

**IN THE MATTER OF A NOTICE OF OFFENSE OF ALLEGED
CORRUPTION OFFENSES UNDER THE TENNIS ANTI-CORRUPTION
PROGRAM**

Lucas Bouquet

and

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS INTEGRITY AGENCY

DECISION ON SANCTION

Before Anti-Corruption Hearing Officer:

Amani Khalifa

**Representing the International Tennis Integrity
Agency:**

Bird & Bird LLP

Representing Lucas Bouquet:

Representing himself

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Mr. Lucas Bouquet (the ***Covered Person*** or the ***Player***) is a professional tennis player who has participated in tennis tournaments worldwide. His most recent appearance was at M15 Foggia, between 24-30 March 2025.
2. On 25 April 2025, pursuant to Section F.4. of the 2025 Tennis Anti-Corruption Program (***TACP***), the International Tennis Integrity Agency (***ITIA***) issued a Notice of Offense (the ***Notice***) to the Player. The Notice informed the Player that he was being charged with various breaches of the 2023 and 2024 TACP.
3. The charges relate to the Player's failure to report to the ITIA: (i) that he knew or suspected that another player contrived or attempted to contrive the outcome of a match, (ii) that he received an offer of payment along with a request to influence the outcome of a match, (iii) that he knew that another player had deleted incriminating information from his mobile phone in breach of Sections D.2.a.i and ii of the TACP. Further, the Player provided Inside Information when, based on his knowledge of the other player's involvement in match fixing he should have known that this information might be used for betting purposes. The particulars of these charges are set out in Section III below.
4. The Notice informed the Player of his right to have this matter determined at a Hearing before the AHO if he disputed the ITIA's allegations. To exercise this right, the Player was required to submit a written request for a Hearing within ten (10) Business Days from receipt of the Notice.
5. The Player responded to the Notice on 29 April 2025 and confirmed his position in several emails in which he admitted all the Corruption Offenses listed in the Notice (the ***Charges***), but sought mitigation of the sanctions proposed by the ITIA in the Notice in accordance with Section F.6.b.i of the 2025 TACP. The Player's admission was confirmed on record during a procedural hearing convened on 10 June 2025 before AHO Khalifa, with Mr. Alasdair Muller and Mr. Zac Randall (Bird & Bird LLP) appearing on behalf of the International Tennis Integrity Agency, and the Player representing himself and accompanied by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

6. Ms. Amani Khalifa holds the appointment as an AHO as in accordance with section F.1 of the 2025 TACP. The AHO was appointed without objection by either party as to the manner of her appointment or to her independence and impartiality.
7. Pursuant to Section G.1.d of the 2025 TACP, the AHO is now issuing a decision confirming the Charges and imposing sanctions on the Player.

II. THE APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION

8. The applicable rules are the 2023 and 2024 TACP with regards to the Offenses and the 2025 TACP with regards to the procedure.
9. Neither party has objected to the appointment of the AHO to hear this matter. She has been properly appointed and seized of the matters in dispute.
10. No other matters relating to the AHO's jurisdiction or any other preliminary or procedural objections were raised by either party.

III. THE NOTICE OF OFFENSE

11. The ITIA provided a summary of the evidence on which it relies in the Notice.
12. The Player has been charged with four (4) breaches of the 2023 and 2024 TACP. The ITIA set out the details of the Charges in the Notice, which are summarised as follows:

- (a) **Charge 1:** One breach of section D.2.a.i of the 2023 TACP when Mr [REDACTED] [REDACTED] offered the Player payment and requested him to influence the outcome of a doubles match in which they were partners in [REDACTED] in February 2023 ("*Match 1*") and the Player did not report this approach to the ITIA.
- (b) **Charge 2:** One breach of section D.2.a.ii of the 2023 TACP, when the Player knew or suspected that Mr [REDACTED] was fixing matches in breach of section D.1.d of the TACP and failed to report this to the ITIA.

- (c) **Charge 3:** One breach of section D.2.a.ii of the 2023 TACP, when the Player knew or suspected that Mr [REDACTED] had erased incriminating material from his phone before providing it to ITIA investigators pursuant to a Demand in March 2024 in breach of Section F.2.b of the TACP and failed to report this to the ITIA
- (d) **Charge 4:** One breach of section D.1.h on [REDACTED] January 2024 at the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] ("*Match 2*") when the Player partnered with Mr [REDACTED] and admitted to providing him with Inside Information by way of implication, specifically, that he did not intend to win his doubles match, and/or that by intentionally losing the match, he also breached section D.1.d by contriving the outcome of this match.
13. Under Section B of the Notice, the ITIA highlighted that the penalty for any breach of the TACP would be determined by the AHO in accordance with Section G of the 2025 TACP, which may include a fine of up to \$250,000, repayment of corrupt payments, and permanent ineligibility.
14. Under Section C of the Notice, the ITIA proposed that in accordance with Section F.6.a.iv of the 2025 TACP, it had determined that the appropriate sanction would be a period of ineligibility of 4.5 months, and a fine of \$4,500 (with an additional \$10,500 payable if the Player was found to commit a further breach of the TACP within his sanction period). This determination by the ITIA incorporated a 25% discount for early acceptance of the sanction on the condition that the Player would not appeal it.
15. Under Section D of the Notice, the ITIA confirmed that the Player was entitled to have the matter determined by the AHO at a Hearing if he disputed the ITIA's allegations or, wished to dispute and/or request a reduction in the sanction proposed by the ITIA. The Notice provided the details of the procedure and the deadline for submitting a request for a Hearing.

IV. THE PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

16. On 25 April 2025, the ITIA issued the Notice to the Player setting out the Charges. The Player was given ten (10) Business Days to submit a written request for a Hearing.
17. On 29 April 2025, the Player responded to the Notice admitting that he had failed to comply with his obligations under the TACP to report his suspicions regarding Mr [REDACTED] involvement in match fixing, but requesting a reduction in the sanction proposed by the ITIA and asking the ITIA to “*retain only Section D2 violations in the official publication if publication is mandatory*”.
18. Between 29 April and 6 May 2025, the Player and the ITIA exchanged emails clarifying the Player’s position. The Player confirmed that he admitted the offences in the Notice and requested that an AHO determine the sanction.
19. On 20 May 2025, Professor Richard McLaren confirmed the appointment of Amani Khalifa as AHO.
20. On 10 June 2025, the Parties attended a procedural hearing convened pursuant to Section G.1.f of the 2025 TACP. The AHO, having noted the respective positions of the Parties, which included the Player confirming that he admitted to the Charges in their entirety, decided that the matter would proceed to submissions on sanction.
21. On 16 June 2025, the AHO issued directions setting out, amongst other things, the procedural timetable. The Parties were directed to provide their respective submissions in accordance with those directions, following which, the AHO would issue her decision.
22. On 1 July 2025, the ITIA filed its opening brief, which included, amongst other things, the evidence on which it relies, and its submission on sanctions (the *Opening Brief*) as directed.
23. On 12 July 2025, in response to the Opening Brief, the Player filed his answer, seeking to mitigate the proposed sanctions (the *Player’s Response*) as directed.

24. Pursuant to Section G.1.d.iii of the 2025 TACP, the AHO will decide the appropriate sanction in this case.

V. ITIA’S WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

25. The AHO has carefully considered the Opening Brief and the Player’s Response which are summarised below. Additional facts and allegations found in the parties’ submissions may be set out, where relevant, in connection with the discussion that follows. However, the AHO refers expressly in this decision only to the submissions and evidence she considers necessary to explain her reasoning. All other submissions are subsumed in her analysis.
26. The ITIA explains that the present case arises from “Operation Dives,” an investigation into a Bulgarian-based organised crime syndicate that sought to fix matches through a network of trusted corrupters, including professional tennis players from France, Bulgaria, and Romania. The investigation began after the ITIA received suspicious betting alerts linked to French players Lucas Bouquet and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] with Mr [REDACTED] identified as the central figure linking the syndicate to the players, fixing his own matches and approaching others to do the same. Analysis of Mr [REDACTED] mobile phone revealed wider involvement, including potential breaches of the TACP by several players, among them, the Player.
27. The Player and Mr [REDACTED] are friends, they have known each other for almost 20 years as they are similar in age and grew up playing together in France. The Player and Mr [REDACTED] also played in a number of doubles matches together between 2020 and 2023. It was by virtue of this relationship that Mr [REDACTED] approached Mr Bouquet to fix a match in February 2023, although the Player refused, Mr [REDACTED] told the Player that he fixed matches and that he had deleted incriminating messages from his phone before providing it to ITIA Investigators. The TACP requires players to report any knowledge or suspicion of corrupt activity, yet the Player failed to report either his awareness of Mr [REDACTED] activities or the direct approach made to him. The Player has admitted

the offences charged, accepting therefore that he is, in principle, liable to be sanctioned under the TACP.

28. Whilst recognising that the 2025 TACP Sanctioning Guidelines (the ***Guidelines***) are not strictly binding on the AHO who has broad discretion to determine the sanction, the ITIA submits that the Guidelines should be followed in this case.
29. The ITIA submits that in line with the Guidelines, the Charges against the Player should be categorised B2. In support of this categorisation, the ITIA makes the following submissions.
30. The ITIA submits that with regards to culpability the Player satisfies at least two elements of the culpability criteria in this category in that the Player:
 - (a) Acted in concert with others; and
 - (b) Committed several (four) offences.
31. The ITIA does acknowledge that, on the face of it, the Player's offending exhibits 'little planning', which is a lesser, category C degree of culpability.
32. The ITIA submits that with regards to impact:
 - (a) The Player's conduct involves the Inside Information violation under section D.1.h and therefore the Player's conduct falls within category 2.
 - (b) The Player did not himself receive material gain (i.e. a category 3 offence).
 - (c) Therefore, "[t]he Player's conduct can therefore be assessed as spanning categories B2-B3, with an element of culpability criteria C) [sic]."
33. The ITIA submits that the appropriate starting point for the Player is a ban of six (6) months, which a possible range between zero (0) months (amounting to an admonishment), up to a period of five (5) years. The ITIA submits that the

AHO may consider any adjustment from the starting point for any aggravating or mitigating factors.

34. The ITIA acknowledges that the Player is “*otherwise of good character*”. However, the Player was aware of his responsibilities to report any knowledge or suspicion of match fixing and not to provide Inside Information by virtue of completing the TIPP training on many occasions, which is an aggravating factor.
35. The ITIA notes that it offered Mr Bouquet a 25% reduction in sanction if he accepted it without appeal. However, it submits that under Section F.6.b of the TACP, an appeal includes cases where the offence is admitted but the sanction is contested, and the Notice made clear that such an appeal would forfeit the discount. Although the Player has admitted the offences, he disputes the sanction and has referred the matter to the AHO, requiring the ITIA to engage in formal proceedings. The ITIA therefore submits that no reduction for early admission should be applied.
36. With regards to the applicable fine, the ITIA proposes a US\$15,000 fine for the Player, reflecting that he has admitted to four offences and there is no evidence of financial gain, with US\$7,500 of the fine suspended subject to no further corruption offences being committed during the suspension.
37. In summary, the ITIA requests the AHO to impose the following sanctions on the Player:
 - (a) a ban of six (6) months; and
 - (b) a fine of US\$15,000 (with US\$7,500 suspended).
38. The ITIA submissions also address Mr Bouquet’s request that the decision should not be published. The ITIA submits that none of the requirements set out in section G.4.e are satisfied in this case. Specifically, the Player is over 18 years of age, there is no evidence of any significant threat to the Player, and he has not provided Substantial Assistance within the definition of the TACP to the ITIA.

VI. THE PLAYER'S WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

39. The Player submits that he has dedicated his life to tennis and has never had *"any corrupt intentions"*.
40. With respect to the offences for which he is charged, he submits that when he was offered money by Mr [REDACTED] to fix a match, he made it very clear that he was not willing to. He accepts that in hindsight he should have reported the approach, and the other concerns he had regarding Mr [REDACTED] involvement in match fixing, however he had known him a long time and faced a real moral dilemma with the thought of betraying a friendship. Further, although on reflection the Player accepts he was naïve, he accepted Mr [REDACTED] assurances that he would use his best efforts, i.e. not engage in match fixing, in doubles matches that they played together.
41. Further, the Player submits that he did not intentionally provide Mr [REDACTED] with Inside Information in respect of Match 2, when he told Mr [REDACTED] that he intended to play at a tournament in [REDACTED] the next day, rather than continue in the doubles tournament.
42. The Player has provided evidence of his finances to show that because of the high cost of maintaining a professional career, he struggles to break even each year. A fine of anywhere between \$4,000 and \$7,500 as proposed by the ITIA would effectively end his ability to continue playing tennis, particularly if coupled with a suspension that meant he was unable to play and earn an income.
43. Finally, the Player urges the AHO to consider the longer-term implications for him if he is tarnished with a corruption charge as this will have a significant impact on his ability to secure teaching and coaching jobs. It will also restrict his access to the French Tennis Federation's coach training program which will have ramifications not just for his playing career but his longer-term prospects.
44. The Player therefore requests that the AHO, waives any suspension, reduces the proposed fine and only publishes Charges 1 to 3, the section D2 failure to report offences.

VII. REASONS

45. Match fixing is a serious threat to tennis. Once admitted to or proven, match fixing is a deliberate, intentional offense that threatens competition by eliminating the uncertainty which is the heart of professional tennis.
46. Lenient sanctions that do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying offenses would undermine the TACP's objectives. However, any sanction must be proportionate and consistent with the similar cases to promote certainty and fairness. There are four (4) charges against the Player under the 2023 and 2024 TACP which are summarised at paragraph 12 above.
47. The Guidelines provide that where there are multiple Corruption Offenses, in the interests of efficiency, they should be taken together in one concurrent sanctioning process – *i.e.*, a single sanction is imposed.
48. Section H.1 of the 2025 TACP provides that:

Except as provided in Sections F.5., F.6. and F.7., the penalty for any Corruption Offense shall be determined by the AHO in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section G, and may include:

H.1.a. With respect to any Player, (i) a fine of up to \$250,000 plus an amount equal to the value of any winnings or other amounts received by such Covered Person in connection with any Corruption Offense, (ii) ineligibility from Participation in any Sanctioned Events for a period of up to three years unless permitted under Section H.1.c., and (iii) with respect to any violation of Section D.1., clauses (c)-(p), Section D.2. and Section F. ineligibility from Participation in any Sanctioned Events for a maximum period of permanent ineligibility unless permitted under Section H.1.c.

49. The Player has admitted the Charges in pursuant to Section G.1.d.iii, as confirmed by the AHO on 10 June 2025 at the Procedural Hearing.

50. The case against the Player arose out of a match-fixing investigation involving an organized crime syndicate based in Bulgaria, which conspired to fix matches through players based in France, Bulgaria and Romania. The ITIA was alerted to the case following suspicious betting activity concerning matches in which the Player participated.
51. The Player is said to have had knowledge of Mr [REDACTED] corrupt activities, because (i) he was approached by Mr [REDACTED] to contrive the outcome of a match in [REDACTED] in February 2023, (ii) he knew that Mr [REDACTED] was involved in match fixing from at least 2017 and had a relationship with a Bulgarian corruptor from around 2023, (iii) he was told by Mr [REDACTED] in around March-April 2024 that he had erased incriminating information from his mobile phone before it was provided to ITIA investigators, and (iv) before Match 2, which was a doubles match which he was playing with Mr [REDACTED] he passed Mr [REDACTED] Inside Information that he did not plan to win the match. Subsequently, he was charged with three (3) offences under section D.2 of the 2023 and 2024 TACP for failing to report these activities in accordance with the TACP and one (1) offence under section D.1.h for providing Inside Information.
52. The ITIA is seeking a fine of US\$15,000 (of which US\$7,500 is to be suspended) and a ban of six (6) months. The AHO is not bound to accept the sanction sought by the ITIA, and must independently impose an appropriate, just, and proportionate sanction applying the TACP and the Guidelines, bearing in mind the circumstances of the case.
53. The Player seeks to mitigate those sanctions which are outlined in Section VI above. The Player has also requested that this decision is not published.
54. AHOs retain full discretion in relation to the sanction imposed. However, the application of the Guidelines promotes fairness and consistency in sanctioning across tennis. Therefore, the AHO has followed the Guidelines to reach her decision.
55. The Guidelines set out a five step-process to determine the appropriate sanction as follows:

- (a) Determining the offense category;
- (b) Starting point and category range;
- (c) Consideration of reduction for early admissions;
- (d) Consideration of other factors which may merit a reduction including substantial assistance; and
- (e) Setting the amount of the fine (if any).

These are addressed in turn below.

A. DETERMINING THE OFFENSE CATEGORY

56. The AHO finds that the Player's level of culpability falls within Category C. The AHO is mindful that the Player's "*offending exhibits 'little planning'*" which is reflective of a category C level of culpability. Specifically, the ITIA has not demonstrated that there was any or any significant planning by the Player in failing to report the relevant conduct or in the provision of inside information. If either of Match 1 or Match 2 were fixed, the planning of these fixes would necessarily have been done by others. As for the allegation that the Player was "*acting in concert with others*" - again, the Player acted alone in failing to report what he knew and in providing the inside information. It has not been established that there was a scheme or agreement between the Player and others to breach his TACP obligations or to mutually benefit from broader corrupt activities. Therefore, the Player's level of culpability falls within category C.
57. The AHO agrees with the ITIA's submission that the Player's conduct sits between Category 2 and Category 3 impact. The AHO accepts this categorisation for the following reasons:
 - (a) The Player's has committed one TACP offense(s) falling under Section D.1. However, three of the four of the charges relate to breaches of section D.2 which are within Category 3.

- (b) The Player's conduct has resulted in a "[m]inor impact on the integrity and/or reputation of the sport". The Player was aware of Mr [REDACTED] involvement in match fixing which he failed to report to the ITIA. It is acknowledged that all match-fixing offenses damage the sport's reputation and integrity, and this impact may be exacerbated by the commission of multiple offenses over the relevant period. However, the AHO notes that the Player's conduct did not cause the outcome of the relevant matches to be manipulated.
- (c) The Player's conduct has resulted in "... no material gain". There is no evidence to suggest that the Player received any payment related to the offences for which he is charged, however, the AHO notes that the Player was offered a sum by Mr [REDACTED] in relation to Match 1 for which, if he had gone through with the proposed fix, would have resulted in material gain.

58. For these reasons, the AHO considers that the Player's offense category is between category C2 and C3.

B. STARTING POINT AND CATEGORY RANGE

- 59. Under the Guidelines, the starting point for a Category C3 offense is three (3) month suspension, with a range of 0 months (amounting to an admonishment) up to a period of six (6) months. However, the range of sanctions under the Guidelines may be adjusted upward or downward to account for aggravating or mitigating factors.
- 60. The starting point may best be understood by reference to what a "classic case" of offending within this category might look like, the hallmarks of which are set out in the Guidelines.
- 61. This case sits within the "*several offences*" element of that categorisation because there are four offences that the Player has admitted. Furthermore, while the Player did have believed that Mr. [REDACTED] was involved in match fixing, he clearly rejected the offer to engage in match fixing personally. Further there was

no planning or premeditation on the Player's part in respect of the specific Offences charged. Additionally, it is accepted that the Player received no money in connection with the offences. However, the Player has accepted that he should have reported Mr [REDACTED] conduct to the ITIA and the evidence provided, particularly messages sent by the Player, shows that he knew that Mr [REDACTED] match fixing was extensive and serious. Therefore, the AHO concludes that this falls at the mid-range of the category in terms of seriousness.

62. The AHO disagrees with the ITIA's submission that the fact that the Player *"provided Inside Information to another player that he knew had repeatedly engaged in corrupt activities, failed to report a direct corrupt approach from that player, and failed to report his general knowledge of corrupt activities that occurred over several years and that the Player was, in his own words, 'horrified' by"* the conduct is an aggravating factor. The AHO finds that the Player's *"horror"* clearly demonstrates his remorse. These circumstances alone establish the Player's breach of his obligations, but they are not sufficiently serious to qualify as an aggravating factor based on the examples provided in the sanctioning guidelines.
63. There are also some mitigating factors which are worthy of consideration. The Player appears to demonstrate genuine understanding of his wrongdoing and is acknowledged to be of good character.
64. The AHO notes that the Player did not share the full extent of his knowledge of Mr [REDACTED] conduct in the first interview conducted by the ITIA and he admits that he knew of the same for many years without reporting to the ITIA. In the circumstances, an admonishment would not be appropriate. However, given the existence of the mitigating factors and the fact that the majority of the admitted Offences are failure to report charges, a sanction of two (2) months which is below the usual starting point for this category, is both fair and proportionate. This does not take into account early admission of the offenses which is dealt with immediately below.

C. CONSIDERATION OF REDUCTION FOR EARLY ADMISSIONS

65. Although the Player contested the sanction he admitted to the offense early in the process, as soon as he received the Notice of Offense from the ITIA. The sanctioning guidelines specify that where the Covered Person admits the offence, they are entitled to a maximum 25% reduction to the sanction. Because the Player did not immediately admit the offences when interviewed, a reduction just below the maximum is appropriate. Therefore, the AHO finds that, in the circumstances, the Player is entitled to a 20% reduction of his sanction.

66. Accordingly, the AHO concludes that the Player should receive a reduced ban of six weeks which represents a 20% reduction (to the nearest week) on the two-month ban calculated in stage 2 (starting point and category range) as set out in the Guidelines.

D. OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY MERIT A REDUCTION INCLUDING SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE

67. The Player has not provided Substantial assistance and so there are no other factors which merit a reduction in the Player's sanction.

E. THE FINE

68. The Guidelines include The Fines Table, which provides scales based on the number of Offenses that are proven or admitted. In the present case, the Player has admitted four (4) offenses in relation to four (4) matches which means a fine of US\$0 – 25,000 would be appropriate in the circumstances (which notionally equates to a US\$5,000 fine per offence)

69. The ITIA submits that the appropriate fine in this case is US\$15,000 (with US\$7,500 suspended), which is at the mid-range of the scale in the circumstances.

70. The Guidelines stipulate that the amount of any fine should reflect the categorisation of the offense. Considering the number of offenses, the categorisation of the offense as C3, the Player's Response and the ITIA's

submissions, the AHO sets the fine at US\$10,000, with payment of US\$5,000 of that amount suspended, provided that no other Corruption Offenses are committed, discovered, or proven against the Player for the period of his suspension.

F. PUBLICATION OF THE AWARD

71. Section G.4.e of the TACP is clear that if the offense is made out, the ITIA will:

“publicly report the sanction in full, subject to any necessary information that the ITIA considers to be sensitive or confidential, except in cases involving a Covered Person (i) who is under the age of eighteen, (ii) where there is a significant threat to the life and/or safety of the Covered Person or any member of their family or (iii) who provided Substantial Assistance or is providing information intended to amount to Substantial Assistance where the AHO, as applicable, or the ITIA, in other cases, has determined that publication would undermine any case(s) or investigation(s) related to the information.”

72. The Player has requested that only the D2 section offences are published by the ITIA on the basis that publication of the other offences will impact his career and also his ability to join the French Tennis Federation national coaching degree once his playing career is finished.

73. Although, clearly, publication could impact the Player’s prospects, the Player has not established that any of the exceptions to the general presumption of publication apply. The AHO therefore accepts the ITIA’s submission that none of the conditions in G.4.e are satisfied and this decision must be published.

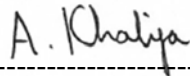
VIII. DECISION

74. The Player, a Covered Person as defined in Section B.10 of the 2025 TACP, is liable for Corruption Offenses pursuant to the following section of the 2023 TACP:

- (a) D.2.a.i – In the event any Player is approached by any person who requests the Player to (i) influence the outcome or any other aspect of any Event, or (ii) provide Inside Information, it shall be the Player’s obligation to report such incident to the ITIA as soon as possible, even if no money, benefit or Consideration is offered or discussed.
 - (b) D.2.a.ii – In the event any Player knows or suspects that any other Covered Person or other individual has committed a Corruption Offense, it shall be the Player’s obligation to report such knowledge or suspicion to the ITIA as soon as possible.
- 75. The Player is also liable for Corruption Offenses pursuant to the following section of the TACP 2024:
 - (a) D.2.a.ii – In the event any Player knows or suspects that any other Covered Person or other individual has committed a Corruption Offense, it shall be the Player’s obligation to report such knowledge or suspicion to the ITIA as soon as possible.
 - (b) D.1.h - No Covered Person shall, directly or indirectly, provide any Inside Information (i) in exchange for any money, benefit or Consideration or (ii) when the Covered Person knew or reasonably should have known that the Inside Information might be used for betting purposes, and appears to have been so used, regardless of whether the Covered Person provided it for that purpose or obtained or sought any benefit in return for the Inside Information.
- 76. The player shall receive a ban of six (6) weeks.
- 77. The player shall be fined US\$10,000 (with payment of US\$5,000 of that amount suspended, provided that no other Corruption Offenses are committed, discovered, or proven against the Player for the period of his suspension).
- 78. Pursuant to section G.4.e of the 2025 TACP, this award on sanction is to be publicly reported.

79. Pursuant to section G.4.d of the 2025 TACP this award on sanction is a full, final, and complete disposition of this matter and is binding on all parties.
80. This Decision can be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland within twenty business days from the date of receipt of the Decision by the appealing party.

Dated at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia this 19th day of September 2025.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. Khalifa", is written above a horizontal dashed line.

AMANI KHALIFA, Anti-corruption Hearing Officer