



RISK REGULATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS

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ABSTRACT

Risk can be defined as any threat that may adversely affect the achievement of the organization's goals. Risk is measured by its effect and likelihood of its occurrence. In sports we can see various aspects related to security and risk management. The purpose of the study is to track regulations related to risk management in sports. The methodology provides a theoretical and regulatory overview, including case law, in relation to the issues discussed at the level of Bulgaria and the European Union. The results analysed a number of regulatory documents, including recommendations and reports from various committees dealing with sport risk in a broad and narrow context, identified stakeholders and an indicative classification of the types of risks involved in sport. The conclusion provides guidance for the work on additional information and awareness programs on the risk of non-profit organizations from abusing them and providing them with awareness materials. Discussion through state regulations in the field of sport should ensure that non-profit organizations are more closely involved in national risk assessments.

Key words: risk, sport, sports law, management, sociology of sport

INTRODUCTION

Competitive relations impose social regulation in society to prevent the situation of "play without rules" and to establish social stability. Nevertheless, the good goal of social regulation has a price that may be occluding when stability is paid by freedom and human rights. "Violent shackles will not kill the spirit of independence in the human mind, but it is also not enough to give him freedom to establish a balance; it is right to use his freedom". (1)

Successful society is paradoxically on its own, as "connects" at least three different moments: freedom of individuals, social stability and

social regulation. The decision of social dilemmas is achieved in the state of dynamic equilibrium of society, which is ensured by the action of a significant number of factors: economic, political, scientific and technical, socio-cultural, legal (2), sports and others. "A major function of social governance is targeting social communities, people in the production and distribution of material and spiritual goods and their consumption by means of regulating and coordinating social processes. His other major function is to maintain public order with regulatory systems (legal, sporting, political, moral, etc.) and the relevant institutions for their implementation ". (3) Management in sport includes the collection and processing of information on the site of social management, targeting and making management decisions, as well as the relevant organizational work to implement decisions. And one, and the other requires social control. Sociological and legal studies in sport are justified by recognizing the difference between legal and actual public

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relations. This means that "Life" of the law in the social system is mediated by the goals, the interests of various social groups, organizations, individuals and the fact of adopting a formal legal rule is not the only one and sufficient condition for the functioning of the legal rules in society. In sports and right as basic social institutes, we can distinguish different aspects related to risk management. It can be defined as any threat that may negatively affect the objectives of organizations in sport. It is measured its effect and probability of occurrence. In summary, the risks according to their origin may be of varying degrees of extreme. For example, sports bets (experience of strong emotions from the exit ranging) and the adoption of various suspicious additives in sport. The global market food supplements are expected to reach a value of \$ 220.3 billion in 2022 (4), and the unprecedented ingredients in them even higher values. This in turn will increase the risks and consequences on a global scale. The benefits of risk forecasting in sport are not only related to increasing sporting achievements but also to identify all possible weaknesses in the preparation of athletes, reducing the risks of sports injuries and others.

Hypotheses:

- we assume that various problems and variations related to regulations and risk management in sport and its peculiarities on a national and European scale will be revealed in the study;
- we assume that scientific development will contribute to enriching the theoretical and practical knowledge, legal awareness of citizens and officials.

The aim of scientific research is tracking the risk management regulations in sports.

The following main tasks arise from the so-called:

- to reveal and analyse interpretations, variations and lead interrelations of regulations and risk management in sports in Bulgaria and the European Union;
- analyse normative documents, including recommendations and reports from various committees dealing with sports risk in a wide and narrow context;
- identify stakeholders and identify indicative classification of types of risks associated with sport;

- draw conclusions and recommendations in order to reduce risk in sport in a regional, national and European scale.

The subject of the study is issues related to risk management in sport and its impact on the sports system in Bulgaria and the EU.

The object of the study is normative documents, judicial practices in relation to the discussed issues at the level of Bulgaria and the European Union, recommendations, reports from different committees and others.

In order to solve the main tasks, achieving the objective and proof of the hypotheses is implemented a **complex methodology** from a study of regulatory and literary sources, expertise and contend analysis of official sources. The scientific study was conducted between November 2017 to June 2021.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Risk management and regulation in sport are most closely linked to strategic planning and analyses of extreme situations. Depending on the various degrees of manifestation of the following specificities can be reduced to (5): - the degree of sudden: sudden (unpredictable) and expected (forecast). In this sense, economic and political situations are comparatively easier to predict, while much more complicated - the versatile disasters. Their timely forecasting and appropriate action allow to avoid significant losses; - distribution speed: The extreme situation may be of a rapid dissolution, moderate or smooth character. The first group includes military conflicts and accidents, to the other - environmental and other situations; - the scale of distribution - local, local, territorial, cross-border, global, cosmic; - duration of impact - short (short-permanent) or longer impact; - the character situations - deliberate (intentional) and unintentional (unintentional). To the former refer to most national and social conflicts, terrorist acts, etc., the stich disasters are unintentional (technical accidents and crashes); - according to the source of occurrence (origin), extreme situations may be of a technical nature; of natural origin; with a biological and social nature (6); - extreme technical situations are different transport accidents and crashes, fires, explosions with chemicals and others. In turn, this may be: accidents with radioactive

substances; accidents with highly acting poisonous substances; Suddenly destroying devices causing emergency networks or other industrial facilities; - extreme situations of natural origin may be: partial or global natural fires, floods, meteorological/climatic changes and others;

- extreme situations with a biological-social character can be famine, alcoholism, drug addiction, infectious diseases, terrorism and others. Key factors defining the extreme situation are: the number of victims (the number of persons who are disturbed), the amount of material losses, etc. Sources of extreme situations may be: natural phenomena, accidents or technical accidents, infectious diseases, pandemics, and modern means of defeat. The striking factor of the extreme situation is defined as an ingredient of dangerous phenomena or actions that cause the relevant consequences. A current example of the time of writing scientific work is the Covid-19 pandemic, which has a direct impact on public life. According to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control as of 17.06.2021, a total of 176,702 468 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applicable cases and strategies for testing in the affected countries), including 3 813 133 deaths the case. 54 012 280 cases have been reported in Europe. The five countries taking into account are: France (5 740 665), Turkey (5 330 447), Russia (5 222 408), the United Kingdom (4 573 419) and Italy (4 244 872) (7). Long is the list of sporting events around the world that have been cancelled or postponed in an attempt to avoid the spread of the virus. Euro 2020 is currently resumed and played the planned football meetings. The assessment of losses caused by the extreme situation [8] should be carried out in several mandatory guidelines:

- ✓ Direct losses as a result of the extreme situation;
- ✓ Duration of emergency rescue activities;
- ✓ Volume/scale of the event;
- ✓ Indirect losses.

An eloquent example of the above are insurers who are at risk of bankruptcy due to postponed sports events, including television. The football clubs had to pay the agreed salaries to players although they did not participate in sports meetings. Another example affects all risk assessment guidelines are advertising and funds

through which advertising is spread and time controllable. At present, losses from advertisers related to sporting events are uncontrollable (9). Based on the human attitude to the conditions (10) situations are standard, complex, extreme, critical and indentation. Typical of extremal situations is high tension and strong emotional experiences in emergence of events and phenomena that are new to man and appear suddenly. The complex action of physical, physiological, mental and social factors manifests with particular acuity in the emergence of extreme conditions of activity.

In summary, risks in and related to sport can be classified and reduced to:

- budgetary risks associated with programs on programs, funding, targeted funds and others;
- irregularities as a lack of sufficient resource to secure a sporting event, loss of assets and others;
- financial obligations and receivables to employees and third parties;
- strategic risks;
- operational risks;
- image and reputation;
- projects and innovations.

Principles to be taken into account in the risk assessment process:

- determination of the dangers and endangered persons;
- assessment of risks and their ranking by degree of importance;
- decision to take preventive action;
- take action;
- control.

The principles listed are reflected in the scientific work of a number of authors working in the field of sport: Slavchev ("... the risk in holding races in light athletics")(11); Valev and Atanasov ("... in case of initial training in horse sport, stressful situations that make the learning process make it difficult or even to quit")(12); Gutev, Raichev and Dimova ("... amendment of the physical and technical potential of footballers")(13); Dimitrova ("... sociological aspects of the problem of violence for students training war sports" and "techniques and habits acquired in sports, relationships and norms of conduct in sport are used as socialization tools for achieving social goals through schools and other organizations") (14, 15) Ilieva ("...

analysis of sporting events and marketing aspects related to them") [16] and others. "The risks are a level of uncertainty in predicting the results in each alternative and the management solution is a choice of the best of many alternatives to certain criteria". (17)

An example at EU level is the Fourth Directive (18) on the fight against money laundering to all providers of gambling service providers. However, Member States may decide to exempt in whole or in part from these obligations the providers of gambling services which are not casinos based on a proven low risk. Some gambling products are considered exposed to a significant risk of money laundering. In betting at a bet for bets this is due to ineffective control. As far as online gambling is concerned, there is exposure to high risk due to the vast number of transaction streams and the lack of personal contact. Although the casino is essentially at high risk, their inclusion in the fight against money laundering/terrorist funding has led to a limitation of risks. In a statutory aspect, there is also the Action Act on anti-social manifestations of minors and minors last amended and supplemented from 22 March 2019 when transferring funds through non-profit organizations (19). The risk scenario is related to the collection and transfer of funds from non-profit organizations to partners both within and outside the Union. Risk analysis in terms of threat is complicated due to diversity in the sector. Some types of non-profit organizations are more vulnerable due to the very nature of their activities. This is due to the fact that they can include funding for and from conflict areas. "Legal person or legal form or organization that deals mainly with the recruitment or payment of funds for activities with charity, religious, cultural, educational, social and others allowed by law (20). Non-profit organizations in the field of expressive activities "are non-profit organizations that are mainly engaged in expressive activities involving programs in the field of sport and recreation, art and culture .In order to protect their legitimate objectives, it is necessary within the framework of non-profit organizations to provide more information on the risks associated with the financing of terrorism in order to improve risk awareness. Regulated financial service providers may be unwilling to interact with certain non-profit organizations with a view to reducing risk. This may lead to

financial exclusion or the rejected customers to resort to illegal banking or unofficial money transfers systems. In addition to financial technologies, exchange platforms and portfolio providers such as new risks sectors have identified professional football, duty-free zones and citizenship regimes and residence rights against investments. Professional football and risk.

Sports related risks have been recognized for a long time at EU level. In terms of professional football, an assessment has been made because, although it continues to be a popular sport, it is also a global industry with significant economic influence. The complex organization of professional football and the lack of transparency have created a favourable ground for the use of illegal funds, doubtful money is invested without obvious or explanatory financial return or profit.

Commission Delegated Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 of 14 July 2016 supplementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council by identifying high-risk third countries with strategic weaknesses under international commitments in this policy area, pursued by the Commission in order to promote greater efficiency and efficiency, EU humanitarian aid is further provided in the form of money transfers (21)

As with any EU humanitarian aid, funds are always utilized through humanitarian partners such as UN and international non-governmental humanitarian organizations.

In July 2007, the White Paper on Sport stated that "sport faces new threats and challenges such as trade pressures, exploitation of young players, doping, racism, violence, corruption and money laundering and others, detrimental about Sports activities". (22)

Self-consciousness and functioning of sport contributing to the destructive influence from outside. Its function means to maintain a balance in the system with the surrounding environment. The hypotheses of the study were confirmed.

CONCLUSION

Through state regulations in the sphere of sport should ensure that non-profit organizations will

be more involved in national risk assessments. Additional information and awareness programs are being developed on the risk for non-profit organizations from abuse.

Particular attention to watching professional football and suspicious transactions are reported in due time.

They should further analyse the risks faced by non-profit organizations. Improving transparency in sport can be implemented through public registers.

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