for the "total cooperation" of Mr Mwamelo and the players in the match manipulation. Through these activities, Mr Mwamelo conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
5	<p>Party: Mohammad Salim Israfeel Kohistani</p> <p>Position: Active player</p> <p>Affiliation: Afghanistan Football Association</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	<p>Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for life</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation</p>

Competitions: Merdeka Tournament 2008 / Lion Cup 2009 / several international matches (national team) and general conspiracy

Mr Kohistani engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between August 2008 and April 2011, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Kohistani had engaged in several email exchanges with Mr Perumal, conspiring to manipulate and influence the results of several international friendly matches/international tournaments. He agreed to commit himself and several unidentified Afghanistan national team players and coaches to listen to and follow orders in order to manipulate the results of several international matches.

Furthermore, Mr Kohistani agreed to the conspiracy to commit unidentified Afghanistan women's and U-16 national team players and coaches to listen to and follow instructions. Finally, Mr Kohistani also accepted money in exchange for influencing and/or manipulating the results of international matches. Through these activities, Mr Mwamelo conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par. 1 of the FDC (2017).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
6	<p>Party: Sidio Jose Mugadza</p> <p>Position: Media/ communications manager</p> <p>Affiliation: Mozambican Football Association</p>	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (28.02.2019): Ban for 15 years + CHF 3,000 https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-sidio-jose-mu</p> <p>Appeal to CAS: Yes Appeal upheld: Pending</p>

Competition: Merdeka Tournament 2008 (participation of U-20 national team) and general conspiracy

Mr Mugadza, a Mozambique national, was the Assistant General Secretary of the Mozambican Football Federation (FMF) from 2008 to 2013. Mr Mugadza engaged in email exchanges with the convicted match-fixer Wilson Raj Perumal. FIFA came into possession of these email exchanges and identified a match manipulation scheme orchestrated by Mr Perumal and opened an investigation accordingly.

The investigation found that Mr Mugadza had been involved in a match manipulation scheme with Mr Perumal. He played a key role as an intermediary between Mr Perumal and FMF officials and players. He conspired or at least attempted to conspire with Mr Perumal to approach and recruit team officials and players for them to play under instructions to manipulate the results of international matches. Furthermore, he was offered bribes to secure his participation in the manipulation scheme, which he in the end accepted. Through these activities, Mr Mugadza conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
7	<p>Party: Kokou Hognimon Fagla</p> <p>Position: Referee</p> <p>Affiliation: Togolese Football Association</p>	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (20.03.2019): Ban for life + CHF 3,000 fine https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-kokou-hognim</p>

Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy

Mr Fagla engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between May and June 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Fagla had been appointed to officiate a series of international friendly matches by Mr Perumal with the aim of manipulating their results for betting purposes. Mr Fagla engaged in several direct email correspondences with Mr Perumal, conspiring to manipulate and influence the result of the international friendly matches in exchange for financial compensation for himself.

He accepted money from Mr Perumal in exchange for the attempt to influence and/or manipulate international friendly matches. Through these activities, Mr Fagla conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
8	Party: Oden Charles Mbaga Position: Referee Affiliation: Tanzania Football Federation	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (26.02.2019): Ban for life + CHF 200,000 fine https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-oden-charles-

Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy

Mr Mbaga engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between March 2010 and February 2011, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Mbaga had been appointed to officiate a series of international matches by Mr Perumal, with the aim of manipulating their results for betting purposes. He engaged in several direct email correspondences with Mr Perumal, conspiring to manipulate and influence the result of the international matches in exchange for financial compensation for himself.

Additionally, he also conspired with Mr Perumal in order to approach and recruit Tanzanian players (as well as players from other African countries) in order to manipulate several international matches. Through these activities, Mr Mbaga conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
9	Party: Karlton Murray Position: Former player Affiliation: Trinidad and	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for life https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation

	Tobago Football Association		
<p>Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy</p> <p>Mr Murray engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between September 2009 and April 2011, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Murray had agreed to commit himself and several unidentified Trinidadian football players to listen to and follow instructions in order to manipulate the results of several international club competition matches. He also agreed to approach and recruit several unidentified Jamaican football players in order to manipulate the result of the international friendly match mentioned above. Furthermore, Mr Murray engaged in several direct email correspondences with Mr Perumal, conspiring to manipulate and influence the result of international club competition matches and an international friendly match in exchange for financial compensation and gifts for himself and for others.</p> <p>Additionally, he also conspired with Mr Perumal by actively offering Mr Perumal opportunities in which he could approach and recruit football players for match manipulation purposes. Through these activities, Mr Murray conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par.1 of the FDC (2017).</p>			

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
10	<p>Party: Keyeno Thomas</p> <p>Position: Former player</p> <p>Affiliation: Trinidad and Tobago Football Association</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for life https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation

<p>Matches: preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ / several international matches played by the Trinidad and Tobago U-20 national team</p> <p>Mr Thomas engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between April 2009 and April 2011, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Thomas agreed to commit himself, as well as several other players of the Trinidad and Tobago national team, to manipulate the results of a series of international and regional matches in return for financial compensation for himself and those players involved. Mr Thomas also agreed to commit himself and several unidentified Trinidad and Tobago national team players to listen to and follow orders in order to manipulate the results of several international matches; and to approach and recruit several unidentified Trinidad and Tobago U-20 national team players for match manipulation purposes.</p> <p>Furthermore, Mr Thomas accepted money from Mr Perumal in exchange for influencing and/or manipulating the results of international matches; and Mr Thomas proactively contacted Mr Perumal suggesting to approach unidentified Trinidad and Tobago senior and U-20 national team players in order to manipulate international matches and to act as Mr Perumal's intermediary in those schemes.</p>			
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Through these activities, Mr Thomas conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par.1 of the FDC (2017).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
11	<p>Party: Abu Bakhar Kabba</p> <p>Position: Former official</p> <p>Affiliation: Sierra Leone Football Association</p>	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (26.07.2019): Ban for five years + CHF 50,000 fine</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-mr-abu-bakarr</p>

Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy

Mr Kabba engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between October 2008 and May 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Kabba had conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international football matches. Additionally, Mr Kabba agreed to approach Sierra Leone senior and youth national team players in order to follow instructions to manipulate the results of several international matches. Mr Kabba further agreed to secure the Sierra Leone national team as well as national teams from other countries to play international matches organised by Mr Perumal and his company in order to manipulate such matches; and Mr Kabba acted as an official representative of Mr Perumal's company in order to organise international matches to be manipulated by Mr Perumal. Furthermore, Mr Kabba allegedly accepted money and received payments from Mr Perumal in exchange for the attempt to influence and/or manipulate international friendly matches.

Through these activities, Mr Kabba conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
12	<p>Party: Hellings Mwakasungula</p> <p>Position: Former international player and member of the Players' Association of Malawi</p> <p>Affiliation: Football Association of Malawi</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	<p>Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for life</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation</p>

Matches: preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ / Africa Cup of Nations 2010 / several international matches

Mr Mwakasungula engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between September 2009 and September 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Mwakasungula had conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches for betting purposes. Additionally, Mr Mwakasungula allegedly conspired with Mr Perumal in order to approach and recruit Malawian players for them to play under instructions in order to manipulate international matches. Mr Mwakasungula further agreed to commit himself and several unidentified Malawi national team players to listen to and follow orders in order to manipulate the results of several international matches. Furthermore, Mr Mwakasungula allegedly accepted money from Mr Perumal in exchange for influencing and/or manipulating the results of international matches.

Through these activities, Mr Mwakasungula conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par. 1 of the FDC (2017).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
13	<p>Party: George Owino Audi</p> <p>Position: Active player</p> <p>Affiliation: Football Kenya Federation</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	<p>Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for 10 years + CHF 15,000 fine https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation</p>

Matches: preliminary competition for the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ / 2011 Nile Basin Tournament in Egypt / several international matches played by the Kenyan national team

Mr Owino engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between June 2009 and May 2011, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.

The investigation found that Mr Owino committed himself, as well as several Kenyan national team players, to manipulate a series of international matches in return for financial compensation for himself and those players involved. In addition, Mr Owino conspired with Mr Perumal in order to be recruited by an unidentified football club in Australia in order to commit match manipulation once recruited. Mr Owino also accepted and solicited money from Mr Perumal in exchange for influencing and/or manipulating the results of international matches.

Through these activities, Mr Owino conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par. 1 of the FDC (2017).

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
14	<p>Party: Ibrahim Kargbo</p> <p>Position: Active player</p> <p>Affiliation: Sierra Leone</p>	Art. 69 par. 1 FDC (2017)	<p>Sanction by the FIFA Disciplinary Committee (24.04.2019): Ban for life https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/nine-individuals-sanctioned-for-match-manipulation</p>

	Football Association		
<p>Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy</p> <p>Mr Kargbo engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between November 2008 and August 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Kargbo had conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international and national matches for betting purposes. Additionally, Mr Kargbo conspired with Mr Perumal in order to engage and recruit other unidentified Sierra Leonean players for them to play under instructions and participate in these match manipulation schemes. Furthermore, Mr Kargbo accepted money from Mr Perumal in exchange for influencing and manipulating the results of international and national matches.</p> <p>Through these activities, Mr Kargbo conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international and national matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par. 1 of the FDC (2017).</p>			

No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
15	<p>Party: Mooketsi Kgotlele</p> <p>Position: Former General Secretary</p> <p>Affiliation: Botswana Football Association</p>	Art. 12 FCE (2006)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (22.07.2019): Ban for life + CHF 50,000 fine</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-mr-mooketsi-k</p>

<p>Matches: several international matches and general conspiracy</p> <p>Mr Kgotlele engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between May and September 2009, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Kgotlele had conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches for betting purposes. Additionally, Mr Kgotlele allegedly conspired with Mr Perumal in order to recruit Botswanan senior and youth team players for them to play under instructions in order to manipulate several international matches. Mr Kgotlele agreed to secure the participation of the Botswana national teams (senior and youth) in international matches organised by Mr Perumal in order to manipulate the results of such matches. Additionally, Mr Kgotlele accepted money from Mr Perumal for himself in exchange for influencing and/or manipulating the results of international matches.</p> <p>Through these activities, Mr Kargbo conspired with Mr Perumal to manipulate the results of international matches, and therefore violated art. 69 par.1 of the FDC (2017).</p>			
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No.	Case	FIFA provision	Sanction
16	<p>Party: Samson Siasia</p> <p>Position: Former head coach</p>	Art. 11 FCE (2009)	<p>Sanction by the independent Ethics Committee (16.08.2019): Ban for life + CHF 50,000 fine</p> <p>https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/who-we-are/news/adjudicatory-chamber-of-the-independent-ethics-committee-sanctions-samson-siasia</p>

	Affiliation: Nigeria Football Association		
<p>Matches: general conspiracy</p> <p>Mr Siasia engaged in email exchanges with Mr Wilson Raj Perumal between March and April 2010, which came to the attention of FIFA and led to the opening of a formal investigation into the matter.</p> <p>The investigation found that Mr Siasia had conspired with Mr Perumal in order to be recruited as a coach of an unidentified Australian club allegedly under the control of Mr Perumal. Mr Siasia agreed to follow the instructions of Mr Perumal and engage in match manipulation activity once recruited by the unidentified Australian club, and to enrol players that were willing to cooperate with Mr Perumal in the first team squad of the club. Furthermore, Mr Siasia allegedly agreed to ignore and accept the match manipulation actions of the unidentified players conspiring with Mr Perumal.</p> <p>Through these activities, Mr Siasia accepted that he would receive bribes in relation to the manipulation of matches, and therefore violated art. 11 of the FCE (2009).</p>			