

IAAF Anti-Doping Regulations

Amendments to 2011 Edition

Chapter 6: Results Management and Definitions

(new 6.6 until 6.17 below and Definitions that follow, come into force as from 1st April 2012)

Results Management of Athlete Biological Passport programme

- 6.6 The IAAF Medical and Anti-Doping Department shall be responsible for administering and managing the Athlete Biological Passport programme within and on behalf of the IAAF.
- 6.7 The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall designate a person or persons who shall have responsibility to:
- (a) develop, maintain and keep updated a Registered Testing Pool, including reviewing those Athletes to be tested as part of the Athlete Biological Passport;
 - (b) implement a tailored blood testing programme for the Athlete Biological Passport to be conducted in accordance with the IAAF Blood Testing Protocol (Athlete Biological Passport);
 - (c) conduct the administrative and scientific management of athlete profiles within the Athlete Biological Passport programme on a real-time basis;
 - (d) provide recommendations that can be converted into effective, targeted, timely and appropriate follow-up testing;
 - (e) compile all necessary information to establish documentation packages;
 - (f) liaise with the ABP Expert Panel as required under these Regulations; and
 - (g) communicate with third parties as required under these Regulations.

In the course of carrying out any of the above activities or in otherwise administering or managing the Athlete Biological Passport programme within the IAAF, the designated responsible person(s) may at any time seek the advice or assistance of any third party he considers to be appropriate.

- 6.8 The IAAF shall create for each athlete in its Registered Testing Pool who is identified for the Athlete Biological Passport a longitudinal profile composed of HGB and/or OFFS values and ensure that the profile information is properly recorded in ADAMS. The IAAF shall keep the longitudinal profiles updated and, using the Adaptive Model, identify any profile that is atypical to be distributed for expert review in accordance with these Regulations. In identifying an atypical profile, the IAAF may also take into consideration values from samples that have been collected by other Anti-Doping Organisations provided that they have been collected substantially in accordance with the requirements of the IAAF Blood Testing Protocol and the IAAF is satisfied as to their validity for use.

- 6.9 A longitudinal profile is considered atypical under these Regulations if the Athlete's HGB and/or OFFS values are beyond the 99.9 percentile of the expected ranges returned by the Adaptive Model. In the event that a profile consists of a unique value which is deemed by the Adaptive Model to be atypical (where the Athlete has only been tested once), an additional sample or samples may be collected before deciding whether the profile is atypical and sending it for expert review.
- 6.10 Prior to referring an atypical profile for review by the ABP Expert Panel, the IAAF shall conduct the review described in IAAF Rule 37.3 and prepare a documentation package. The documentation package shall contain:
- (a) the age, gender and sporting discipline of the athlete;
 - (b) the biological data and results obtained by the Adaptive Model;
 - (c) information on possible exposure of the Athlete to altitude in the relevant period;
 - (d) competition information; documentation on the chain of custody and temperature conditions during the transport of the samples;
 - (e) Laboratory documentation, including blood results, scatter grams, the chain of custody and internal and external doping quality controls;
 - (f) information from the relevant Blood Sampling Forms for each sample collected during the period, including information as to whether the Athlete has received a blood transfusion and/or suffered significant blood loss in the previous three months; and
 - (g) any other relevant information that may be provided by the IAAF.
- 6.11 The ABP Expert Panel shall conduct its review based on the Athlete's longitudinal profile and the accompanying documentation package and, if necessary, may request additional information from the IAAF either relating to the Athlete (on medical, sports practice or training issues for example) or relating to any sample in the profile. The Panel shall also review any confounding factor that might result in individual sample data being inappropriate to use in the Athlete's profile without adjustment (for example, if a sample has been analysed more than 36 hours after collection). The ABP Expert Panel shall conduct its review anonymously without reference to the specific name of the Athlete and it shall conduct its activities in strict confidence. The Panel members may confer before they finalise their opinion and may also seek advice from appropriate third party experts although this must always be done in collaboration with the IAAF and on an anonymous basis in strict confidentiality.
- 6.12 Based on its review of the available information, the ABP Expert Panel shall render one of the following opinions:
- (a) that, in the Panel's unanimous opinion, it is highly unlikely that the longitudinal profile is the result of a normal physiological or pathological condition and may be the result of the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method; or

- (b) that the information received is suspicious for doping and additional investigation should be pursued. The Panel may in this case advise what additional information it recommends, including Target Testing; or
 - (c) that it is highly likely that the Athlete has a pathological condition.
- 6.13 If the Expert Panel expresses the opinion in paragraph 6.12(a) above, the IAAF will:
 - (a) advise the Athlete and WADA that the IAAF is considering bringing an anti-doping rule violation against the Athlete;
 - (b) provide the Athlete with a copy of the documentation package; and
 - (c) invite the Athlete to provide in a timely manner his own explanation for the data provided.
- 6.14 Alternatively, if the Expert Panel expresses the opinion in paragraph 6.12(b) above, then the IAAF shall conduct any investigation recommended by the ABP Expert Panel or as the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may otherwise deem appropriate.
- 6.15 Upon receipt of the explanation and supporting information from the Athlete following the request in paragraph 6.13(c) above (or if no explanatory information is provided), the ABP Expert Panel shall further review the information provided by the IAAF, the information provided by the Athlete (if any), and any additional information that the Panel considers necessary to render its opinion. This review need no longer be anonymous. The Panel shall then issue an opinion that includes one of the following statements:
 - (a) a unanimous opinion of the Panel that, based on the available information, it is highly likely that the Athlete had used a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and unlikely that the profile is the result of any other cause; or
 - (b) based on the available information, the Panel is unable to unanimously reach the opinion in paragraph 6.15(a) above and, in such case, the Panel may or may not recommend further investigation.
- 6.16 If the Panel expresses the opinion in paragraph 6.15(a) above, then the IAAF shall proceed with the case as an asserted anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the disciplinary procedures set out in Rule 38.
- 6.17 In the event that an Athlete is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under IAAF Rules, his Passport shall be re-set upon return to competition following completion of the relevant period of ineligibility in order to maintain his anonymity for any potential ABP Expert Panel review(s) conducted in the future.

Additional Definitions

ABP Expert Panel: the experts chosen by the IAAF, with knowledge in the concerned field, who are responsible for providing an evaluation of the Passport. For the haematological module, experts will have knowledge in one or more of the fields of clinical hematology (diagnosis of blood pathological conditions), sports medicine or exercise physiology.

ADAMS: the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Athlete Biological Passport: the programme and methods of gathering and collecting Passports as described in these Regulations.

Adaptive Model: a mathematical model that was designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from Athletes. The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of Marker values assuming that the Athlete has a normal physiological condition.

Marker: a compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicate the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Passport: a collation of all relevant data unique to an individual Athlete that may include longitudinal profiles of Markers, heterogeneous factors unique to that particular Athlete and other relevant information that may help in the evaluation of Markers.

Registered Testing Pool: the pool of Athletes established by the IAAF who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition as part of the IAAF's Testing programme. The IAAF shall establish a list which identifies the Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool.