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## Typology Framework Quick-Start Guide

### What is the Typology Framework?

Article 3 of the Macolin Convention sets out the definition of the manipulation of sports competitions. Using consistent terminology, the Framework classifies the different types of competition manipulation that could fall within this definition. It also provides links to media articles to demonstrate 'real life' examples of cases of each type.

The Framework is not intended to be an exhaustive list of every possible scenario of competition manipulation.

### Why is it important to use the Typology Framework?

The term 'match fixing' is often used to describe all kinds of sports competition manipulation; but to many 'match fixing' means fixing an event to lose, to profit from betting, mostly linked to organised crime.

However, events can be manipulated in many different ways, driven by a wide range of motives. It is important to understand all the ways in which an event could be manipulated, so the potential risks can be identified and managed. The typology also enables clearer communication across all organisations involved in protecting and managing sports integrity. It does this by categorising the different ways an event might be manipulated using a common and consistent language.

This consistency also provides a basis upon which uniformed statistical information may be collected, for example, to help the Group of Copenhagen (GoC) Secretariat identify areas of risk or emerging threat

**How can it help you?** - click on the relevant button to find out more

[National Platforms](#)[Sport Governing Bodies and  
International Federations](#)[Betting Operators](#)[Education & Research](#)[Gambling and Gaming  
Regulators](#)[Law Enforcement](#)

## 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. <sup>1</sup>

## How to use the Typology Framework

There are twelve types of manipulation which are structured using a two-factor classification method<sup>2</sup>:

- (i) the type of manipulation
- (ii) the instigator of the manipulation

The three types of sports competition manipulation are:

1. **Direct interference** during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome.
2. **Use of false information** relating to an athlete with the intention to gain an unfair advantage in an event or competition. This could be information about athletes':
  - i. personal data
  - ii. physical capabilities
  - iii. intellectual capabilities
3. **Illegal or non-compliant modifications** intended to achieve an unfair advantage in an event or competition, relating to:
  - i. playing surfaces
  - ii. equipment, technology or software
  - iii. athlete physiology
  - iv. a sporting venue

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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

<sup>2</sup> More details of how the classifications were developed can be found in the Resources Guide. (Available in the Macolin Toolbox <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sport/macolin-tools> )

These three types can then be further sub-categorised by using the following criteria relating to the instigator(s) of the manipulation. **The instigator** could be an individual or group who:

- A. Holds a **dominant position** in a sport. For example, a club owner, high ranking official or senior executive.
- B. Has **direct authority or influence** on participants within a sport. For example a sponsor, coach, etc
- C. Is from **outside** the sport. For example, a person linked to organised crime or a person who is a personal associate of a participant.
- D. Is a **participant\*** in the sport.

\* For the purposes of this Framework, 'Participant' means Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

For example, if the result of an event was manipulated to achieve a predetermined result, by **participants** who took a bribe from an organised crime group (i.e. they are from **outside of the sport**) this is classified as **Type 1C**

The Interactive Typology Tool can be found on the next page. Whilst the Tool contains lots of useful information, you do not need to read the whole document to find what you need.

To navigate to your specific topic of interest, you just click on the relevant button, which will take you to more detailed information on each type, including:

- The instigator(s) i.e. person or group who initiates the manipulation
- The executor(s) i.e. person or group 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) might organise the manipulation
- Why the executor(s) might carry out the manipulation

\* *'the field'* relates to the sporting activity which may take place on a field, track, pool, table, etc. *'the field'* is used as the generic term for ease of reference.

## For information

The Framework is not intended to be an exhaustive list of every possible scenario of competition manipulation. It is a reflection of real-life examples as observed by National Platforms and other key practitioners, developed through consultation with the Council of Europe.

Just to note, in many cases it may not be possible to identify who instigated a manipulation until the full facts are known or a case is closed. There may also be some overlaps between the types. For example, a coach who misuses their authority to force an athlete to manipulate an event would be categorised as Type 1B. A coach who makes an agreement with an athlete to take action to manipulate an event would be categorised as Type 1D.

The Typology tool is a living document and will be regularly refreshed to incorporate the latest understanding.

# Interactive Typology Tool

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3		
<b>What is the manipulation type?</b>	<p><b>Direct interference</b> during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome.</p> <p>The outcome may be the end/final result or an element within a competition or event.</p>	<p><b>Use of false information</b> relating to an athlete with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage. This could be information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Personal Data</li> <li>ii. Physical Capabilities</li> <li>iii. Intellectual Capabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Illegal or non-compliant modifications</b> intended to achieve an unfair advantage in an event or competition, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Playing surfaces</li> <li>ii. Equipment, technology or software</li> <li>iii. Athlete physiology</li> <li>iv. Sporting venue</li> </ul>		
	The instigator(s) i.e. the person or group who initiates the manipulation:				
<b>Who instigates the manipulations?</b>	<p><b>A – Holds a Dominant Position</b> within the sport Instigated by someone in a dominant position <u>within</u> a sports organisation. For example, officials such as club owners or executives. Involves misusing the power of a dominant position to force or coerce participants* to take action intended to manipulate a competition or event</p>		<b>TYPE 1A</b>	<b>TYPE 2A</b>	<b>TYPE 3A</b>
	<p><b>B – Has direct authority or influence</b> on participants within the sport Instigated by someone with direct authority or influence <u>within</u> a sport, with an interest in the athletes' or teams' economic rights or sporting achievements. For example, agents, sponsor, coaches etc. Involves misuse of this authority or influence, to force or coerce participants to take action intended to manipulate a competition or event</p>		<b>TYPE 1B</b>	<b>TYPE 2B</b>	<b>TYPE 3B</b>
	<p><b>C - Is from outside</b> the sport Instigated by someone from <u>outside</u> of the jurisdiction of a sport. For example, criminals or associates of a participant(s). Involves an approach to participants to agree to, or force them to, take action intended to manipulate a competition or event</p>		<b>TYPE 1C</b>	<b>TYPE 2C</b>	<b>TYPE 3C</b>
	<p><b>D – Is a Participant(s)</b> in the sport Instigated by participants involved in a sports competition. For example, athletes, athlete support personnel, competition officials, judges etc. Involves a participant acting alone, or by mutual agreement with other participants, to take action intended to manipulate a sports competition or event</p>		<b>TYPE 1D</b>	<b>TYPE 2D</b>	<b>TYPE 3D</b>

\* For the purposes of this Framework, 'Participant' means Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

## Type 1A

**Direct interference** during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome. The outcome may be the end/final result or an element within a competition or event.

**Instigated** by someone who holds a **Dominant Position within the sport**

**Illustrative Example** - The owners of two sports clubs pre-agree the outcome of a match due to take place on the last day of the season i.e. they agree who will win. One club is mid-table, the other will secure promotion to a higher league if they win. The participants playing for the mid-table team are instructed by the owner to lose. They are told that they will not be paid their salary for that week if they fail to comply with this instruction.

### WHO?

1A

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

Official of a sports club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position. For example club owners or executives

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

Participants: Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Official(s).

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

1A

Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator:

- To Athlete(s) to unfairly influence the natural course of a sporting event or competition
- To Athlete Support Personnel to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy
- To Competition Official(s) to apply deliberately incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition

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

1A

- Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting event or competition i.e. allow their opponent to win
- Agreement between officials of sports clubs/teams to win /lose a specific event or competition
- 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
- Athlete Support Personnel (e.g. a coach or manager) being directed to take action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy
- 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 specific set within a tennis match)



- Competition Officials deliberately apply incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome
- Engaging in tax evasion (e.g. enables sports organisations to gain an unfair financial advantage / more money to spend on higher-performing athletes throughout a competition or season, thus unfairly increasing their chances of winning)

**WHY?****1A*****Why the instigator organised the manipulation***Financial Reasons

- To secure, enhance or increase 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. knowledge of a planned manipulation enables instigators or their associates to place bets on a pre-determined outcome)
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments, etc.)

Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to a higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)
- For reasons of prestige (e.g. securing a win in matches between 'rival' teams/local derby)

***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.)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad (i.e. if they don't comply with the instruction)

Other

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an athlete is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to manipulate sports competitions)





- Patriotism to their national team

**Media Articles****1A****Article from Public Broadcasting of Latvia October 2021**

“The ruling body of European soccer, UEFA, has banned the general director of Jūrmala football club "Spartaks" from the game for ten years”

<https://eng.lsm.lv/article/culture/sport/latvian-soccer-player-handed-10-year-ban-by-uefa.a426842/>

**Article from the Malta Time January 2018**

Another match fixing case: Manager handed suspended jail term

<https://timesofmalta.com/articles/view/another-match-fixing-case-coach-handed-suspended-jail-term.667610>

**Article Inside Football April 2020**

Former club officials and players at Osasuna and Real Betis jailed for matchfixing

<https://www.insideworldfootball.com/2020/04/24/former-club-officials-players-osasuna-real-betis-jailed-matchfixing/>

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## Type 1B

**Direct interference** during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome. The outcome may be the end/final result or an element within a competition or event.

**Instigated** by someone who has **direct authority or influence** on participants within the sport.

**Illustrative Example** – A sponsor promises a new lucrative sponsorship deal to a participant if they underperform to try and secure a loss in their next game. The sponsor will benefit financially if the opposing team wins the match and wants to do all they can to try and make this happen.

### WHO?

1B

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

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

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

Participants: Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

1B

Financial, contractual or sporting pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator:

- To Athlete(s) to unfairly influence the natural course of a sporting event or competition
- To Athlete Support Personnel to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy
- To Competition Official(s) instructed to deliberately apply incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition

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

1B

- Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting event or competition i.e. allow their opponent to win
- 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
- Athlete Support Personnel e.g. team coach or manager, taking action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy e.g. deliberately omitting key players
- 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 specific set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials deliberately apply incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome
- Retention or withdrawal of prize money, awards and other contractual benefits



**WHY?****1B*****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 likely attract more valuable sponsorship deals or agent fees)
- To abuse betting (e.g. knowledge of a planned manipulation enables instigators or their associates to place bets on a pre-determined outcome)

Sporting Reasons

- To help avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To help their team or individual obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To help achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

***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 earnings 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.)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad

Other Reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an athlete is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to manipulate sports competitions)
- Patriotism to their national team

**Media Articles****1B****Article from BBC Sport, August 2012**

“Olympics badminton: Coaches of disqualified players face probe”

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



### Article from Polygon March 2014

“Top Korean League of Legends player fixed matches before attempting suicide, says eSports league”

<https://www.polygon.com/2014/3/18/5522192/korean-league-of-legends-player-fixed-matches-suicide>

### Article from Sportskeeda February 2022

“Table Tennis: Delhi HC suspends TTFI, Soumyadeep Roy found guilty of match fixing”

<https://www.sportskeeda.com/table-tennis/news-delhi-hc-suspends-ttfi-soumyadeep-roy-guilty-match-fixing-manika-batra>

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**Type 1C**

**Direct interference** during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome. The outcome may be the end/final result or an element within a competition or event.

**Instigated** by someone who is from **outside the sport**

**Illustrative Example** - An organised crime group (OCG) bribes a tennis player to lose the first set of a specific match. They use this information to place in play bets on the predetermined outcome of this element of the match.

**WHO? 1C**

**Who is the instigator?**  
 Person(s) outside the jurisdiction of sports organisations (e.g. these may be personal associates of the executor and/or individuals involved in criminality)

**Who is the executor?**  
 Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Official(s)

**WHAT? *What happens on and off the field* 1C**

Coercion (e.g. threat of violence or blackmail against executor), bribery or complicity (with executor) by the instigator resulting in:

- Athlete(s) unfairly influencing the natural course of a sporting event or competition
- Athlete Support Personnel unfairly influencing athlete selection and strategy
- Competition Official(s) deliberately applying incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition

**HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved* 1C**

- Athlete(s) deliberately lose a sporting event or competition i.e. allow their opponent to win
- Team(s) or Athlete(s) deliberately withdraw from an event or competition either before the start or during an event in which they would be expected to compete until the end
- Athlete Support Personnel directed to take action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy
- Athlete(s) manipulate an element within an event or competition (e.g. a deliberate foul that would attract a sanction or losing a specific set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials deliberately apply incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome



## WHY?

1C

***Why the instigator organised the manipulation***Financial Reasons

- To abuse betting (e.g. knowledge of a planned manipulation enables instigators or their associates to place bets on a 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)
- For reasons of prestige (e.g. in matches between 'rival' teams/local derby)

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. help 'their' team win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)
- To influence competition officials to favour the team they support, to help them win a match

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

- To abuse betting (e.g. knowledge of a planned manipulation enables bets to be placed on a 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

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. a participant agrees to manipulate a result to avoid the threat of violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )

## Media Articles

1C

**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/>

**Article News Nine Dec 2021**

"Ex-Leeds winger Cibicki found guilty in yellow card betting scam"

<https://www.news9live.com/sports/football/ex-leeds-winger-cibicki-found-guilty-in-yellow-card-betting-scam-140742?infinitescroll=1>



## Article casino.Org April 2016

### Esports' Match fixing Problem Exposed by Korean Prosecutors Report

<https://www.casino.org/news/esports-match-fixing-problem-exposed-korean-prosecutors-report/>

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## Type 1D

**Direct interference** during play of an event or competition intended to achieve a predetermined outcome. The outcome may be the end/final result or an element within a competition or event.

**Instigated** by someone who is a **Participant**

**Illustrative Example** - Two darts players agree between themselves the final outcome of their match before it begins. i.e. they agree who will win the match. They use this information to place bets on the predetermined outcome of the match.

### WHO?

1D

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

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

1D

Individual(s) exploit their sports participant status to:

- deliberately underperform or manipulate the expected outcome of a sports competition, or element within a sports competition, or
- encourage others to underperform or manipulate the expected outcome of a sports competition, or element within a sports competition

This activity is considered to be non-compliant with criminal laws and/or sports rules.

It could involve an individual taking action on their own or two or more individuals conspiring to take action to ensure a pre-determined outcome.

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

1D

- Athlete(s) deliberately lose a sporting event or competition i.e. allow their opponent to win i.e. allow their opponent to win
- 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
- Athlete Support Personnel taking action to unfairly influence athlete selection and strategy
- Athlete(s) manipulate an element within an event or competition (e.g. a deliberate foul that would attract a sanction or losing a specific set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials deliberately apply incorrect or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome





## WHY?

1D

***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, by winning events)
- To abuse betting (e.g. 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
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments etc)

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points etc.)
- To help athletes qualify for a competition e.g. a coach instructs an experienced athlete to underperform to allow a less experienced team member to gain ranking points
- To favour a particular competitor e.g. judges award more points to a competitor whose career they have been following or is a high-profile competitor that draws a lot of attention in the sport.

***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. 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. to win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)
- To help a teammate achieve a sporting goal e.g. a participant underperforms to allow a less experienced teammate to gain ranking points.

## Media Articles

1D

**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/>



**Article from Gambling News, Luke Thompson June 2021**

“Attard FC Gets Penalized as Former Member Confirms Match Fixing Allegations”

<https://www.gamblingnews.com/news/attard-fc-gets-penalized-as-former-member-confirms-match-fixing-allegations/>

**Inside the Games Article Nov 2021**

“Badminton World Federation bans two Chinese players for spot-fixing and betting”

<https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1115184/chinese-players-spot-fixing-betting>

**BBC Article Nov 2020**

Kyle McKinstry: NI darts player given eight-year ban for match fixing and failing to produce phone bill

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/darts/55090827>

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## Type 2A

**Use of false information** relating to an athlete with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage in an event or competition. This could be information about athletes' (i) Personal Data, (ii) Physical Capabilities, or (iii) Intellectual Capabilities.

**Instigated** by someone who holds a **Dominant Position within the sport**

**Illustrative Example** - The head of an international sports federation instructs a coach to include a gymnast in their squad who is under the minimum age eligibility criteria for a competition. The gymnast is thought to be a better performer, with more chance of winning a medal than their older teammates and competitors.

### WHO?

2A

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

Official(s) of a sport club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position. For example club owners or executives

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

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to manipulate data or use false 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?*

2A

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 (intellectual or physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information.

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

2A

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, stamina, etc.)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased experience, strength, knowledge, etc.)
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors
- Athletes use fake/false identities to gain entry to an event from which they are banned or ineligible
- Athletes use fake disability certification in order to take part in specific categories of sports competitions for which they are ineligible
- Athletes use fake health certification (e.g. for COVID-19) in order to participate in a competition, or in order to postpone a competition according to the relevant regulations



## WHY?

2A

***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. a team/athlete has an unfair advantage which increases their chance of winning. Bets can be placed by the instigator on the team/athlete to win using this inside information)
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments, etc.)

Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

***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.)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad

Other reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to use false or modified information)

## Media Articles

2A

**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>

**Article from Inside the Games**

North Korean gymnast stripped of Asian Games medals for lying about age

<https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1022655/north-korean-gymnast-stripped-of-asian-games-medals-for-lying-about-age>

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## Type 2B

**Use of false information** relating to an athlete with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage in an event or competition. This could be information about athletes' (i) Personal Data, (ii) Physical Capabilities, or (iii) Intellectual Capabilities.

**Instigated** by someone who has **direct authority or influence** on participants within the sport

**Illustrative Example**– The coach of a team competing in an U17 competition knowingly includes older, more experienced athletes in their squad to gain an unfair advantage.

### WHO?

2B

#### **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 data or use false 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?*

2B

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 (intellectual/physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information

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

2B

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, stamina, etc.)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased experience, strength, knowledge, etc.)
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors
- Athletes use fake/false identities to gain entry to an event from which they are banned or ineligible
- Athletes use fake disability certification in order to take part in specific categories of sports competitions for which they are ineligible
- Athletes use fake health certification (e.g. for COVID-19) in order to participate in a competition, or in order to postpone a competition according to the relevant regulations

**WHY?****2B*****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. sports participants have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the instigator to place bets)
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments, etc.)

Sporting Reasons

- To help their team or an individual avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To help obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To help achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

***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.)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad

Other Reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- To gain citizenship (e.g. an individual is promised support in gaining citizenship in return for agreeing to use false or modified information)

**Media Articles****2B****Article** from Wikipedia

"Danny Almonte 'Age Gate' Scandal"

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

**Reuters Sports News September 2010- “ Togo suspends coach for fielding fake national team”**

<https://www.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-51620620100920>

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## Type 2C

**Use of false information** relating to an athlete with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage in an event or competition. This could be information about athletes' (i) Personal Data, (ii) Physical Capabilities, or (iii) Intellectual Capabilities.

**Instigated** by someone who is from **outside** the sport

**Illustrative Example** – An athlete is given a false identity by an organised crime group (OCG). This allows them to play sport in a country in which they would not ordinarily be allowed to enter or compete. The OCG then instructs the athlete to lose specific events. This allows the OCG to profit from betting on pre-determined outcomes.

### WHO?

2C

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

Person(s) outside of the jurisdiction of a sports organisations (e.g. these may be personal associates of the executor and/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 data or use false personal data. Individuals can come from within or outside of the sport and may include officials of a sports organisation, athlete support personnel, agents or athletes.

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

2C

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 (intellectual/physical) of an athlete(s) in place of the correct information

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

2C

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, stamina, etc.)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased experience, strength, knowledge, etc.)
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors
- Athletes use fake/false identities to gain entry to an event from which they are banned or ineligible
- Athletes use fake disability certification in order to take part in specific categories of sports competitions for which they are ineligible
- Athletes use fake health certification (e.g. for COVID-19) in order to participate in a competition, or in order to postpone a competition according to the relevant regulations

**WHY? Why the instigator organised the manipulation** 2C

**Why the instigator organised the manipulation**

Financial Reasons

- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the instigator to place bets)
- 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)

Sporting Reasons

- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. procuring false information for the team they support to help them achieve a sporting goal)

**Why the executor carries out the manipulation**

Financial Reasons

- To abuse betting (e.g. sports participants have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the executor to place bets)
- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify personal information for unfair use in a sports competition)

Other Reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual agrees to use false or modified information to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )

**Media Articles** 2C

**Examples not currently available.**

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**Type 2D**

**Use of false information** relating to an athlete with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage in an event or competition. This could be information about athletes' (i) Personal Data, (ii) Physical Capabilities, or (iii) Intellectual Capabilities.

**Instigated** by someone who is a participant(s)

**Illustrative Example** - An athlete knowingly modifies their personal data to enable them to compete in a competition classification for which they are not eligible i.e. they are older and more experienced than their competitors and therefore have a greater chance of winning.

**WHO?**

**2D**

**Who is the instigator?**

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

**Who is the executor?**

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

**2D**

False or modified information relating to the personal data, physical characteristics or capability (intellectual/physical) of an athlete(s) is used in place of the correct information

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

**2D**

- Athletes(s) are younger than other competitors, gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased flexibility, stamina, etc.)
- Athlete(s) are older than other competitors gaining an unfair advantage (due to increased experience, strength, knowledge, etc.)
- Athletes(s) are more / less able than other competitors
- Athletes use fake/false identities to gain entry to an event from which they are banned or ineligible
- Athletes use fake disability certification in order to take part in specific categories of sports competitions for which they are ineligible
- Athletes use fake health certification (e.g. for COVID-19) in order to participate in a competition, or in order to postpone a competition according to the relevant regulations



## WHY?

2D

***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 have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the instigator to place bets)
- 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 have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the executor to place bets)
- 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.)

**Media Articles****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>

**ESL Article Nov 2020**

“Australian player handed 12-month ban due to false ID submission”

<https://www.eslgaming.com/article/australian-player-handed-12-month-ban-due-false-id-submission-4389>

**Article ESPN Jan 2019**

Overwatch: Second Wind confirm false identity of former roster addition



[https://www.espn.co.uk/esports/story/\\_/page/overwatchellie/second-wind-confirm-false-identity-former-roster-addition](https://www.espn.co.uk/esports/story/_/page/overwatchellie/second-wind-confirm-false-identity-former-roster-addition)

## Article Win.gg March 2022

Multiple top Dota 2 pros permabanned by Valve for match fixing

<https://win.gg/news/multiple-top-dota-2-pros-permabanned-by-valve-for-match-fixing/>

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## Type 3A

**Illegal or non-compliant modifications** intended to achieve an unfair advantage in an event or competition, relating to: (i) playing surfaces (ii) Equipment, technology or software, (iii) athlete physiology or (iv) sporting venue

**Instigated** by someone who holds a **Dominant Position within the sport**

**Illustrative Example** – Prior to the start of a competition, the CEO of a sports club instructs ground staff to illegally modify a playing surface, to provide the home team with an unfair advantage and therefore a greater chance of winning the competition. Although this is against the rules of the sport, the ground staff fear they will lose their jobs if they don't comply.

### WHO?

3A

#### *Who is the instigator?*

Official(s) of a sport club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position. For example, club owners or executives.

#### *Who is the executor?*

Executors could be any individual who has the capability, access or is in a position to make or use 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?*

3A

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

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

3A

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance e.g. ground staff tampering with a cricket pitch
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Modifying, misusing or tampering with technology or software used during a competition (for example, using illegal software)
- 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 or blood tampering)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, temperature regulation inside a venue)



## WHY?

3A

***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)
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments etc)

Sporting Reasons

- To avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

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

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment or use modified 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.)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad

Other

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- 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)



**Media Articles** **3A**

**Article on Wikipedia “Bloodgate”** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloodgate>

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**WHY?****3B*****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)
- To help secure future funding (e.g. if a national team win medals they are more likely to attract future funding from governments etc)

Sporting Reasons

- To help their team or an individual avoid relegation or to gain promotion to higher league
- To help obtain an easier draw in the next round of a competition
- To help achieve a sporting goal (e.g. win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

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

- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment or use modified 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)
- To avoid losing their place on the team/squad

Other Reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )
- 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)

**Media Articles****3B****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>

**Article New York Times** “The Houston Astros’ Cheating Scandal: Sign Stealing, Buzzer Intrigue and Tainted Pennants”

<https://www.nytimes.com/article/astros-cheating.html>

**Article on Wikipedia (last edited March 2022)**

Astros Sign Stealing Scandal

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston\\_Astros\\_sign\\_stealing\\_scandal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston_Astros_sign_stealing_scandal)

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## Type 3C

**Illegal or non-compliant modifications** intended to achieve an unfair advantage in an event or competition, relating to: (i) playing surfaces (ii) Equipment, technology or software, (iii) athlete physiology or (iv) sporting venue

**Instigated** by someone who is from **outside** the sport

**Illustrative Example** - An organised crime group uses threats of violence to force ground staff to switch off floodlights during in an evening event, when the competition reaches a specific score. This enables the OCG to profit from betting on the final score.

### WHO?

3C

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

Person(s) outside of the jurisdiction of a sports organisations (e.g. these may be personal associates of the executor and/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 or use 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?*

3C

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

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

3C

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance e.g. ground staff tampering with a cricket pitch
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition (e.g. balls, racquets, etc. which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Modifying, misusing or tampering with technology or software used during a competition (for example, using illegal software)
- 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 or blood tampering)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, deliberately altering temperature inside a venue)

**WHY?****3C*****Why the instigator organised the manipulation***Financial Reasons

- 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)
- 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 achieve a sporting goal (e.g. action taken to help the team they support win a title, medal, ranking points, etc.)

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

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

Other Reasons

- Blackmail /Extortion (e.g. an individual enables a non-compliant modification to be made to avoid violence against themselves or their family. Or to avoid sensitive or compromising information being disclosed )

**Media Articles****3C****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

**Illegal or non-compliant modifications** intended to achieve an unfair advantage in an event or competition, relating to: (i) playing surfaces (ii) Equipment, technology or software, (iii) athlete physiology or (iv) sporting venue

**Instigated** by someone who is a participant(s)

**Illustrative Example** - Athletes illegally tamper with a ball during an event to change the way it performs, providing them with an unfair advantage against their opponents.

### WHO?

3D

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

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials

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

3D

Non-compliant modifications made to playing surfaces, equipment, technology or software, athlete physiology or sporting venues.

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

3D

- Tampering with pitch or court surfaces which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance e.g. ground staff tampering with a cricket pitch
- Tampering with sports equipment used during a competition (e.g. balls, racquets, etc. which could have a detrimental impact on an opponent's performance
- Modifying, misusing or tampering with technology or software used during a competition (for example, using illegal software)
- 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 or blood tampering)
- Tampering with equipment vital to the staging of an event or competition (e.g. floodlights, deliberately altering temperature inside a venue)

## WHY?

3D

***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. 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)
- 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 have an unfair advantage and this inside information can be used by the executor to place bets)
- For a bribe (e.g. an individual is offered money to modify equipment or use modified 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.)

## Media Articles

3D

**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)

**Article from Today Feb 2022** - Why 5 female Olympic ski jumpers were disqualified for their uniforms

<https://www.today.com/news/beijing-olympics/5-female-olympic-ski-jumpers-disqualified-uniforms-rcna15486>

**Article Dexerto.Com April 2019** - “Team Kaliber kick Fortnite pro for attempting to cheat in World Cup”

<https://www.dexerto.com/fortnite/team-kaliber-kick-fortnite-pro-for-attempting-to-cheat-in-world-cup-543914/>



**Article on SK Pop September 2020** - The story of Forsaken, the professional CS: GO player caught cheating

<https://www.sportskeeda.com/esports/the-story-forsaken-professional-cs-go-player-caught-cheating-where-now>

**Article in The Guardian October 2019** - First British eRacing champion banned for using bot to gain unfair advantage

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2019/oct/04/first-british-eracing-champion-banned-for-using-bot-to-gain-unfair-advantage>

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## How the Typology can help you

### **National Platforms (NP)** *For new or partially 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 typology can help NPs formulate their future planning strategies i.e. NPs should strive to have the capability and/or processes in place to deal with the full range of manipulations set out in the typology, should it occur within their jurisdiction.

#### *For established NPs*

The typology can be used to assess the effectiveness of processes being used by NPs and to provide reassurance that the necessary capabilities are 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.

### **Sport Governing Bodies and International Federations**

The types of manipulation described in this tool may be viewed as low risk by many sports. However, we know new and more sophisticated methods to manipulate events are continually being developed.

Any type of manipulation can result in damage to the reputations of the sport, athletes and national teams. What may be seen as acceptable tactical moves by some, could be viewed by others as manipulation. For example, deliberately underperforming to avoid playing a specific team in the next round of a competition.

Those seeking to corrupt will search for vulnerabilities in sport and will take advantage of them for their own benefits/gains. It is therefore important to be aware of at least how and why events could be manipulated. This will help sports organisations recognise and assess the potential risks. They can then ensure processes are in place to protect against each type of manipulation and be prepared to deal with scenarios should they be encountered.

### **Law Enforcement**

Whilst not all competition manipulations will involve criminality, it is widely recognised that some most certainly do.

Competition manipulation can be complex to investigate and challenging to prove. The tool can be used as a useful starting point for law enforcement agencies to help understand match fixing, identify the key challenges when considering what action to take and learn from cases that have been successfully concluded. It can help understand who might be involved which could help lead an investigation in the right direction.



It can be used to develop decision making frameworks to support investigation of competition manipulation and help with analysis on crimes linked to sports manipulation.

## Education and Research

The tool can be used by students, educators and researchers to understand the range of different types of competition manipulation, who may be involved and the reasons why. It can also help those designing education programmes or research studies to provide a benchmark of existing practitioner knowledge on this topic.

## Gambling and Gaming Regulators

The tool can be used to help understand the different types of manipulation that could involve abuse of betting. This information can be used to help develop processes and policies to help detect and protect against potential issues that may impact the on fairness and criminal exploitation of betting markets.

## Betting Operators

Corrupt betting is most often linked to what is commonly referred to as 'match fixing'. The Typology raises awareness about the wider range of manipulations that could impact on the fairness and criminal exploitation of betting markets -enabling a more rounded view of the betting integrity landscape.

The tool can help betting operators to understand what manipulation scenarios might involve abuse of betting and to help them inform systems and frameworks to identify suspicious betting activity.





## Definitions and Glossary

For the purpose of the Typology the following definitions apply:

1. **Athlete:** means any person or group of persons, participating in sports competitions
2. **Athlete support personnel:** means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, team official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating athletes participating in or preparing for sports competitions, and all other persons working with the athletes.

Anyone involved in maintenance of competition venues or equipment, for example floodlight technicians, electrician, grounds person etc. or individuals working for a competition organiser or volunteers

3. **Competition Official(s):** anyone who is involved in overseeing a competition to ensure fair play and that rules are adhered to. For example, referees, judges, umpires, officials etc.
4. **Course (in context of sports competition)** - the length of time between the start and finish of a sporting competition
5. **Element within a competition or event** – something that happens in play before the final result. For example, a player being sent off, the result at half time, the first corner of a game. Sometimes referred to as spot fixing.
6. **Intentional arrangement:** means that the arrangement is deliberately aimed at improperly influencing the natural and fair course or the result of a sports competition.
7. **Improper alteration:** is a change to something that makes it different through an arrangement, act or omission which infringes the existing legislation or the regulations of the sports competition or organisation concerned.
8. **National Platform:** The coordinator of the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions within a jurisdiction (which can be an organisation or a collection of relevant stakeholders) as defined in Article 13 of the Macolin Convention.
9. **Officials of sports clubs/teams:** includes owners or executives of sports clubs and ultimate beneficiaries.
10. **Others/other persons:** used to refer to people or things that are additional to or different from people or things that have been mentioned or are known about. This can include for example, tutors, guardians and mentors or intermediaries.



- 11. Participant:** For the purposes of this Framework, 'Participant' means Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel or Competition Officials
- 12. Result:** the final score or the name of the winner/s in a sports competition.
- 13. Sports competition:** means any real sports<sup>3</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.
- 14. Undue or unfair advantage:** An advantage that puts one in a favourable or superior position, that is undue or unfair because it arises from an improper arrangement, act or omission.
- 15. 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>3</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.

