

BALMUN'26

# UEFA STUDY GUIDE

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## 1. Letter From the Secretary-General

### **Esteemed Participants of BALMUN'26,**

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to this year's annual session of BALMUN. It is truly an honour to host a platform where passionate minds gather to engage in a meaningful debate, diplomacy, and cooperation. BALMUN is not merely a conference; it is a created space where ideas are challenged, and perspectives are broadened.

My journey in this club began on the day that I stepped into this school. I started as a bot delegate, continued as an academic assistant, and now stand proudly as the Secretary General of this year's annual session. Our team has been working meticulously to ensure that this MUN offers not only a rigorous academic experience but also an inspiring and memorable one. We have overcome plenty of different challenges, but all of them have made us stronger than ever to mark our target. We have poured relentless effort into this conference.

With a highly dedicated academic and organizational team, we proudly present twelve committees, including two General Assembly committees, six Special committees, and four Crisis committees. Each committee is carefully designed to encourage critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration. Over the course of three days, you will be able to defend your ideas, listen to opposing views, and seek compromise in the pursuit of meaningful solutions.

I hope that BALMUN'26 serves as a reminder that true leadership lies not in dominance, but in dialogue and not in certainty, but in openness to learning. As the academic and organizational team of BALMUN, we eagerly look forward to witnessing the ideas you will bring to life and the impact you will create throughout the conference.

Your Sincerely,

**Kerem Kılıç**  
*Secretary General of BALMUN'26*

### 2. Letter From the Co-Under Secretaries General

Dear Delegates of the UEFA Committee,

First of all, we would like to welcome all of you to this year's BALMUN Conference. Our names are Furkan Kazan and İbrahim Furkan Günler, and we will be serving as your Co-Under-Secretaries General throughout these three days.

During the preparation process for this committee, we have worked with strong dedication to create an intense, dynamic, and enjoyable experience for you.

Because of this, we highly encourage all of you to read this study guide carefully and come prepared to face every unexpected situation you may encounter. Since this committee is based on the Calciopoli Scandal, we also recommend researching the scandal to understand your roles and the environment more clearly.

If you have any questions regarding the committee, you may contact us via our e-mail addresses, [kazanfurkan85@gmail.com](mailto:kazanfurkan85@gmail.com), [ibrahimfurkangunler@gmail.com](mailto:ibrahimfurkangunler@gmail.com). We wish you all the best, and we hope we will spend these three days excitingly and unforgettably.

Best Regards,

Co-Under-Secretaries General

Furkan Kazan – İbrahim Furkan Günler

### 3. Introduction to the Committee

The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) is the official governing body responsible for regulating, organizing, and promoting football across Europe. Established on 15 June 1954 in Basel, Switzerland, UEFA was created to unify European national football associations under a single administrative framework and to strengthen cooperation within the sport. Today, it represents 55 national associations, ranging from major football powers such as The Football Association and Italian Football Federation to smaller federations across Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. UEFA is one of six continental confederations under the global authority of FIFA, and it operates with significant autonomy in managing European competitions and regulatory frameworks.

Headquartered in Nyon, Switzerland, UEFA's institutional structure reflects both political and corporate governance models. Its supreme decision-making body is the UEFA Congress, composed of representatives from each member association. Between Congress meetings, the UEFA Executive Committee, elected by member associations, oversees strategic decisions, regulatory approvals, disciplinary frameworks, and competition reforms. The UEFA President acts as the political and diplomatic leader of the organization, representing European football internationally and coordinating with FIFA and other stakeholders.

UEFA's responsibilities extend far beyond organizing tournaments. While it is globally recognized for flagship competitions such as the UEFA Champions League, the UEFA Europa League, and the UEFA European Championship, its core mandate includes regulatory supervision, financial oversight, integrity monitoring, grassroots development, refereeing standards, and disciplinary enforcement. Through its Financial Fair Play (FFP) regulations, now integrated into the Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability Regulations, UEFA aims to prevent excessive debt, ensure responsible spending, and maintain competitive balance in European club football.

In addition, UEFA operates a comprehensive club licensing system. Any club wishing to participate in European competitions must meet strict criteria in five major areas: sporting standards, infrastructure requirements, administrative competence, legal compliance, and financial transparency. This system allows UEFA to intervene when clubs fail to meet integrity or financial standards, ensuring that participation in European competitions reflects merit and compliance rather than political or financial manipulation.

Integrity protection is one of UEFA's most critical roles. The organization maintains an Anti-Match-Fixing Unit and works closely with betting monitoring systems, law enforcement agencies, and national federations to detect suspicious activities. UEFA's Control, Ethics and Disciplinary Body (CEDB) investigates violations ranging from corruption and bribery to racism, financial misconduct, and breaches of competition rules.

Sanctions can include fines, point deductions, competition bans, or exclusion from tournaments. These mechanisms are especially relevant in crises such as the Calciopoli scandal, where domestic corruption directly threatened the credibility of European competitions.

UEFA also plays a developmental role. Through the HatTrick assistance programme, it redistributes revenue generated from major tournaments to member associations to fund infrastructure, youth academies, coaching education, and grassroots football. This reflects UEFA's dual identity: it is both a commercial organizer of elite competitions and a developmental institution responsible for growing football across all levels of society.

Financially, UEFA operates on a centralized revenue model. Broadcasting rights, sponsorship agreements, and commercial partnerships from major tournaments generate billions of euros. A significant portion of this revenue is redistributed to participating clubs and national associations, reinforcing UEFA's influence over European football's economic ecosystem. This financial leverage gives UEFA strong regulatory authority, particularly when enforcing compliance standards.

### **a. Introduction to the FIGC**

The Italian Football Federation, officially known as the *Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio (FIGC)*, is the governing body responsible for organizing, regulating, and promoting football in Italy. Founded in 1898, it is one of the oldest football federations in Europe and played a central role in the early development of professional football on the continent. The FIGC operates under the authority of FIFA at the global level and UEFA at the continental level, meaning it must comply with both international and European regulations while maintaining autonomy over domestic football matters.

#### **i. Institutional Structure and Governance**

The FIGC is headquartered in Rome and functions through a structured governance system similar to other major national associations. Its highest decision-making body is the Federal Assembly, composed of representatives from various components of Italian football, including professional leagues, amateur leagues, referees' associations, players' unions, and coaches' organizations. This multi stakeholder structure reflects the broad ecosystem of Italian football.

The executive authority lies with the FIGC President and the Federal Council. The President acts as the political and administrative leader of Italian football, representing Italy in international forums and overseeing strategic reforms. The

Federal Council, meanwhile, is responsible for regulatory decisions, disciplinary frameworks, league approvals, and emergency interventions. Within the FIGC, specialized bodies handle refereeing, youth development, women's football, disciplinary matters, and financial supervision.

### **ii. Responsibilities and Authority**

The FIGC's primary responsibility is the organization and supervision of football competitions in Italy. While professional leagues such as Serie A and Serie B operate through their own league organizations, they remain under the regulatory authority of the FIGC. This includes approving competition rules, enforcing disciplinary measures, licensing clubs, and ensuring compliance with national and international standards.

One of the federation's most important roles is overseeing referee appointments and maintaining refereeing integrity through its referees' association (AIA). This function became particularly significant during the Calciopoli scandal, where allegations of improper influence over referee selection exposed vulnerabilities within this system.

The FIGC is also responsible for managing the Italian national teams, including the men's, women's, and youth squads. Under its administration, Italy has achieved major international success, most notably winning multiple FIFA World Cups. The federation handles coaching appointments, player selection regulations, training facilities, and international match coordination.

### **iii. Disciplinary and Judicial Powers**

A critical component of the FIGC's authority lies in its judicial and disciplinary system. The federation maintains independent sports justice bodies responsible for investigating rule violations, corruption, match fixing, financial misconduct, and breaches of sporting regulations. These bodies have the power to impose sanctions such as fines, point deductions, relegation, title revocation, and suspension of officials.

During the Calciopoli scandal in 2006, the FIGC's disciplinary courts conducted expedited trials that led to historic sanctions, including the relegation of Juventus FC to Serie B and point deductions for clubs like AC Milan. These decisions

demonstrated the federation's capacity to enforce strict penalties, but they also sparked debates about transparency, political pressure, and procedural fairness.

#### **iv. Financial and Developmental Role**

Beyond governance and discipline, the FIGC plays a major developmental role within Italian football. It oversees grassroots initiatives, youth academies, coaching education programs, and women's football expansion. Through collaboration with UEFA development funds and domestic revenue streams, the federation invests in infrastructure, training centers (such as Coverciano, Italy's technical headquarters), and modernization projects aimed at maintaining Italy's competitive status.

Financial oversight is another key responsibility. The FIGC ensures that professional clubs meet licensing requirements related to financial stability, tax compliance, and administrative transparency. This regulatory function has become increasingly important as football has evolved into a multi-billion euro industry

#### **4. Introduction to the Agenda Item**

The Calciopoli scandal was one of the most significant corruption crises in modern European football. It came to light in May 2006, when Italian authorities released wiretap recordings that revealed inappropriate relationships between club executives and officials responsible for referee appointments in Italy's top professional league, Serie A. At the center of the investigation were allegations that certain clubs attempted to influence which referees would officiate their matches in order to gain competitive advantages. The scandal did not involve players deliberately losing matches; rather, it focused on the manipulation of referee selection processes, which fundamentally undermined the principle of fair competition. The investigations were led by the Italian Football Federation (FIGC) and the Italian judicial system, uncovering a network of communication between high-ranking club officials and refereeing authorities. Among the clubs implicated were major Italian teams such as Juventus FC, AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio. The most severe sanctions were imposed on Juventus, which was stripped of its 2004–05 and 2005–06 Serie A titles and relegated to Serie B. Other clubs faced point deductions, fines, and temporary bans from European competitions.

### **a. Impact on Italian and European Football**

While Calciopoli was primarily a domestic Italian scandal, its consequences extended far beyond Serie A. At the time, Italian clubs were deeply integrated into UEFA competitions such as the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Europa League. The involvement of elite clubs raised serious concerns about the integrity of continental tournaments. If domestic league results were influenced by corruption, this directly affected qualification for European competitions, seeding, financial distribution, and the legitimacy of sporting merit.

The scandal also emerged just weeks before the 2006 FIFA World Cup, creating uncertainty around Italy's football institutions. Although the Italian national team went on to win the tournament, the shadow of Calciopoli continued to affect the credibility of Italian football governance for years. Trust among fans, sponsors, and international stakeholders was severely damaged.

The Calciopoli scandal had deep and long-lasting consequences for Italian football, affecting its sporting structure, financial stability, institutional credibility, and international reputation. In the immediate aftermath of the 2006 verdicts, the competitive balance of Serie A was dramatically altered. The relegation of Juventus FC to Serie B and the point deductions imposed on clubs such as AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio reshaped the league table and forced a period of structural transition. Juventus' relegation in particular marked one of the most shocking moments in modern European football history, as it was the first time the club had been demoted for sporting misconduct.

Financially, the scandal caused significant instability. Relegation to Serie B resulted in substantial revenue losses for Juventus, including reduced broadcasting income, sponsorship renegotiations, and player departures. Other sanctioned clubs also faced financial strain due to fines and temporary uncertainty over European competition participation. Because qualification for tournaments like the UEFA Champions League was tied to domestic league results, any sanctions that altered standings directly affected income distribution and international exposure. In the broader market, investor confidence in Italian football declined, and Serie A's global commercial appeal weakened compared to leagues such as the English Premier League and Spain's La Liga.

Reputational damage was perhaps even more severe than the sporting penalties. Calciopoli undermined public trust in the integrity of Italian football governance. Fans questioned whether previous seasons had been fair, and the legitimacy of revoked titles became a source of ongoing controversy. The credibility of refereeing systems and administrative oversight mechanisms was deeply shaken. Although Italy's victory at the 2006 FIFA World Cup temporarily restored national pride, it did not eliminate concerns about systemic corruption within domestic football institutions.

Institutionally, the scandal forced reforms within the Italian Football Federation (FIGC). Greater emphasis was placed on transparency in referee appointments, stricter conflict of interest regulations, and improved internal oversight mechanisms. The crisis demonstrated that existing governance structures were insufficient to prevent abuse of power, leading to efforts aimed at strengthening disciplinary procedures and restoring integrity safeguards. In the long term, these reforms contributed to a gradual rebuilding of credibility, but the recovery process took years.

From a competitive perspective, the scandal also shifted the balance of power within Italian football. With Juventus temporarily removed from top flight competition, Inter Milan entered a period of domestic dominance, winning multiple consecutive league titles. This era reshaped rivalries and altered the dynamics of Serie A for nearly a decade. At the same time, Italian clubs collectively experienced a decline in European performance compared to the 1990s and early 2000s, partially linked to financial instability and reputational challenges following the scandal.

Ultimately, Calciopoli marked a turning point in Italian football history. It exposed vulnerabilities in governance, damaged economic competitiveness, and weakened international prestige. While Italian football eventually stabilized and major clubs rebuilt their positions domestically and in Europe, the scandal remains a defining episode that continues to influence discussions about transparency, accountability, and institutional reform within the sport.

### **b. Legal and Institutional Questions for UEFA**

From a UEFA perspective, Calciopoli presents complex legal and institutional challenges. UEFA must respect the autonomy of national associations while also safeguarding the integrity of European competitions. The key question is: To what extent should UEFA intervene when corruption within a domestic league threatens continental tournaments?

UEFA possesses the authority to deny clubs access to European competitions if they fail to meet integrity and licensing standards. However, direct intervention in national disciplinary matters may raise concerns about jurisdictional overreach. Therefore, the committee must evaluate the balance between cooperation with national federations and independent enforcement mechanisms at the European level.

### **c. Broader Implications for Governance and Reform**

The Calciopoli scandal exposed structural weaknesses in football governance, particularly in referee appointment systems, transparency mechanisms, and

conflict-of-interest regulations. It highlighted the need for stronger oversight, independent ethics committees, and more robust monitoring systems. In the years following the scandal, European football institutions strengthened financial and integrity regulations, including improvements in club licensing and disciplinary procedures.

### **d. Historical Background & Timeline**

The Calciopoli scandal erupted in 2006 when investigations revealed that officials from top Italian clubs were influencing referee appointments in Serie A. The scandal mainly involved clubs such as Juventus F.C., along with others like AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio.

In May 2006, wiretapped phone conversations exposed improper communications between club executives and referee officials. As a result, Juventus was relegated to Serie B, stripped of two league titles, and several clubs received point deductions and fines. The scandal seriously damaged the reputation of Italian football and led to major reforms in governance and disciplinary systems.

### **i. Historical Background**

By the early 2000s, Italian football was one of the most powerful and commercially valuable leagues in the world. Serie A clubs were regular contenders in European competitions, particularly the UEFA Champions League, and generated massive television revenues and international attention. Clubs such as Juventus FC, AC Milan, and Inter Milan represented the global prestige of Italian football.

However, beneath this success, the system faced structural weaknesses. Financial pressure to qualify for European competitions was extremely high. A single Champions League qualification spot could mean tens of millions of euros in revenue. This economic incentive intensified rivalries and increased the importance of referee decisions, league standings, and institutional influence.

At the same time, long-standing complaints about refereeing bias and political favoritism circulated within Italian football culture. While such accusations had often been dismissed as part of normal club rivalry, growing tensions and suspicions created an environment in which misconduct could potentially flourish. The governance system of referee appointments managed domestically under the Italian federation became the focal point of later investigations.

The scandal that would become known as “Calciopoli” did not initially begin as a football investigation. Instead, it emerged from a broader criminal inquiry into potential match-fixing and betting irregularities conducted by prosecutors in Naples. During this investigation, authorities uncovered telephone wiretaps between club executives and officials responsible for referee assignments. The content of these conversations suggested attempts to influence referee selection processes rather than directly fixing match results.

This distinction is important: Calciopoli primarily concerned manipulation of referee appointments, not proven on-field match-fixing. Nevertheless, influencing which referee officiates a game can significantly affect competitive fairness, making it a serious violation of sporting integrity.

### **ii. Timeline of Events**

The Calciopoli scandal unfolded gradually, developing over multiple seasons before erupting into a full institutional crisis in 2006. Its origins can be traced back to the 2004–2005 season, when public prosecutors in Naples began investigating broader allegations of corruption and irregularities within Italian football. As part of this criminal inquiry, authorities legally wiretapped numerous phone conversations involving football executives, refereeing officials, and other stakeholders. Over time, investigators identified repeated communications between certain club directors and members of the referee appointment system. These conversations did not directly prove that matches were fixed on the field; rather, they suggested efforts to influence which referees would be assigned to specific matches, potentially shaping outcomes indirectly. This distinction became central to the legal and sporting debate that followed.

During the 2005–2006 Serie A season, competitive and financial pressures intensified. Italian football was deeply integrated into European competitions, and qualification for tournaments such as the UEFA Champions League carried enormous financial rewards. Even minor changes in league standings could determine whether a club would receive millions of euros in broadcasting revenue and prize money. In this high stakes environment, allegations of referee manipulation became particularly serious because domestic results directly influenced European competition eligibility. At the time, major clubs such as Juventus FC, AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio were competing at the highest level of both Italian and European football, increasing the scandal’s potential impact.

In May 2006, Italian media outlets published transcripts of intercepted phone calls, bringing the investigation into the public spotlight. The timing could not have been more dramatic: the revelations surfaced only weeks before the 2006 FIFA World

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Cup. Public trust in Italian football governance immediately collapsed, and pressure mounted on the Italian Football Federation (FIGC) to act quickly. Recognizing that decisions regarding European competition entries had to be finalized before the new season, the FIGC initiated expedited sporting trials during the summer of 2006. These proceedings aimed to determine whether clubs had violated sporting regulations and whether their actions constituted sporting fraud.

By July 2006, the FIGC's sports court delivered its landmark decisions. Juventus FC received the most severe punishment: relegation to Serie B and the stripping of its 2004–05 and 2005–06 league titles. Other clubs, including AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio, were sanctioned with point deductions, fines, and temporary restrictions affecting European qualification. Several senior football officials were banned from participating in football-related activities for extended periods. These decisions significantly reshaped the Italian league structure for the 2006–2007 season.

Following the FIGC's rulings, UEFA assessed how the sanctions would affect participation in continental tournaments, particularly the UEFA Champions League. Adjustments were made to ensure that only eligible clubs meeting integrity and licensing requirements could participate. While Italy's national team achieved international success by winning the 2006 World Cup, this triumph did not erase the domestic governance crisis. Appeals, legal challenges, and disputes over the revoked titles continued for years, prolonging controversy and institutional tension.

### **iii. Details of Timeline**

#### **2004–2005 Season**

- Italian prosecutors begin wiretapping conversations as part of a wider investigation into football-related irregularities.
- Recorded calls allegedly reveal communication between club officials and refereeing authorities regarding referee appointments.

#### **2005–2006 Season**

- The alleged system of influence continues during the Serie A campaign.
- Tensions increase as the title race intensifies and qualification for European competitions remains highly competitive.

#### **May 2006 – Public Revelation**

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- Italian media publish transcripts of intercepted phone conversations.
- The scandal became public just weeks before the 2006 FIFA World Cup.
- The Italian Football Federation (FIGC) launches an immediate sporting investigation.

### **June–July 2006**

- The FIGC conducts expedited disciplinary proceedings to determine sanctions before UEFA competition registrations.
- Several major clubs are formally charged with sporting fraud.
- Juventus is found guilty of attempting to influence referee assignments.

### **July 2006**

- Juventus FC is relegated to Serie B and stripped of its 2004–05 and 2005–06 league titles.
- AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio receive point deductions and fines.
- Several football executives and refereeing officials receive multi-year bans.

### **Summer 2006**

- UEFA evaluates the eligibility of sanctioned clubs for participation in European competitions.
- Adjustments are made to determine which Italian clubs may enter the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA Europa League (then known as the UEFA Cup).

### **July 2006**

- Despite the domestic turmoil, Italy wins the 2006 FIFA World Cup, temporarily overshadowing the scandal.
- Nevertheless, institutional credibility concerns remain.

### **2007–2011**

- Clubs file appeals within the Italian sports justice system and in civil courts.
- Some penalties are reduced, but Juventus remains relegated and stripped of titles.
- Long-term legal disputes over title revocations continue for years.

### **5. Powers of UEFA and Institutional Partnerships**

UEFA has the authority to organize and regulate all European football competitions, including the UEFA Champions League and other continental tournaments. It sets participation rules, enforces club licensing standards, and ensures financial and ethical compliance. UEFA can investigate misconduct, impose sanctions such as fines or competition bans, and deny clubs access to European tournaments if integrity standards are violated. In urgent situations, it may also apply provisional measures, such as temporary suspensions.

However, UEFA does not operate alone. It cooperates with national associations like the Italian Football Federation, which hold primary authority over domestic leagues. At the global level, UEFA coordinates with FIFA to ensure consistency in governance and disciplinary enforcement. Additionally, cooperation with European institutions and law enforcement bodies strengthens oversight in cases involving corruption or criminal conduct. Together, these partnerships allow UEFA to protect the integrity of European football while respecting national autonomy.

#### **a. Legal Authority and Permissions of UEFA**

UEFA has the legal authority to organize and regulate European competitions, set participation rules, and enforce disciplinary regulations. It can grant or deny club licenses, impose sanctions such as fines or competition bans, and exclude clubs from tournaments like the UEFA Champions League if integrity or financial standards are violated.

#### **i. Regulatory Authority Over European Competitions**

As the governing body of European football, UEFA holds exclusive authority to organize and regulate continental competitions such as the UEFA Champions League and the UEFA European Championship. This authority allows UEFA to establish participation criteria, competition rules, disciplinary codes, and licensing standards. In the context of a corruption scandal like Calciopoli, UEFA has the right to determine whether clubs meet integrity and eligibility requirements for participation in European tournaments.

#### **ii. Club Licensing and Financial Oversight**

UEFA operates a mandatory Club Licensing and Financial Sustainability system. Any club wishing to compete in UEFA competitions must satisfy sporting, infrastructural, administrative, legal, and financial criteria. If a club is found guilty of corruption or serious misconduct at the domestic level, UEFA has the authority to deny or revoke its license for European participation. This regulatory tool is one of UEFA's strongest

enforcement mechanisms, as access to European competitions carries significant financial and reputational value.

### **iii. Disciplinary**

Through its Control, Ethics and Disciplinary Body (CEDB), UEFA has the power to investigate and sanction clubs, officials, and associations that violate its statutes or disciplinary regulations. Sanctions may include fines, competition bans, point deductions in UEFA tournaments, or exclusion from European competitions. Importantly, UEFA may extend sanctions if domestic measures are deemed insufficient to protect the integrity of continental football.

### **iv. Integrity Monitoring and Anti-Corruption Measures**

UEFA maintains integrity and anti-match-fixing units that monitor suspicious activity across European competitions. In cooperation with betting monitoring systems and law enforcement agencies, UEFA can initiate investigations into match manipulation, bribery, and ethical violations. In cases like Calciopoli, where domestic corruption may impact continental tournaments, UEFA can conduct independent assessments to ensure the credibility of its competitions.

### **v. Emergency and Provisional Measures**

UEFA has the authority to adopt provisional measures in urgent circumstances. This includes temporarily suspending clubs or officials from participation pending investigation outcomes. Such measures are particularly relevant when time-sensitive decisions must be made before competition registration deadlines.

### **b. Foundations and Organizations UEFA Can Cooperate With**

In cases like Calciopoli, UEFA can cooperate with several key institutions to ensure effective governance and enforcement. At the domestic level, it works with national associations such as the Italian Football Federation, which oversee local leagues and disciplinary processes. Internationally, UEFA coordinates with FIFA to maintain consistency in ethical and regulatory standards. It may also collaborate with institutions like the European Commission on legal and financial compliance matters, as well as law enforcement bodies

such as Interpol when investigations involve criminal conduct. These partnerships strengthen oversight and protect the integrity of European football.

### **i. National Football Associations**

UEFA works directly with national federations such as the Italian Football Federation (FIGC). National associations hold primary jurisdiction over domestic leagues, referee appointments, and disciplinary proceedings. Cooperation ensures alignment between domestic sanctions and continental eligibility standards.

### **ii. FIFA**

At the global level, UEFA coordinates with FIFA. FIFA establishes worldwide governance principles and can extend individual bans globally. Cooperation ensures consistency in disciplinary enforcement and ethical standards across confederations.

### **iii. UEFA Foundation for Children**

The UEFA Foundation for Children represents UEFA's social responsibility arm. While not directly involved in disciplinary action, this foundation plays a role in protecting the positive social image of football. During governance crises, maintaining public trust through community initiatives and transparency becomes particularly important.

### **iv. European Union Institutions.**

UEFA may cooperate with institutions such as the European Commission on matters involving competition law, financial transparency, and regulatory compliance within the European single market. This cooperation ensures that sanctions and governance reforms remain consistent with European legal standards.

### **v. International Law Enforcement Agencies**

Organizations such as Interpol may assist in cross-border investigations, particularly if corruption extends into criminal networks or illegal betting markets.

Collaboration strengthens enforcement capacity beyond the limits of sporting jurisdiction.

### **6. Legal and Regulatory Framework**

The Calciopoli scandal was handled within a complex legal and regulatory framework that involved both national and international football authorities. At the domestic level, the main authority responsible for regulating Italian football is the Italian Football Federation (FIGC). The FIGC operates under its own Code of Sports Justice, which gives it the power to investigate misconduct, conduct disciplinary hearings, and impose sanctions such as point deductions, relegation, fines, or the stripping of titles. In 2006, after the wiretap evidence became public, the FIGC's disciplinary bodies rapidly opened proceedings against several clubs and officials.

The Italian professional league structure, including Serie A, is also subject to these federation rules. Clubs participating in the league must comply with sporting integrity principles, referee neutrality standards, and fair competition regulations. Violations of these principles can lead to serious sporting penalties, even if criminal courts have not yet delivered a final verdict. This demonstrates the principle of "sporting autonomy," meaning that football institutions can apply their own disciplinary measures independently from state courts.

At the European level, UEFA plays an important regulatory role. Although UEFA does not directly manage domestic leagues, it sets integrity standards for clubs participating in European competitions such as the UEFA Champions League. If a club is found guilty of match manipulation or serious ethical violations at the national level, UEFA has the authority to exclude that club from European tournaments. Therefore, domestic disciplinary decisions can have international consequences.

In addition to sporting bodies, Italian state authorities were involved through criminal investigations. Prosecutors relied on national criminal law concerning fraud and sporting manipulation. This created a dual-track process: one within the sports justice system (focused on protecting competition integrity) and another within the ordinary criminal justice system (focused on legal responsibility under state law).

### **7. Major Roles Involved in the Scandal**

- Club Executives

The primary players in the scandal were senior officials from prominent Italian clubs. In order to influence referee appointments and obtain an advantage in games, they communicated with refereeing authorities.

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- Officials in Referee Appointment

Referees for Serie A games were chosen by these officials. They were accused of being swayed by club executives, undermining the system's objectivity.

- Referees

Referees had an indirect role. Some were allegedly given preference when it came to appointments. Referee selection had an impact on fairness, even though there was no concrete evidence of match-fixing.

- Federation of Italian Football (FIGC)

The primary national authority managing the case was the FIGC. It conducted investigations and enforced penalties like bans, fines, relegation, and point deductions.

- Judicial Authorities in Italy

The scandal was made public in large part by state prosecutors. They revealed the official communication network through wiretaps and court investigations. UEFA assessed the possibility of punished clubs competing in European tournaments. It had the authority to ban clubs if necessary and made sure that integrity standards were upheld.

- Participating Clubs

Juventus, AC Milan, Fiorentina, and Lazio were among the teams directly involved. They were subject to various penalties and were a part of the system.

- Administrators and Officials in Football

The system was supported or maintained by other officials. Many were later prohibited from participating in football-related activities.

### a. Calciopoli Punishments

Here are the punishments of the Calciopoli Scandal:

Team	Original punishment	Final punishment
AC Milan	Relegated to Serie B Deduction of 15 points 2006/07	No relegation Deduction of 8 points 2006/07 Ex post deduction of 30 points 2005/06 One home game to be played behind closed doors
Fiorentina	Relegated to Serie B Deduction of 12 points 2006/07	No relegation Deducted 15 points 2006/07 Excluded from UEFA Champions' League 2006/07 Two home games to be played behind closed doors
Juventus	Removal of 2004/05 and 2005/06 Serie A titles Relegated to Serie C1 Deduction of 30 points	Removal of 2004/05 and 2005/06 Serie A titles Relegated to Serie B Deducted 9 points 2006/07 Exclude from UEFA Champions' League 2006/07

### b. Individuals who are Involved

- **Moggi Luciano**

The main player in the scandal was Juventus' general manager. He was charged with setting up and running the scheme to sway referee selections. Moggi was banned from football for life. Antonio Giraudo is a close associate of Moggi and an executive at Juventus. In addition to receiving a permanent ban, he was a part of the management structure that upheld the system.

- **Bettega Roberto**

During the scandal, a senior Juventus official was connected to the club's administrative choices. Although he had a less direct role, he was nevertheless important to the company.

- **Pairetto Pierluigi**

Referees are assigned to matches by a top referee designator. He was charged with influencing referee choices and collaborating with club officials.

- **Bergamo Paolo**

Another important referee who collaborated with Pairetto. Additionally, he was connected to the manipulation of referee appointments.

- **Galliani Adriano**

AC Milan's vice president. Although his penalties were not as harsh as those imposed on Juventus officials, he was investigated for his involvement in the system.

Fiorentina's owner is Diego Della Valle. He was involved in legal proceedings and accused of trying to sway refereeing decisions. Lazio's president is Claudio Lotito. He was disciplined after being connected to conversations about referee appointments.

- **De Santis, Massimo**

One prominent referee was charged with participating in the rigged appointment system. He was prohibited from officiating. During the scandal, Franco Carraro served as president of the Italian Football Federation. The crisis's institutional impact was reflected in his resignation following the revelations.

### 8. Characters and Important Roles

- **Lennart Johansson**

UEFA president until 2007. Played a crucial part in managing the governance of European football during the scandal.

- **Şenes Erzik**

An executive member of UEFA. Contributed to European institutional responses and decision-making processes. According to Per Ravn Omdal, a member of the UEFA executive committee who participates in discussions about governance and regulations.

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- **Ángel María Villar Llona**  
An influential figure in football politics and decision-making as a senior official of the Spanish federation and UEFA.
- **Geoffrey Thompson**  
A former chairman of the FA and an executive member of UEFA who is active in governance issues.
- **Mathieu Sprengers**  
UEFA committee member who contributed to administrative and regulatory decisions.
- **Vyacheslav Koloskov**  
A UEFA executive member representing Eastern European football interests.
- **Marios Lefkaritis**  
A longtime UEFA executive with experience in organizational and financial issues.
- **Eggert Magnusson**  
An Icelandic football administrator and UEFA official who is involved in governance and policy.
- **Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder**  
A powerful UEFA vice president who has a significant impact on European football politics.
- **Michel Platini**  
A prominent football figure at the time and a UEFA executive. He later became UEFA President and promoted governance reforms.
- **Giangiuseppe Spiezia**  
The lead prosecutor in Naples, who used wiretap investigations to uncover the scandal.
- **Gilberto Madaíl**  
An executive member of UEFA who participates in institutional governance and cooperation.
- **Grigory Surkis**  
A UEFA executive who has influence over football matters in Eastern Europe.
- **David Will**  
A UEFA representative and vice president of FIFA who is active in global governance.
- **Lars-Christer Olsson**  
During the scandal, the CEO of UEFA was in charge of administrative operations.
- **Michel D'Hooghe**  
A senior FIFA and UEFA official who participates in governance and medical committees.
- **Karl-Erik Nilsson**  
A member of the UEFA committee that oversees regulatory frameworks and refereeing.
- **Gracé Forebear**

A member of the UEFA committee that oversees regulatory frameworks and refereeing.

### 9. Questions to be Answered

- How much should UEFA get involved in domestic corruption cases that compromise the fairness of European competitions?
- How can UEFA's regulatory power and national federation autonomy be balanced?
- What changes are required to guarantee complete transparency in systems for appointing referees?
- What are some effective ways to avoid conflicts of interest between club officials and governing bodies?
- What degree of punishment is suitable, and should clubs be held entirely accountable for the conduct of their executives?
- How can UEFA strengthen its oversight and early detection systems for ethical transgressions and corruption?
- What part should law enforcement and international organizations play in looking into corruption in football?
- After such major scandals, how can fans, sponsors, and stakeholders regain their trust?
- Should comparable instances of corruption in Europe be subject to uniform penalties?
- How can governance frameworks be improved in the future to avoid scandals like Calciopoli?



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