

16 June 2020

T-MC(2020)17

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

National Platforms Network – Group of Copenhagen (GoC)

Working Group – Typology

**TYPOLOGY OF SPORTS MANIPULATIONS –
RESOURCE GUIDE**

Contents

Contents.....	ii
1. Typology Quick-Start Guide	iii
2. The Typology of Sports Manipulations	1
2.1 Introduction	1
2.2 Rationale	1
2.3 Definition of Manipulation of Sports Competitions	2
2.4 Key Issues Considered.....	3
3. Classification of Types of Sports Manipulation.....	4
3.1 Types of Sports Manipulation	4
3.1.1 Type 1 - Interference in the natural course of a sports competition.....	5
3.1.2 Type 2 - Manipulation of Athlete/s personal data.....	6
3.1.3 Type 3 - Use of external means.....	7
3.2 Manipulation Typology Sub-Categories (The instigators behind the manipulation).....	7
3.2.1 Sub-category A - Exploitation of governance.....	7
3.2.2 Sub-category B - Exploitation of power / influence.....	7
3.2.3 Sub-category C - External Influencers	8
3.2.4 Sub-category D - Opportunistic.....	8
4. Types of Manipulation Description Sheets	10
Type 1A	10
Type 1B.....	12
Type 1C.....	14
Type 1D	16
Type 2A	18
Type 2B.....	20
Type 2C.....	22
Type 2D	24
Type 3A	26
Type 3B.....	28
Type 3C.....	30
Type 3D	32
5. Conclusion.....	34
Appendix One – Detailed examples of Typologies and Elements of Macolin Definition.....	35
Appendix Two - Summary of the process	43
Appendix Three - Definitions and Glossary.....	46

1. 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.

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

The Framework will promote 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 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 in place to deal with the full range of sport manipulations should they occur within their jurisdiction.

For established National Platforms

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.

How to use the Typology Framework

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:

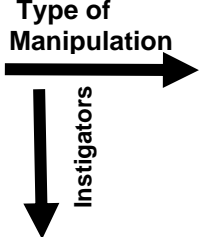
- A. Exploitation of governance
- B. Exploitation of power or influence
- C. External influences
- D. Opportunistic

The framework is set out in the interactive typology tool (see page 13). 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

Each case of sport manipulation is classified using the Type (Number 1, 2 or 3) with a sub-category (A, B, C or D) ¹. See the table below for examples in each type/sub-category.

¹ In the majority of cases, the manipulation can only be classified once enough intelligence and information has been gathered to make a confident assessment of the type and sub-category. For example, when a report is first received you may see initial indications may strongly point towards interference in the natural course of a sporting event, but it is unlikely you will know who instigated the manipulation until further intelligence development has been undertaken.

Type of Manipulation 	Type 1: Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition i.e. deliberate manipulation by individual (s) involved in the event	Type 2: Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information	Type 3: Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to: i. playing surfaces ii. equipment iii. athlete physiology iv. sporting venue
	Examples	Examples	Examples
A Exploitation of governance	Type 1A The owners of two sports clubs agree the outcome of a sports competition and instruct their teams to ensure that outcome is achieved.	Type 2A The head of an international sports federation instructed a coach to include an athlete in their squad who was under the minimum age eligibility criteria for a competition.	Type 3A The CEO of a sports club instructs ground maintenance staff to tamper with a playing surface before a competition which they know will have a detrimental impact on the performance of the opposing team.
B Exploitation of power / influence:	Type 1B A sponsor of a club promises a new sponsorship contract to a player of a rival club if they "help" their team to lose their next game.	Type 2B A sports federation involved in an U17 international competition includes older, more experienced athletes in their squad an attempt to ensure that they win.	Type 3B Equipment is unfairly modified by club officials in order to gain an advantage for their own athletes
C External Influences.	Type 1C Athletes manipulate match outcomes at the direction of external match-fixers e.g. organised crime groups	Type 2C Athlete is given a false identity by an organised crime group. The false ID allows them to play sport in a country in which they would not ordinarily be allowed to compete	Type 3C An organised crime group forces groundsmen to switch off floodlights during in an evening event
D Opportunistic Action	Type 1D Two athletes playing each other agree the final outcome of an event before the start of play. i.e. they agree who will win the event	Type 2D An athlete knowingly modifies their personal data to enable them to compete in a competition classification for which they are not eligible.	Type 3D Athletes tamper with a ball during an event to make it perform differently to what their opponents expect

2. The Typology of Sports Manipulations

2.1 Introduction

Since the Macolin Convention has been open for signature, national and international stakeholders that make up the Macolin community have devoted significant cooperative effort towards developing an understanding of the manipulation of sports competitions, in all its forms. This has been through a range of activities and initiatives such as the “Keep Crime Out of Sport (KCOOS and KCOOS+) projects², the activities of the GoC and various other initiatives.

This Typology Resource Guide (TRG), an initiative of the GoC, sets out the Typology Framework (the Framework) developed by the GoC’s Typology Working Group (WG – T).

The aim of the Framework is to define and articulate the GoC’s collective view on the *manipulation of sports competitions* as defined in the Macolin Convention.

The intended primary audience and consumers of this guide are the National Platforms (NPs) established under the Macolin Convention. However, the concepts are also for the information of any interested stakeholders.

The Framework and the TRG will continue to evolve as practical experience enhances our knowledge of the manipulation of sports competitions. It is anticipated that this evolution will be accelerated through enhanced capability, capacity and operational insights as the expertise of the NPs expands across the GoC.

Inevitably, those engaged in competition manipulation will also evolve to exploit new opportunities and develop new methodologies to manipulate sport for undue advantage. To ensure the GoC’s knowledge and this Framework remains contemporary, relevant and accurate, the members of the GoC will need to closely monitor instances of the manipulation of sports competitions across the world.

2.2 Rationale

This Framework provides members of the GoC with common references and practical tools to:

- create a common language allowing for better communication within and between NPs;
- assist NPs understand the breadth of sports competition manipulation and
- inform the development of strategies to address and respond to potential or emerging risks.

The Framework is a critical body of work supporting the operationalisation of NPs in accordance with the scope on the Macolin Convention. The scope of NPs as set out in the Convention should include or aim to include;

- the NP’s focussing resources on detecting suspicious activities that are within the scope of the Convention (including producing “alerts” which mobilize the national resources and facilitating the exchange of information);

² KCOOS Guidebook 2017 (Joint project of the Council of Europe and the EU) + “Panorama”, Council of Europe 2018

- focusing prevention measures to mitigate the various types of sports competition manipulation;
- establishing procedures and mechanisms according to the existing legal and professional frameworks ensuring the best possible response to the situations, including the collection and the treatment of multi-source information, and ultimately providing key information to law enforcement, judiciary agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- guiding the implementation and development of national policies and improving as necessary the legal and professional frameworks in line with the provisions of the Macolin Convention.

2.3 Definition of Manipulation of Sports Competitions

The Macolin Convention defines (art. 3) the manipulation of sports competitions as “*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.*”

The Macolin Convention’s definition of the manipulation of sports competitions is characterised by a number of core elements. These are:

- the manipulation of sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission;
- these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition;
- the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competitions;
- these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again, successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others;
- the definition of sports competition manipulation includes the intention of manipulation, even if that intention is unsuccessful and fails to obtain the undue advantage sought³
- the undue advantage always has a financial dimension either directly or as a consequence of the sports competition manipulation⁴. The exploitation of betting markets is just one of the many ways of obtaining an undue financial advantage.

As outlined in paragraph 35 of the *Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions* “The preamble makes it clear that this convention covers cases of national or transnational manipulation of sports competitions, whether or not they are linked with sports betting or involve a criminal offence. It thus recognises that the manipulation of sports competitions is not necessarily linked to sports betting or criminal offences.”

³ As highlighted in paragraph 51 and 52 of the *Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions* The words “aimed at” indicate that the definition includes not only arrangements, acts or omissions which improperly alter the result or course of a competition, but also the acts committed with the intention of improperly altering the result or course of a competition, even if the arrangement, act or omission is unsuccessful (e.g. if a player on whom pressure has been brought to bear is not actually selected for the competition). The term “in order to” indicates an intention to obtain an undue advantage for oneself or others, even if this intentional arrangement, act or omission, aiming at improperly modifying the results or course of a sports competition, fails to obtain the advantage sought (e.g. if the competition in question is the subject of an alert issued by the regulator and the sports betting operators refuse to take bets on the competition, thereby preventing the undue advantage from being obtained).

2.4 Key Issues Considered

In developing this Framework the GoC considered a wide range of associated issues, and the application of the Framework on the operations of the NPs. Some of the key underlying issues that were identified were:

a. **Enforcement of Sport Rules**

The interplay between the rules of sport, the sport's enforcement of those rules, and other forms of manipulation of sports competitions which may be captured by domestic criminal legislation is a complex question. At times, instances of manipulation of sports competitions may be both criminal, while also being a contravention of the rules of the sport, and therefore subject to parallel sanctioning frameworks.

The Macolin Convention recognises the fundamental role of sports organisations in protecting sport as reflected in the preamble which states:

“Emphasising that sports organisations bear the responsibility to detect and sanction the manipulation of sports competitions committed by persons under their authority”

The Convention preamble continues:

*“Acknowledging that, in accordance with the principle of the autonomy of sport, **sports organisations are responsible for sport and have self-regulatory and disciplinary responsibilities in the fight against manipulation of sports competitions**, but that public authorities, protect the integrity of sport, where appropriate.”*

Article 1 of the Convention further recognises the key responsibility of sports:

“The purpose of this Convention is to combat the manipulation of sports competitions in order to protect the integrity of sport and sports ethics in accordance with the principle of the autonomy of sport.”

As articulated in the Macolin Convention, the GoC's consideration of the scope of the definition of manipulation of sports competitions recognises that addressing competition manipulation, in all its forms, is a shared responsibility between all stakeholders. This includes the identification of manipulation of sports competitions, the sharing of relevant information, investigation and ultimately the sanctioning of those who engage in the manipulation of sports competitions.

b. **Framing of domestic criminal offences**

In addition to the rules of sport, it is recognised that a number of the identified typologies are criminal offences according to some parties' domestic legislation. It is therefore necessary to also acknowledge and highlight the Macolin Convention's relevant text in relation to criminal offences, namely Article 15 – Criminal Offences Relating to the manipulation of sports competitions which states:

“Each Party shall ensure that its domestic laws enable to criminally sanction manipulation of sports competitions when it involves either coercive, corrupt or fraudulent practices, as defined by its domestic law.”

While the work conducted by the GoC has demonstrated that the definition of manipulation of sport competition includes criminal offences, Paragraph 20 states:

“With regard to the various aspects of law enforcement, the convention seeks, inter alia, to identify those acts which should be prosecuted without, however, imposing the creation in each Party’s domestic law of a harmonised special criminal offence in the field. The purpose of clarifying which types of conduct are to be considered offences is to facilitate judicial and police co-operation between Parties.”

Paragraph 50 of the *Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions*, further states that the definition of manipulation of sports competitions “is an integral part of criminal offences relating to the manipulation of sports competitions” (defined in Article 15), but **this definition alone does not intend to define the scope of criminal offences.**”

c. The Macolin Convention and Anti-Doping Conventions

In developing an understanding of the scope of the definition of competition manipulation, it was evident to the GoC that the use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes is a form of competition manipulation. The use of performance enhancing drugs to manipulate an athlete’s physiology (an intentional act) that has the potential to alter the result or course of a competition for an undue advantage, is likely to fall within the scope of the definition of competition manipulation.

Although doping is within the definition of competition manipulation, doping in sport is dealt with, appropriately, through long-standing and established conventions, namely:

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

It is therefore necessary to acknowledge that doping is considered to be a form of competition manipulation as defined in the Macolin Convention, however, also recognise that the established anti-doping conventions (UNESCO and CoE) provide the authority for governments to address doping in sport. **Doping is acknowledged as a form of competition manipulation but given the structures, programs and activities that are already in place along with the access to experts in doping, this issue was not explored in detail through the work of the GoC.**

3. Classification of Types of Sports Manipulation

3.1 Types of Sports Manipulation

The usual / classical distinction between “betting” or “non-betting” manipulation is no longer relevant in the context of this Framework. Betting is not the purpose of competition manipulation but rather a method of gaining an undue advantage and as a possible vehicle for obtaining the final undue advantage pursued through the manipulation. This is valid either in the case that:

- the primary intention of the manipulator is to obtain money through corrupting betting markets

- the case that betting may be abused by the manipulator as a secondary (possibly even unintended) benefit rather than a primary aim. This activity could also include sports betting rules breaches.

Consequently, the risk of manipulations related to betting could be present in all types identified and the betting on corrupted events is an aggravating factor which has to be properly considered by all stakeholders.

The typologies are structured using a two-factor classification method:

- the type of the manipulation
- which is then further classified by criteria related to who instigated the manipulation.

The types of sports competition manipulation identified are:

- 1) Direct interference with the natural course of a sports competition by competition stakeholders
- 2) Modification of an athlete's identity or personal information in order to influence the natural course or outcome of a sports competition
- 3) Influencing the nature course or outcome of an sports competition through the modification of:
 - I. playing surfaces
 - II. equipment
 - III. athlete physiology
 - IV. a sporting venue

The above types of manipulation (1-3) can then be further classified by using the following criteria:

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

3.1.1 Type 1 - Interference in the natural course of a sports competition

The direct, pre-meditated or planned manipulation of a sports competition or element of a sports competition by an individual or individuals in order to gain an undue advantage (sporting and/or financial).

Key Arguments

Executors are those defined within the convention as **competition stakeholders** which includes athletes, officials, and athlete support personnel. These individuals are directly involved in the sporting competition or are in a position to improperly alter the result or natural course of a sports competition. Examples of the types of individuals who **could** be involved include:

- Athletes who can influence the natural run of play,
- Athlete support personnel who can unfairly influence the natural course of an event prior to or during the event

- Improper decision making or application of sporting rules by competition official(s) prior to or during the event

Some examples of the manipulation that fall into this type are:

- Two teams agreeing a pre-determined outcome prior to the beginning of a match
- A coach and a participant agreeing to aim for a pre-determined outcome of a competition or element of a competition (e.g. set, round, point etc.)
- A competition official disallowing a goal or a point etc. that should have been allowed under the rules of the competition

3.1.2 Type 2 - Manipulation of Athlete/s personal data

Modification of an athlete's identity or personal information. Providing false information related to personal data, physical characteristics or capabilities (mental or physical) either as an individual/team or in conjunction with a sports organisation in order to gain an undue advantage.

Key Arguments:

- Typically involves deception or fraudulent activity regarding the personal data of athletes.
- Instigators most likely to be from within sport but external actors could also facilitate this activity.
- Executors could be coerced OR complicit OR acting individually.
- Can be carried out for sporting OR financial reasons.

This type of competition manipulation **typically involves deception / fraudulent activity regarding the personal data of athletes** participating in a sporting event.

Some examples of the manipulation that fall into this type are:

- Providing a false birthdate to enable the participation of an athlete who is younger than the minimum age criteria of the competition to take advantage of their increased flexibility or stamina.
- Claiming an athlete is less able-bodied to enable them to participate in a disability classification for which they are not eligible, to gain an unfair advantage.

Whilst the instigators are most likely to be competition stakeholders bound by the rules and codes of a sports organisation, this type of activity can also be facilitated by corrupt external actors, such as physicians or individuals with expertise in technical data manipulation and/or counterfeiting.

The executors of the manipulation (**competition stakeholders**) can be induced to commit the manipulation through bribery or coercion/blackmail. They may also carry out the manipulation for their own personal financial or sporting gain.

3.1.3 Type 3 - Use of external means

Modifications that are not compliant with laws or sports rules of:

- I. playing surfaces
- II. equipment
- III. athlete physiology
- IV. a sporting venue

Key Arguments:

- Improving or degrading playing surfaces, equipment or athlete physiology to improperly influence the natural course of the event, or an element of an event, to achieve a specific outcome, obtaining a final undue advantage;
- Instigators and Executors have links to the sport (competition stakeholders);
- Facilitators are often needed to help with the modification (physicians, technical experts);
- The motive could be for sporting reasons and/or financial reasons.

Some examples of the manipulation that fall into this type are:

- Using unauthorized equipment that will give an athlete an unfair advantage for example using a small hidden motor on a bicycle
- Tampering with a ball to make it perform in a specific way that is unknown to an opponent

3.2 Manipulation Typology Sub-Categories (The instigators behind the manipulation)

3.2.1 Sub-category A - Exploitation of governance

Abuse of dominant position. The instigators misusing their dominant insider position to instruct or force the executor to manipulate a sports event, or element of an event, in order to gain an unfair sporting advantage or corrupt financial benefit.

Key Arguments:

- Coercion/Corruption from third parties;
- Intentional - to improperly alter the result of course of sport competition;
- Instigators and Executors have links to the sport;
- The primary motive could be for sporting reasons, however, invariably there will be a secondary financial benefit.

3.2.2 Sub-category B - Exploitation of power / influence

The instigator misuses the power that comes from a financial or contractual position and instructs or forces the executor to manipulate a sporting event, or element of an event, in order to gain an unfair sporting advantage or corrupt financial benefit.

Key Arguments:

- Could be strong financial ties between Instigators and Executors
- Both Instigators and Executors could have links to the sport
- The motive could be for sporting reasons, to benefit from betting on the manipulation, or both

3.2.3 Sub-category C - External Influencers

Approaching, influencing or controlling the executor(s).

Misusing sport as a vehicle and exploiting the executors to gain potentially illicit financial benefit but not for a sporting advantage.

This is the traditional type of competition manipulation and which has commonly referred to as match-fixing.

Key Arguments:

- The instigators are outside the **sports organisation**. This could include criminal groups and other individuals or groups who engage in competition manipulation;
- The executors are those defined within the convention as **competition stakeholders** which includes athletes, officials, and athletic support staff;
- In addition to **competition stakeholders**, executors can include any other individual who can improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition, but must be from within the sports organization;
- The executors of the manipulation (competition stakeholders) are induced to commit the manipulation through bribes, other financial or non-financial benefits (such as promotion) or coercion such as blackmail;
- The primary financial benefit to the external parties is obtained through the placing of money onto betting markets.

3.2.4 Sub-category D - Opportunistic

Individual(s) exploiting their sports participant status to deliberately underperform or manipulate the expected outcome of an event, or element within an event, where this activity is considered to be non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules

Key Arguments:

- No coercion from third parties;
- Individuals acting alone or an agreement between two or more actors;
- Instigators and Executors have links to the sport;
- The motive could be for sporting reasons, to abuse betting or both.

More information on the motivation of the instigators and executors can be found in the Typology description sheets.

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3		
What is the manipulation type?	Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition Manipulation of sports competitions, or element of a sports competition, in order to gain an unfair sporting advantage or corrupt financial benefit	Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information Providing false information related to: i. personal data ii. physical characteristics iii. capabilities (mental or physical)	Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to: i. playing surfaces ii. equipment iii. athlete physiology iv. sporting venue		
*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					
Who instigates the manipulations?	A - Exploitation of governance: 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.		TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3
	B - Exploitation of power / influence: 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.		TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3
	C - External Influences: 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.		TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3
	D - Opportunistic: 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.		TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3

4. Types of Manipulation Description Sheets

<p>Type 1A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition• Instigated by Exploitation of Governance
<p>WHO?</p> <p><i>Who is the instigator?</i> Official of a sports club, team or sports organisation who holds a dominant position.</p> <p><i>Who is the executor?</i> Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Official(s).</p>
<p>WHAT? <i>What happens on and off the field?</i></p> <p>Pressure applied, request made or bribe paid by the instigator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition
<p>HOW? <i>How the attempted aim is achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting event or competition• 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 set within a tennis match)• Competition Officials instructed to make bad 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 in throughout a competition or season, thus unfairly increasing their chances of winning)

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>

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.

Type 1B

- **Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition**
- **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?

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Officials

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

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) to apply bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition

HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?*

- Athlete(s) instructed to deliberately lose a sporting 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 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 set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials instructed to make bad 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?

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 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 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>

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.

Type 1C

- Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition
- 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?

Athlete(s), Athlete Support Personnel and Competition Official(s)

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

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) applying bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition

HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?*

- Athlete(s) deliberately lose a sporting event or competition
- 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 set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials make bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome

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. 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/>

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.

Type 1D

- **Direct interference in the natural course of a sporting event or competition**
- **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?*

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.

HOW? *How the attempted aim is achieved?*

- Athlete(s) deliberately lose a sporting 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 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 set within a tennis match)
- Competition Officials make bad or unfair decisions during an event or competition that support a pre-determined outcome

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. 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/>

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.

Type 2A

- **Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information**
- **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 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 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 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>

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.

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

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.

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>

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.

Type 2D

- **Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information**
- **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?*

False or modified information relating to the personal data, physical characteristics or capability (mental/physical) of an athlete(s) is used 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 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 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>

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.

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>

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.

Type 3B

- **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 Power or 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 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 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 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>

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.

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>

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.

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

“2018 Australian Cricket Team - ball-tampering scandal”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Australian_ball-tampering_scandal

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.

5. Conclusion

This resource guide is the first step in an iterative process for the GoC in understanding the scope of the definition and classification of the manipulation of sports competitions as defined in the Macolin Convention. This guide represents the collective work of the GoC, as a point in time in the Group's understanding of what falls within the scope of the Macolin Convention, and therefore within the remit of the NPs.

As demonstrated by this resource guide, the manipulation of sports competitions is a complex phenomenon. Given the pace with which the manipulation of sports competitions is accelerating, all stakeholders involved in detecting, preventing and sanctioning the manipulation of sports competitions are having to respond equally rapidly, and understand this phenomenon as it evolves. This resource guide provides a key first step for NP's in articulating the GoC's understanding.

In endorsing the Typology Framework, the GoC has made an important step in the process of clarifying concepts and terms, to ensure that all members can speak the same language and share the same global objectives under the umbrella of the Macolin Convention.

This resource guide is an indispensable step in ensuring the effective functioning of the NPs, and especially the development of their trans-national co-operation in the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions. Only action built on a shared understanding and conceptualization of sports competition manipulation, in all its forms, will enable NP's to develop effective strategies, frameworks and mechanisms to respond to, and ultimately reduce the manipulation of sports competitions, and safeguard sport from those who seek to corrupt and profit from the manipulation of sports competitions.

Appendix One – Detailed examples of Typologies and Elements of Macolin Definition

In understanding the scope of the definition of sports competition manipulation, each definition was examined through consideration of the individual components of the broader definition. Identification of the key elements of each of the different typologies through which sports competitions could be manipulated were also deliberated. Examples which would demonstrate these key components were developed to test the conceptualisation of the different typologies against the definition of sports competition manipulation. These examples were developed by members of the WG-T and presented to the wider Group of Copenhagen in the meeting in Rennes in 2019.

Example 1: Type 1A Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by exploitation of governance

Owners of two clubs (A + B), active in the first division in two different European countries decides which team will win the national championship and participate at the European Champions League.

Key points:

- End of season matches
- Financial benefit for both teams (directors, coaches, players)
- Aims nature of the match (and the competition) is removed

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	Team B have to lose their last matches so they do not win their national championship
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is clearly financial (inside information can lead to abuse of betting)

Example 2 Type 1B Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by exploitation of power or influence

A sponsor of a club promises money and a new contract to a player of another team if he “helps” his team lose the next game.

Key points:

- Clear benefits promised to the player;
- Status “Sponsor” vs “Owner” vs “Agent” which can be under the same umbrella;
- Some other players could get involved in the scheme.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	Sponsor and athlete have agreed who will win the match
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is achieved by obtaining a better placement, higher fees, higher profit

Example 3: Type 1B Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by exploitation of power or influence

A player agent (intermediary) has an element of control over athletes through their capacity to influence current or future contracts. The agent (intermediary) using this element of control over the player(s) coerces the player(s) to manipulate the results of matches.

Key points:

- Results of matches between specific clubs could be predetermined;
- The strongest team can receive a “wild card” for some matches;
- Coaches could choose not to put the best possible team on the field.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	An agreement between agent, athletes and athlete support personnel is indeed in place
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	It will be easier to increase the financial power and to obtain better contracts

Example 4: Type 1B Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by exploitation of power or influence

Two athletes competing against each other have the same equipment supplier. The latter wants to be sure the “best” player will go to the next round.

Key points:

- The athletes can achieve the same financial benefits, even by losing a match;
- The supplier exerts his influence over the athletes.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Competition Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The athletes won't play at their best to win the competition
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The supplier can reach the widest possible market, the athletes will obtain good contracts

Example 5: Type 1C Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by external influences

Players manipulate match outcomes at the direction of external match-fixers.

Key points:

- Players and coach sent to Australia by external match-fixers;
- Players and coach were paid to fix matches;
- Money placed on corrupt matches on Asian betting markets.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The players agreed to manipulate the number of goals
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes at <u>the direction</u> of the external organisers (match-fixers)
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the contingencies were determined by the instigators (match-fixers)
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is achieved by unfairly placing bets on a known result, and the players were paid to fix the matches

Example 6: Type 1C Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by external influencers

Individual athlete deliberately loses games, with instigators placing bets on the athlete to lose.

Key points:

- Athlete agrees to lose games in a match following agreement with instigator;
- The athlete comes to an agreement with the instigator as to which games to lose;
- The instigator places bets on the athlete to lose and pays the player a small fee.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The athlete has come to an agreement with the instigator to lose games in a match
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The results of the match are altered by the athlete who loses on purpose
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictability of the match is removed by the player who agrees to lose games
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The external instigator benefits by placing bets on the athlete to lose, and the player benefits by the instigator paying a small fee to lose the games

Example 7: Type 2B Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information instigated by exploitation of power or influence

A sports federation involved in an U17 international football team fields overage players in an attempt to ensure that they win.

Key points:

- Players are stronger and more experienced gaining unfair advantage;
- Sports federation are complicit by deliberately implementing a flawed age-testing regime.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The sports federation has deliberately allowed overage players to complete
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The aim of this manipulation is to improperly increase the likelihood of the overage team winning
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is partially removed due to unfair competition
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage can be to win the match for sporting reasons or to place bets, for financial gain, on the increased likelihood of a certain sporting outcome

Example 8: Type 2D Modification of an athlete's identity / personal information instigated by opportunistic action

An athlete knowingly modifies their personal data to enable them to compete in a classification for which they are not eligible.

Key points:

- Could involve any characteristics that relate to sporting classifications / categories;
- Enables them to have a significant unfair advantage against their fellow competitors.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Competition Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	Deliberately modified or fake data provided by athlete to federation or competition organiser
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	Enables the athlete to improperly compete in a category for which they are ineligible, thus changing the natural course of the event
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the event is removed as the athlete has unfair advantages (in strength, ability, etc) over the competition
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage could be for sporting purposes (to win a race/competition) or for betting purposes to achieve financial gain

Example 9: Type 3B Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to sports equipment that is instigated by exploitation of power or influence

Deflategate (2014/2015)

Key points:

- Footballs of Patriots team were deliberately underinflated to gain illegal advantage;
- 11 out of 12 balls were found to be below the minimum permitted air pressure levels;
- 243-page investigative report: more probable than not that Patriots' equipment personnel were deliberately circumventing the rules; Received a 1 million dollars fine.
-

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	Equipment personnel deliberately underinflated footballs
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	By underinflating the footballs below the minimum permitted pressure levels, the course of the game is altered
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the chance of winning has been knowingly increased for one of the teams
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is achieved by increasing the chance of winning prize money, sponsorship, etc and by increasing the likelihood of progression to later stages of the competition

Example 10: Type 3D Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to sports equipment instigated by opportunistic manipulation

Sandpapergate (2018)

Key points:

- Australian ball-tempering scandal: cricket player roughs up one side of the ball to make it swing in flight during test match against South Africa;
- Captain and vice-captain were found to be involved;
- All three were sanctioned by Cricket Australia for breaching the Code of Conduct;
- The motivation for tampering with the ball was to make the ball swing in the air more when bowled by an Australian bowler, and therefore make it harder for the batsmen to hit and increase the chances of getting the batsmen out.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The athlete deliberately roughens the surface of the ball with sandpaper
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The alteration will cause the ball to behave differently and in a way unexpected by the opponent
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The athlete knew this would influence the outcome of the game
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The chances of winning the match are increased

- Notes - the athlete gains a sporting advantage as other players that are also involved in the high-profile tournament could be playing in this one but play to the best of their abilities. The athlete unfairly retains his sponsorship deal

Example 11: Type 3D Modification that is non-compliant with criminal laws or sport rules relating to sports equipment instigated by opportunistic manipulation

Mechanical doping

Key points:

- Using a hidden motor to propel a racing bicycle;
- Such actions are prohibited by the Union Cycliste Internationale;
- 2010 first allegations (Hesjedal a.o.), 2016 first confirmed case (Femke van den Driessche during UCI Cyclo-Cross WC).

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The bicycle has been altered by adding a hidden motor
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	By doing this the cyclists using the bicycle have an advantage over the competitors
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The motorised bicycle will increase the chances of winning the race
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	By winning the race this way an undue advantage has been obtained (prize money, higher ranking, increased sponsorship opportunities, etc)

- Points that may be raised – some sports may see this as ‘tactical’. However, most sports would have a ‘moral code’ that expects athletes to perform to the best of their ability. (e.g. Olympic code)
- Betting markets could be compromised as the result is pre-determined.

Example 12: Type 1D Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by opportunistic manipulation

Players from two teams agree the final outcome of an event. They agree that Team A will win the match.

Key points:

- End of season match;
- No benefit to either team if they win or lose;
- Agreement made between players for betting purposes.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The two teams have agreed who will win the match
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is achieved by unfairly placing bets on a known result

Example 13: Type 1D Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by opportunistic manipulation

Individual athlete deliberately withdraws from an event in which they are expected to compete to the end.

Key points:

- Low tier tournament with no impact on ranking but sponsorship deal requires athlete to compete;
- Athlete is playing in a high-profile tournament the following week. It is an important tournament in terms of ranking and prize money and the athlete wants to preserve energy and avoid injury;
- Athlete withdraws in the first stage of the event feigning injury.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The athlete has decided to withdraw for the event for a non-legitimate reason
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	Under the normal run of play he should have finished the match
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The athlete knew they would withdraw, the unpredictability is removed, therefore the winner is decided by default
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The athlete gains an individual sporting and sponsorship advantage. Betting markets are compromised as the unpredictable nature of the event is removed.

Example 14: Type 1D Manipulation of the natural course of a sporting event or competition instigated by opportunistic manipulation

A team decides to underperform in a match in the group stage of a competition to avoid a specific draw in the next round.

Key points:

- Team are already through to the next round;
- If they win the group stage they know they will play the favourites in the first round of the knockout phase of the competition;
- The team would be expected to win their final match. They underperform to deliberately lose. They come second in the group and will play what they see as an easier opponent in the next stage of the competition.

Key Elements of the Competition Manipulation	Factors Present	Key Elements of Competition Manipulation in this example
the manipulation of the sports competition involves an intentional arrangement, act or omission	Yes	The team has decided not to play to their best ability to avoid winning the match
these arrangements, acts or omissions aim, successfully or unsuccessfully, to improperly alter the result or the course of a sports competition	Yes	The result is predetermined by some of the athletes involved
the alteration of the course of the event occurs in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sports competition, and	Yes	The unpredictable nature of the match is removed as the likely winner is predetermined
these arrangements, acts or omissions occur with a view, once again successfully or unsuccessfully to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others	Yes	The undue advantage is for sporting purposes by hoping to secure an easier route through the knockout stage of a competition.

Appendix Two - Summary of the process

The first Working Group on Sports Manipulations (WG-SM) was established by the Group of Copenhagen at its 6th meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) on 17-18 April 2018 to:

- capture the evolving and increasing understanding of the manipulation of sports competitions [as defined in the Macolin Convention];
- provide greater precision in language when discussing sports competition manipulation;
- focus discussions and the development of strategies to address the manipulation of sports competitions.

The Group of Copenhagen, at its 7th WG-Group of Copenhagen meeting (Oslo, Norway, 18-20 February 2019), confirmed the continuation of activities through the renamed Working Group – Typology (WG-T).

Working Group – Sports Manipulations (WG-SM, April 2018-February 2019)

The WG-SM was composed of representatives/experts from the following NPs: Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Portugal, The Netherlands and Switzerland.

The WG-SM devised a checklist containing items that can be considered to be ‘manipulation of sports competitions’ and developed a comprehensive analysis / data collection in order to establish the competencies of the Macolin Convention. Achievements have been reported as the following to the 7th meeting of the Group of Copenhagen held in Oslo (Norway) in February 2019:

a. Pooling together of key information

18 NPs provided a considerable amount of information related to cases that constituted the critical mass enabling the WG-SM to clear up certainty around various vocabulary terms used in the domain, systematically distinguishing their meanings (for example differentiating methods used to manipulate from aims). This categorization of information helped to specify a good data collection tool.

b. Enlightened Concept of manipulations of sports competitions

The WG-SM was able to propose a “**Conceptual framework of manipulation of sports competitions**” [see T-MC(2018)87rev] which:

- Cleared up a number of erroneous ideas (for example illustrating the distinction between « match-fixing » and the larger concept of « manipulations of sports competitions »).
- Emphasized a number of fundamental ideas (manipulations of sports competitions almost always, in one way or another, result in an undue financial advantage).
- Highlighted that there are various types of manipulations (thus moving away from the dual distinction of “sport-related” or “betting-related”).

c. Typology

The structured analysis was used as a framework to identify, initially (version 1), 7 distinct types of methods by which the manipulation of sports competitions could or have occurred. These types were then distributed to the members of the Group of Copenhagen, for NPs to critique.

Working Group – Typology (WG-T, March 2019 - ...)

The WG-T is composed of representatives / experts from the following NPs: Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

The primary aim of the WG-T was to:

- analyse and explore the definition of manipulation of sports competitions as defined in the Macolin Convention;
- identify the various methods by which sports competitions were/are manipulated or intended to be manipulated;
- develop broad types by which past and future instances of manipulation of sports competitions could be categorized (typology);
- clarify the internal information handling processes within the NP based on a common language;
- clarify the remit of NPs within the Group of Copenhagen;
- provide practical guidelines enabling the NP to implementing relevant counter-measures specifically designed according the different types, taking into account the existing legal and professional situation in the countries, as well as the necessary developments to be operated in line with the Macolin Convention provisions.

The Typology (second version) was presented at the 8th meeting of the Group of Copenhagen, (Rennes, France, 17-19 June 2019) by the members of the WG-T. Coordinators of the NPs were provided with an Explanatory document [T-MC(2019)51], encouraging them to engage their national stakeholders into an “experimental phase” to further consider and deliberate, including the identification of strengths and weaknesses of the six draft types developed by the WG-T.

From July to November 2019 a dozen NPs have confirmed their commitment to Phase 3 (not counting the NPs active in the WG-T). Six of them submitted a written contribution as a result of the actions that were taken. All written contributions were forwarded to WG-T and discussed at the working meeting in Brussels on 15 October 2019. The work of the NPs has made an essential contribution to the improvement of “Typology of Sports Manipulations”. The terminology was clarified or detailed and explanations could be provided to make the 6 types more readable.

The starting point of the WG-T process was to collect and collate information on sanctioned cases (criminally or disciplinary) related to sports manipulations from the NPs. A comprehensive analysis of this information was developed in order to list issues, questions and concerns that have been confirmed to be causes / sources of sports manipulations within the competencies of the Macolin Convention. The reasoned approach in the analysis allowed the WG-T to delve into detail, breaking down the facts and to arrive at an interpretation helping to understand the intrinsic nature of cases of manipulations of sports competitions.

The simple structured analysis approach developed for the “Typology of Sports Manipulations” identifies types of sports manipulations by the detailed categorization of the acts perpetrated and is based on a standardised set of factual questions:

- What is the manipulation?
- **Who** are the manipulator(s)?

- The **instigators** will arrange the manipulation prior to the event taking place. They will not only approach and ensure that the executors will fix the event on the sport field but will also undertake to ensure an undue advantage from the same fix on the field;
- The **executors** are the actors that fix the event (match, game, tournament, etc.).
- **How** (using which medium) did the manipulators achieve their final “undue advantage”?
- **What** happened on or off the field?
- **Why** (for which final undue advantage) was the manipulation organised by the manipulators?
- **Why** (for which final undue advantage) was the manipulation undertaken by the executors?

The (provisional) types of sports manipulations depend on the different medium used or final undue advantages pursued. This means there are various possible permutations and combinations, (see type sheet-descriptions below).

The structure of the Typology Framework was re-considered by the T-WG at a meeting in Birmingham in February 2020. A new format was agreed to enhance understanding of both the Framework and how it can be applied whilst adhering to the basic principles agreed at the start of the project.

Appendix Three - Definitions and Glossary

For the purpose of the Typology the following definitions apply

Athlete: means any person or group of persons, participating in sports competitions

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

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.

Course (in context of sports competition) - the length of time between the start and finish of a sporting competition

Intentional arrangement: means that the arrangement is deliberately aimed at improperly influencing the natural and fair course or the result of a sports competition.

Intentional act: means to take action or do something, deliberately aimed at improperly influencing the natural and fair or the result of a sports competition.

Intentional omission: means the action of excluding or leaving out someone or something that is deliberately aimed at improperly influencing the natural and fair or the result of a sports competition.

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.

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.

Officials of sports clubs/teams: includes owners or executives of sports clubs and ultimate beneficiaries.

Oneself: The term used to emphasize that one does something individually or unaided. [(all) by oneself meaning alone: (1) without anyone else or (2) without help, (all) to oneself meaning not shared with anyone.

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.

Result: the final score or the name of the winner/s in a sports competition.

Sporting event or competition: as defined in (15) sports competition

Sports competition: means any real sports⁵ 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.

Spot-fixing: an improper alteration of a specific element within a sports competition.

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.

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.

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.

⁵ 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.