



**Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions  
– Macolin Convention (CETS No. 215)**

**National Platforms Network – Group of Copenhagen (GoC)**

**Working Group – Typology**

**TYOLOGY OF SPORTS MANIPULATIONS**

**INTERACTIVE TYPOLOGY TOOL**

**June 2020**



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## Typology Quick-Start Guide

### What is the Typology Framework?

Article 3 of the Macolin Convention sets out the definition of the manipulation of sports competitions. The Framework classifies the different types of competition manipulation that could fall within this definition, using consistent terminology. It also provides examples of each type. The Framework is not intended to be an exhaustive list of every possible scenario of competition manipulation.

### Why is it important for National Platforms (NPs) to use the Typology Framework?

The consistent terminology will enable clearer communication across the Group of Copenhagen (GoC) about the types of competition manipulation that NPs will likely encounter. The Framework also provides a basis upon which uniformed statistical information can be collected to help the GoC Secretariat identify areas of risk or emerging threats.

### How Can it help National Platforms?

*For new or part-established NPs*

Each NP should aim to have in place the capability and capacity to deal with the types of competition manipulation described in the Framework.

If that capability and capacity is not currently in place, the Framework can help NPs formulate their future planning strategies i.e. NPs should strive to have the capability and/or processes to deal with the full range of sport manipulations should they occur within their jurisdiction.

*For established NPs*

It will help reassure NPs that they have the capabilities in place to deal with each type.

The categories can also be applied to relevant cases to help identify potential trends or emerging risks that can be used to inform future strategies for individual NPs and the GoC.

### The Macolin Convention and Anti-Doping Conventions

It has been recognised by the Group of Copenhagen that the use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes may be a form of competition manipulation.

However, doping in sport is dealt with through long-standing and established conventions, namely:

- UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport (2005)
- Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention (1990)

These Conventions provide the authority for governments to address doping in sport. Given the structures, programs, expertise and monitoring activities are in place, this issue was not explored in detail by the WG-T and therefore omitted from the Typology Framework.

## How to use the Typology Framework <sup>1</sup>

The basic Framework is structured using a two-factor classification method: (i) the type of the manipulation which is then further categorised by (ii) criteria relating to the instigator(s) of the manipulation.

The three types of sports competition manipulation are:

1. Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition i.e. deliberate manipulation by individual(s) involved in the event
2. Modification of an athlete's identity or personal information in order to influence the natural course or outcome of a sports competition
3. Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to:
  - I. playing surfaces
  - II. equipment
  - III. athlete physiology
  - IV. a sporting venue

These three types can then be further sub-categorised by using the following criteria relating to the instigator(s) of the manipulation:

- A. Exploitation of governance
- B. Exploitation of power or influence
- C. External influences
- D. Opportunistic

The framework is set out in the interactive typology tool on the next page. The types of manipulation, sub-categorised by the instigator(s) can be explored by clicking on the relevant buttons on the tool. This will take you to information that provides details about;

- The instigator(s) i.e. those persons who drive the manipulation to take place
- The executor(s) i.e. those persons who are directly involved in making the manipulation happen
- What happens on and off the field
- How the attempted aim is achieved
- Why the instigator(s) organised the manipulation
- Why the executor(s) carries out the manipulation

**Note:** Typology of Sports Manipulations Framework includes links to various news articles to help explain the classification of the different types. The Council of Europe is not responsible for the content of these articles. The opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the Council of Europe or its employees or the experts involved in the Group of Copenhagen's Working Group-Typology.

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<sup>1</sup> Further information on the background and development of the Typology of Sports Manipulations can be found in the Resource Guide [T-MC(2020)17rev]

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
<b>What is the manipulation type?</b>	<p><b>Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition</b></p> <p>Manipulation of sports competitions, or element of a sports competition, in order to gain an unfair sporting advantage or corrupt financial benefit</p>	<p><b>Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information</b></p> <p>Providing false information related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. personal data</li> <li>ii. physical characteristics</li> <li>iii. capabilities (mental or physical)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. playing surfaces</li> <li>ii. equipment</li> <li>iii. athlete physiology</li> <li>iv. sporting venue</li> </ul>

\*Instigator(s) are those persons who drive the manipulation to take place

\*\*Executor(s) are those persons who are directly involved in making the manipulation happen

<b>Who instigates the manipulations?</b>	<p><b>A - Exploitation of governance:</b></p> <p>Abuse of a dominant position. The instigators* misuse their dominant insider position (within a Sports Organisation) to instruct or force the executor(s)** to manipulate sports competitions, or element of a sports competition.</p>	<b>TYPE 1</b>	<b>TYPE 2</b>	<b>TYPE 3</b>
	<p><b>B - Exploitation of power / influence:</b></p> <p>Abuse of financial and contractual position. Misusing the power that comes from a financial or contractual position, the instigator instructs or forces the executor to manipulate a sports competition, or element of a sports competition.</p>	<b>TYPE 1</b>	<b>TYPE 2</b>	<b>TYPE 3</b>
	<p><b>C - External Influences:</b></p> <p>Approaching, influencing or controlling the executor(s). No intention to gain a sporting advantage i.e. Person(s) outside of the jurisdiction of the relevant sports organisation.</p>	<b>TYPE 1</b>	<b>TYPE 2</b>	<b>TYPE 3</b>
	<p><b>D - Opportunistic:</b></p> <p>Individual(s) exploiting their sports participant status to deliberately underperform or manipulate the expected outcome of a sports competition, or element within a sports competition, where this activity is considered to be non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules.</p>	<b>TYPE 1</b>	<b>TYPE 2</b>	<b>TYPE 3</b>

**Macolin Convention Definition of Competition Manipulation**

**Typology Quick-Start Guide**

**Definitions and Glossary**

**Contact Macolin Convention Secretariat**

Type Description Sheets

<p><b>Type 1A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition</b></li> <li>• <b>Instigated by Exploitation of Governance</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO?</b></p>
<p><b>Who is the instigator?</b> Official of a sports club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position.</p> <p><b>Who is the executor?</b> Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Official(s).</p>
<p><b>WHAT? What happens on and off the field?</b></p>
<p>Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Athlete(s) to unfairly influence the natural course of a sporting event or competition</li> <li>• To Athlete Support Personnel to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy</li> <li>• To Competition Official(s) to apply bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOW? How the attempted aim is achieved?</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting event or competition</li> <li>• Agreement between Officials of sports clubs/teams to win /lose a specific event or competition</li> <li>• Team(s) or Athlete(s) deliberately withdrawing from an event or competition either before the start or during an event in which they would be expected to compete until the end</li> <li>• Athlete Support Personnel (e.g. a coach or manager) being directed to take action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy</li> <li>• Athlete(s) instructed to manipulate an element within an event or competition (e.g. a deliberate foul that would attract a sanction or losing a set within a tennis match)</li> <li>• Competition Officials instructed to make bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome</li> <li>• Engaging in tax evasion (e.g. enables sports organisations to gain an unfair financial advantage / more money to spend on higher-performing athletes in throughout a competition or season, thus unfairly increasing their chances of winning)</li> </ul>



## WHY?

### ***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

#### Financial Reasons

- To secure rights or fees from competitions, sponsorship, broadcasting or advertisement (e.g. if a sports team avoids relegation, they will attract better TV rights, sponsorship, etc.)
- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants are coerced to lose an event or competition and the instigator places bets on the pre-determined outcome)

#### Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition

### ***Why the executor carries out the manipulation***

#### Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. a participant is offered money to manipulate the outcome or an element of an event or competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if a person in a governance position forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of a wage increase if the manipulation is undertaken)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

#### Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

#### Other

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an athlete is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to manipulate sports competitions)

## EXAMPLE

### **Article from ESPN by Ben Gladwell, September 2015**

“Football: Juventus general manager Luciano Moggi was at the centre of the 2006 Calciopoli scandal”

<https://www.espn.co.uk/football/italian-serie-a/story/2604771/court-rules-juventus-luciano-moggi-to-blame-for-calciopoli>

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<p><b>Type 1B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition</b></li> <li>• <b>Instigated by Exploitation of Power/Influence</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO?</b></p> <p><i>Who is the instigator?</i> Agents, Sponsors or other persons who have a direct interest in the athletes' or teams' economic rights or sporting achievements.</p> <p><i>Who is the executor?</i> Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials</p>
<p><b>WHAT? What happens on and off the field?</b></p> <p>Financial, contractual or sporting pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Athlete(s) to unfairly influence the natural course of a sporting event or competition</li> <li>• To Athlete Support Personnel to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy</li> <li>• To Competition Official(s) to apply bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOW? How the attempted aim is achieved?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting event or competition</li> <li>• Team(s) or Athlete(s) deliberately withdrawing from an event or competition either before the start or during an event in which they would be expected to compete until the end</li> <li>• Athlete Support Personnel being directed to take action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy</li> <li>• Athlete(s) instructed to manipulate an element within an event or competition (e.g. a deliberate foul that would attract a sanction or losing a set within a tennis match)</li> <li>• Competition Officials instructed to make bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome</li> <li>• Retention or withdrawal of prize money, awards and other contractual benefits</li> </ul>
<p><b>WHY?</b></p> <p><b><i>Why the instigator organised the manipulation</i></b></p> <p><u>Financial Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure rights or fees from competitions, sponsorship, broadcasting or advertisement (e.g. if a sports team avoids relegation, they will attract better sponsorship deals or agent fees)</li> <li>• To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants are coerced to lose an event or competition and the instigator places bets on the pre-determined outcome)</li> </ul>





Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition

***Why the executor carries out the manipulation***Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. a participant is offered money to manipulate the outcome or an element of an event or competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if a person in a position of influence forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of an increase in sponsorship if the manipulation is undertaken)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an athlete is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to manipulate sports competitions)

**EXAMPLES****Article from BBC Sport, August 2012**

“Olympics badminton: Coaches of disqualified players face probe”

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/olympics/19091234>

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**Why the executor carries out the manipulation**Financial Reasons

- to abuse betting (e.g. sports participants deliberately lose an event or competition and the executor places bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- For a bribe (e.g. a participant is offered money to manipulate the outcome or an element of an event or competition)

Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family)

**EXAMPLE****Article from BBC, April 2015**

“Ex-footballer Delroy Facey jailed after match fixing trial”

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-32512704>

**Article from The Black Sea, Nov 2018**

“Eric Mao: the Asset Stripper of European Football”

<https://theblacksea.eu/stories/football-leaks-2018/eric-mao-asset-stripper-european-football/>

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<p><b>Type 1D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition</b></li> <li>• <b>Instigated by Opportunistic Action</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO?</b></p> <p><b>Who is the instigator?</b> Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials</p> <p><b>Who is the executor?</b> Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials</p>
<p><b>WHAT? What happens on and off the field?</b></p> <p>Individual(s) exploiting their sports participant status to deliberately underperform or manipulate the expected outcome of a sports competition, or element within a sports competition, where this activity is considered to be non-compliant with criminal laws or sports rules. This could involve individual athletes or one or more individuals agreeing to take specific action to ensure a pre-determined outcome.</p>
<p><b>HOW? How the attempted aim is achieved?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athlete(s) deliberately lose a sporting event or competition</li> <li>• Team(s) or Athlete(s) deliberately withdrawing from an event or competition either before the start or during an event in which they would be expected to compete until the end</li> <li>• Athlete Support Personnel taking action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy</li> <li>• Athlete(s) manipulate an element within an event or competition (e.g. a deliberate foul that would attract a sanction or losing a set within a tennis match)</li> <li>• Competition Officials make bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome</li> </ul>
<p><b>WHY?</b></p> <p><b>Why the instigator organised the manipulation</b></p> <p><u>Financial Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a higher income (e.g. via entry into higher tier/better paid competitions or improved sponsorship contracts)</li> <li>• To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants plan to deliberately lose an event or competition and place bets on the pre-determined outcome)</li> <li>• To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship</li> </ul> <p><u>Sporting Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Why the executor carries out the manipulation</b></p>



Financial Reasons

- To achieve a higher income (e.g. via entry into higher tier/better paid competitions or improved sponsorship contracts)
- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants plan to deliberately lose an event or competition and place bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- For a bribe (e.g. a participant is offered money to manipulate the outcome or an element of an event or competition)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

**EXAMPLE**

**Article from BBC Sport, May 2018**

“Match-fixing: Two Malaysian badminton players receive career-ending bans”

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/badminton/43973618>

**Article from Shortboxing (date unknown)**

The author explores the potential for opportunistic competition manipulation in the sport of Boxing

<https://shortboxing.com/how-much-do-boxers-get-paid-if-they-lose/>

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<p><b>Type 2A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information</b></li> <li>• <b>Instigated by Exploitation of Governance</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO?</b></p> <p><b><i>Who is the instigator?</i></b> Official of a sport club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position.</p> <p><b><i>Who is the executor?</i></b> Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to manipulate personal data. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include Officials' of a sports organisation, Athlete Support Personnel, Agents and Athletes.</p>
<p><b>WHAT? <i>What happens on and off the field?</i></b></p> <p>Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator to use false or modified information relating to the personal data, physical characteristics or capability (mental/physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information.</p>
<p><b>HOW? <i>How the attempted aim is achieved</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, increased stamina, etc.)</li> <li>• Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to experience, strength, knowledge, etc.)</li> <li>• Athlete(s) can gain unfair advantages by deliberately competing in a classification for which they know they are ineligible</li> <li>• Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors</li> </ul>
<p><b>WHY?</b></p> <p><b><i>Why the instigator organised the manipulation</i></b></p> <p><u>Financial Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure rights or fees from competitions, sponsorship, broadcasting or advertisement (e.g. if a sports team avoids relegation, they will attract better TV rights, sponsorship, etc.)</li> <li>• To abuse betting (e.g. a team has an unfair advantage which increases their chance of winning. Bets can be placed by the instigator on the team to win using this inside information)</li> </ul> <p><u>Sporting Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league</li> <li>• To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition</li> </ul>



***Why the executor carried out the manipulation***Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify personal information for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if a person in a governance position forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of a wage increase if the modified information is used)

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

Other reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to use false or modified information)

**EXAMPLES****Article from The Guardian by Giles Tremlett, September 2004**

“The cheats: Spain won basketball gold at the 2000 Paralympics. But most of the team wasn't disabled - and they weren't the only ones”

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2004/sep/16/gilestremlett.features11>

**Article from BBC by Mohamed Fajah Barrie, May 2019**

“Guinea found guilty of age-cheating and disqualified from U-17 World Cup”

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/48322796>

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**Type 2B**

- **Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information**
- **Instigated by Exploitation of Power/Influence**

**WHO?**

*Who is the instigator?*

Agents, Sponsors or other persons who have a direct interest in the athletes' or teams' economic rights or sporting achievements.

*Who is the executor?*

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to manipulate personal data. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include Officials' of a sports organisation, Athlete Support Personnel, Agents and Athletes.

**WHAT? *What happens on and off the field?***

Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator to use false or modified information relating to the personal data, physical characteristics or capability (mental/physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information

**HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved***

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, increased stamina, etc)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to experience, strength, knowledge, etc)
- Athlete(s) can gain unfair advantages by deliberately competing in a classification for which they know they are ineligible
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors

**WHY?**

***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

Financial Reasons

- To secure rights or fees from competitions, sponsorship, broadcasting or advertisement (e.g. if a sports team avoids relegation, they will attract better sponsorship deals or agent fees)
- To abuse betting (e.g. a team has an unfair advantage which increases their chance of winning. Bets can be placed by the instigator on the team to win using this inside information)

Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition





**Why the executor carried-out the manipulation**Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify personal information for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if the instigator forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of increased sponsorship if the modified information is used)

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to use false or modified information)

**EXAMPLES****Article from Wikipedia**

“Danny Almonte ‘Age Gate’ Scandal”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danny\\_Almonte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danny_Almonte)

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**Type 2C**

- **Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information**
- **Instigated by External Influences**

**WHO?**

***Who is the instigator?***

Person(s) outside of the jurisdiction of sports organisations (e.g. these may be personal associates of the executor or individuals involved in criminality)

***Who is the executor?***

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to manipulate personal data. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include Officials' of a sports organisation, Athlete Support Personnel, Agents and Athletes.

**WHAT? *What happens on and off the field?***

Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator to use false or modified information relating to the personal data, physical characteristics or capability (mental/physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information

**HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved***

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, increased stamina, etc)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to experience, strength, knowledge, etc)
- Athlete(s) can gain unfair advantages by deliberately competing in a classification for which they know they are ineligible
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors

**WHY? *Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

Financial Reasons

- to abuse betting (e.g. sports participants deliberately lose an event or competition and the instigator places bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- to facilitate money laundering (e.g. organised criminal groups using competition manipulation as a vehicle to clean their criminal funds via the abuse of betting)
- other illicit practices

***Why the executor carries out the manipulation***

Financial Reasons

- to abuse betting (e.g. sports participants deliberately lose an event or competition and the executor places bets on the pre-determined outcome)



- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify personal information for unfair use in a sports competition)

Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family)

**EXAMPLES**

**Article from New York Times by Reuters, September 2010**

“A Team of Imposters Angers Togo”

<https://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/23/sports/soccer/23iht-TOGO.html>

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- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify personal information for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

#### Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

### EXAMPLE

#### Article from Sports NDTV, 7 January 2015

“Three Bengal Table Tennis Players Banned for Age-Fraud”

<https://sports.ndtv.com/table-tennis/three-bengal-table-tennis-players-banned-for-age-fraud-1506564>

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### Type 3A

- **Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to:**
  - i. playing surfaces
  - ii. equipment
  - iii. athlete physiology
  - iv. sporting venue
- **Instigated by Exploitation of Governance**

### WHO?

#### ***Who is the instigator?***

Official of a sport club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position.

#### ***Who is the executor?***

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to make non-compliant modifications. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include Officials' of a sports organisation, Athlete Support Personnel, Athletes and agents.

### WHAT? *What happens on and off the field?*

Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator to make non-compliant modifications to playing surfaces, equipment, athlete physiology and sporting venues.

### HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?*

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition (e.g. balls, racquets, etc. which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Using unauthorised equipment (e.g. using equipment that has been banned by the sport)
- Illegally modifying athlete physiology (e.g. food poisoning, use of drugs to sabotage athletes' performance)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, deliberately altering temperature inside a venue)

### WHY?

#### ***Why the instigator organised the manipulation?***

##### Financial Reasons

- To secure rights or fees from competitions, sponsorship, broadcasting or advertisement (e.g. if a sports team avoids relegation they would be likely to attract better TV rights, sponsorship, etc.)
- To abuse betting (e.g. a team has an unfair advantage which increases their chance of winning. Bets can be placed by the instigator on the team to win using this inside information)



Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition

***Why the executor carried-out the manipulation?***

Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if a person in a governance position forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of a wage increase if the non-compliant modification is carried out)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

Other

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family, an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to enable a non-compliant modification to be made)

**EXAMPLE**

**Article on Wikipedia**

“Bloodgate”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloodgate>

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- To abuse betting (e.g. a team has an unfair advantage which increases their chance of winning. Bets can be placed by the instigator on the team to win using this inside information)

#### Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition

#### ***Why the executor carried-out the manipulation***

#### Financial Reasons

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To avoid losing their contract (e.g. if the instigator forces an individual to take a specific course of action under threat of losing their contract)
- To achieve a higher income (e.g. a promise of a wage increase if the non-compliant modification is carried out)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

#### Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

#### Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family, an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made)
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to enable a non-compliant modification to be made)

#### **EXAMPLE**

#### **Article from the Guardian (Date unknown approx. 2009)**

“Margarito banned for one year over 'loaded' gloves”

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2009/feb/11/antonio-margarito-boxing-gloves-ban>

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### Type 3C

- **Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to:**
  - i. playing surfaces
  - ii. equipment
  - iii. athlete physiology
  - iv. sporting venue
- **Instigated by External Influences**

### WHO?

#### ***Who is the instigator?***

Person(s) outside of the jurisdiction sports organisations (e.g. these may be personal associates of the executor or individuals involved in criminality).

#### ***Who is the executor?***

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to make non-compliant modifications. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include Officials' of a sports organisation, Athlete Support Personnel, Athletes and agents.

### WHAT? *What happens on and off the field?*

Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator to make non-compliant modifications to playing surfaces, equipment, athlete physiology and sporting venues.

### HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?*

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition (e.g. balls, racquets, etc. which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance)
- Using unauthorised equipment (e.g. using equipment that has been banned by the sport)
- Illegally modifying athlete physiology (e.g. food poisoning, use of drugs to sabotage athletes' performance)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, deliberately altering temperature inside a venue)

### WHY?

#### ***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

##### Financial Reasons

- to abuse betting (e.g. sports participants deliberately lose an event or competition and the instigator places bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- to facilitate money laundering (e.g. organised criminal groups using competition manipulation as a vehicle to clean their criminal funds via the abuse of betting)
- other illicit practices



***Why the executor carries out the manipulation***

Financial Reasons

- to abuse betting (e.g. sports participants deliberately lose an event or competition and the executor places bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment for unfair use in a sports competition)

Other Reasons

- To avoid violence or blackmail (e.g. to avoid the threat of violence against them or their family, an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made)

**EXAMPLE**

**Article from The Independent by Mark Hughes, August 2010**

“The floodlights went out and an Asian betting syndicate raked in a fortune”

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/the-floodlights-went-out-ndash-and-an-asian-betting-syndicate-raked-in-a-fortune-2066133.html>

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**Type 3D**

- **Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to:**
  - i. playing surfaces
  - ii. equipment
  - iii. athlete physiology
  - iv. sporting venue
  
- **Instigated by Opportunistic Action**

**WHO?**

***Who is the instigator?***

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials

***Who is the executor?***

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials

**WHAT? *What happens on and off the field?***

Non-compliant modifications made to playing surfaces, equipment, athlete physiology and sporting venues.

**HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?***

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition (e.g. balls, racquets, etc. which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Using unauthorised equipment (e.g. using equipment that has been banned by the sport)
- Illegally modifying athlete physiology (e.g. food poisoning, use of drugs to sabotage athletes' performance)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, deliberately altering temperature inside a venue)

**WHY?**

***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***

Financial Reasons

- To achieve a higher income (e.g. via entry into higher tier/better paid competitions or improved sponsorship contracts)
- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants plan to deliberately lose an event or competition and place bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)



**Why the executor carries out the manipulation**Financial Reasons

- To achieve a higher income (e.g. via entry into higher tier/better paid competitions or improved sponsorship contracts)
- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants plan to deliberately lose an event or competition and place bets on the pre-determined outcome)
- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment for unfair use in a sports competition)
- To obtain increased prize money / competition fees / sponsorship

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

**EXAMPLE****Article from Wikipedia**

“2018 Australian ball-tampering scandal”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018\\_Australian\\_ball-tampering\\_scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Australian_ball-tampering_scandal)

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## Macolin Convention Definition of Competition Manipulation

“Manipulation of sports competitions” means an intentional arrangement, act or omission aimed at an improper alteration of the result or the course of a sports competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition with a view to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others.





13. **Result:** the final score or the name of the winner/s in a sports competition.
14. **Sporting event or competition:** as defined in (15) sports competition
15. **Sports competition:** means any real sports<sup>2</sup> event organised in accordance with the rules set by a sports organisation listed by the Convention Follow-up Committee in accordance with Article 31.2, and recognised by an international sports organisation, or, where appropriate, another competent sports organisation.
16. **Spot-fixing:** an improper alteration of a specific element within a sports competition.
17. **Tanking:** (colloquial term) to make no effort to w sporting event or competition. In tennis in particular- a term for losing a match on purpose: or to purposely lose a non-vital set, so as to focus energy and attention on a match-deciding set.
18. **Undue advantage:** An advantage that puts one in a favourable or superior position, that is undue because it arises from an improper arrangement, act or omission.
19. **Unpredictable:** likely to change suddenly and without reason and therefore not able to be predicted i.e. before it happens or an outcome depended on.

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<sup>2</sup> According to Article 3 i.43 of the Macolin Convention Explanatory Report, “real sports event” does not include virtual sports events such as those simulated by certain fixed odds terminals.

