

UIAA: POLICY FOR GATHERING ANTI-DOPING INTELLIGENCE

Introduction and Scope

This policy describes UIAA's procedures for gathering and assessing information and intelligence in accordance with Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI).

Responsibilities

UIAA's Sport Event Coordinator is responsible for the implementation and follow-up of this policy and subsequent procedures.

UIAA's policy for handling anti-doping intelligence

1. Security and Confidentiality

UIAA's Sport Event Coordinator is bound by a confidentiality agreement in relation to his/her responsibilities under this policy and ensures that all intelligence received is kept confidential. Any disclosure to other UIAA's staff and officers shall be on a strict need-to-know basis only and any person who receives such information shall maintain its strict confidentiality.

2. Storage of information

UIAA's Sport Event Coordinator shall ensure that the collected information and UIAA's operational data are handled securely and separately from any other UIAA's department or databases, through the following appropriate means:

- ❖ Encrypted / password protected databases and password protected spreadsheets or forms.
- ❖ Locked storage room or cabinet, safe box. Specifically, all physical evidence will be identified, assessed and recorded.

3. Protection of the sources of intelligence

Within UIAA's scope, Sport Event Coordinator ensures the protection of the sources of intelligence as deemed appropriate. When proceeding with intelligence sharing or dissemination, no identity shall be disclosed without prior consent of the source.

4. Risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure

In accordance with point 1. above, Sport Event Coordinator ensures the minimization of the risk of leaks and inadvertent disclosure of intelligence captured. However, should this occur, Sport Event Coordinator shall promptly evaluate the nature of the leak disclosure, the possible negative consequences, and take remediation measures as appropriate. UIAA shall keep a record of the facts relating to the leak or disclosure, its effects and remedial actions taken.

5. Shared information

Where intelligence is shared with UIAA by other parties such as health, law enforcement agencies, sports organization, other Anti-Doping Organizations, etc., Sport Event Coordinator will confirm in writing to such other parties that all intelligence received is processed, used and disclosed according to the procedures set out in points 1, 2 and 3, and only for legitimate anti-doping purposes.

Where intelligence is shared by UIAA with other parties, UIAA will require the same written confirmation from such other parties.

The UIAA will use secure communication tools when transferring any confidential information to external parties.

Gathering, assessment and use of anti-doping information (intelligence)

1. Information sources and whistleblowers reporting tools

Internal or “closed” sources (where access is restricted) include: ADAMS, Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU), other ADOs, WADA, laboratories, law enforcement, health agencies, sample collections agencies’ Doping Control Officers (DCO), chaperones, whistleblowers reports (e.g., confidential reporting by Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel), UIAA’s Medical/Anti-Doping officers, Code “Substantial Assistance” provision, etc.

External or “open” sources (publicly available information) include: Internet, traditional and social media, research and academic publications, sports news and forums, etc.

A dedicated e-mail address - antidoping@theuiaa.org

2. Collation and assessment

Sport Event Coordinator first evaluates the reliability of the source, then assesses the accuracy of the information itself. The UIAA via its Sport Event Coordinator coordinates policies and procedures to ensure that Anti-Doping intelligence captured or received is handled securely and confidentially, that sources of intelligence are protected, that the risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure is properly addressed, and that intelligence shared with them by law enforcement, other relevant authorities and/or other third parties, is processed, used and disclosed only for legitimate Anti-Doping purposes. They are responsible to assess all Anti-Doping intelligence upon receipt for relevance, reliability and accuracy, taking into account the nature of the source and the circumstances in which the intelligence has been captured or received. The “Admiralty Scale” approach is the standard method for such assessment according to the below tables.

Assessing the information source (degree of reliability)

RATING	SUMMARY	DESCRIPTION
A	Confirmed 2 3 4 5 6	Information provided previously was always reliable. The source has good access to information
B	Probably Accurate	Information provided previously was usually reliable. The source's access to information is mostly good
C	Probably Accurate	Information provided previously was occasionally reliable. The source's access to information is partially good
D	Possibly Inaccurate	Information provided previously was usually unreliable. The source's access to information is partially good or partially unsound.
E	Probably Inaccurate	Information provided previously was always unreliable. The source's access to information is partially or completely unsound.
F	Accuracy Unknown	It is impossible to assess reliability of information provided by the source.

Assessing the information itself (degree of accuracy)

RATING	SUMMARY	DESCRIPTION
1	Completely Reliable	The information has been confirmed by independent sources
2	Usually Reliable	The information has been mostly confirmed by independent sources
3	Fairly Reliable	The information has been mostly confirmed by independent sources
4	Usually Unreliable	The information has been mostly confirmed by independent sources
5	Unreliable	The information has been mostly confirmed by independent sources
6	Reliability Unknown	There is insufficient information from sources to confirm or contradict the information

3. Processing and outcomes

Taking into account the evaluation and assessment above, and other relevant factors indicating potential risks of doping, such as those identified in the UIAA's risk assessment, Sport Event Coordinator determines follow-up action(s) such as:

- i. conducting target testing,

- ii. conducting further investigation on a particular case,
- iii. establishing trends or patterns for reviewing the Test Distribution Plan, and/or,
- iv. creating files to be referred for future investigations.

Where appropriate, sharing information with other parties such as law enforcement or other ADOs with jurisdiction can be considered, with Sport Event Coordinator ensuring that at least the similar requirements as per point 4 “Shared Information” above are fulfilled by the other party.