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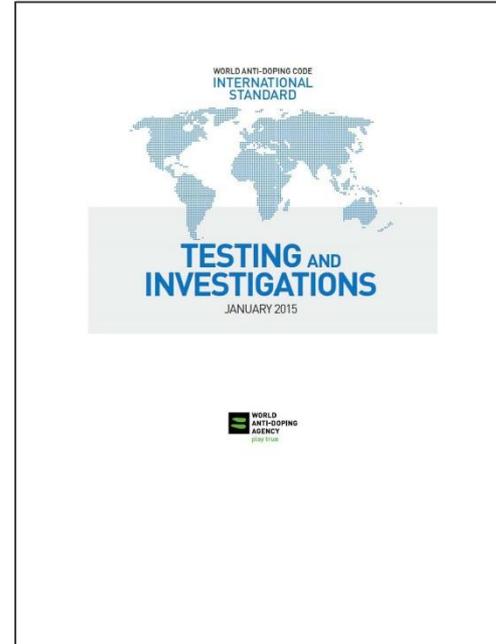
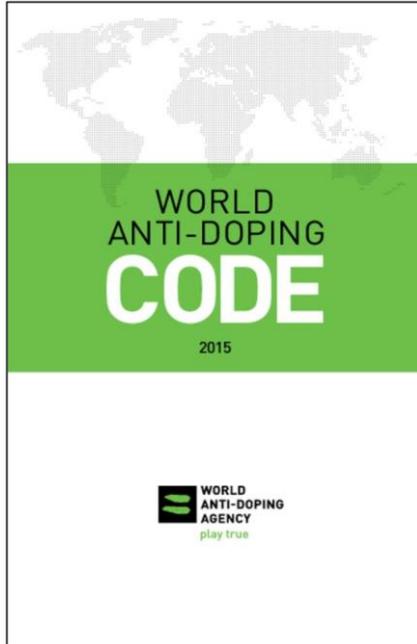
Webinar on Information gathering and Intelligence sharing

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Why a Training Course?



2015 World Anti-Doping Code and ISTI



2015 International Standard for Testing & Investigations

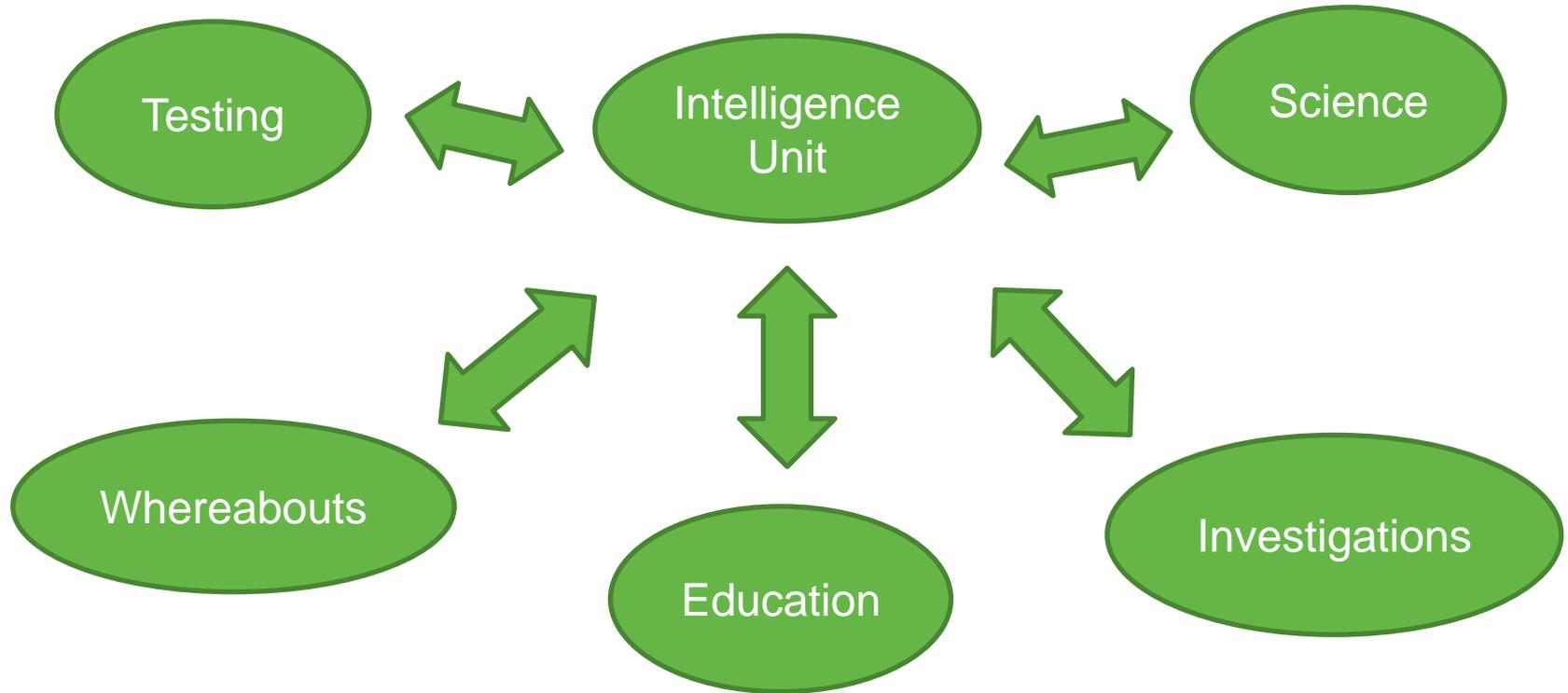
- The 2015 Code and International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) reflect this **new approach** of the fight against doping
- These documents strengthen the concept of **“non-analytical” anti-doping rule violations** that already existed in the Code pre-2015
- **“Non-analytical” anti-doping rule violations** can only be identified through the gathering of **“non-analytical” information and intelligence**

A New Approach for ADOs

- The non-analytical approach also means that under the 2015 Code and ISTI, ADOs need to develop effective **basic intelligence-gathering and investigative functions**
- One of the objectives of the 2015 ISTI is to establish standards for the effective **gathering, assessment and processing of intelligence** for these purposes
- WADA resources: training and guidelines



Intelligence unit at the heart of anti-doping: ASADA example



The Intelligence cycle

4 Steps of the Intelligence cycle



First Step: Direction

Two types:

- Standing priorities (main / daily objectives of the ADO)
- Specific tasking

Two-way discussion:

- Clarification
- Realistic expectations

Second Step: Collection of information from different sources

ADAMS

- Address book (Biographical data)
- Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)
 - Steroidal Module
 - Hematological Module
- Whereabouts
- Doping Controls Forms (DCFs)

Second Step: Collection of information from different sources (2)

Athletes and Staff

- Doping Control Forms (DCFs, if not integrated in ADAMS)
- Doping Control Officers (DCOs) incident reports
- Athlete performance results
- Competition Schedule
- Education (Outreach education session)
- Athletes
- Public (via hotline if available)

Second Step: Collection of information from different sources (3)

Online Source

Online sources are considered as open source. Online source is obtained via the Internet

- Online sports community, online sport reporting, media reporting, sport news, sport forums and other
- Social Media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Flickr, Google+
- Unofficial forum

Online sources are gold mine, if you have time to search

Second Step: Collection of information from different sources (4)

Partnerships – ADOs

- Other ADOs
- Other ADOs' scientific committees
- Other relevant IFs' committees
- Other governmental agencies (Health, Sport, Police)



Second Step: Collation of collected information

- The effective collation is the precursor of analysis
- Evaluating information: 2 basis

Source:

Whether the source already provided accurate information in the past; motivation of the source for providing information; how the source gets information

Information:

This information is corroborated or contradicted

Collation – Admiralty scale: evaluation of the source

Rating	Summary	Description
A	Completely reliable	Info provided previously was always reliable. Source has good access to info
B	Usually reliable	Info provided previously was usually reliable. Source access to info as mostly good
C	Fairly reliable	Info provided previously was occasionally reliable. Source access to info as partially good
D	Usually unreliable	Info provided previously was usually unreliable Source access to info is partially good or partially unsound
E	Unreliable	Info provided previously was always unreliable. Source access to info is partially or completely unsound
F	Reliability unknown	Impossible to assess reliability of info provided by the source



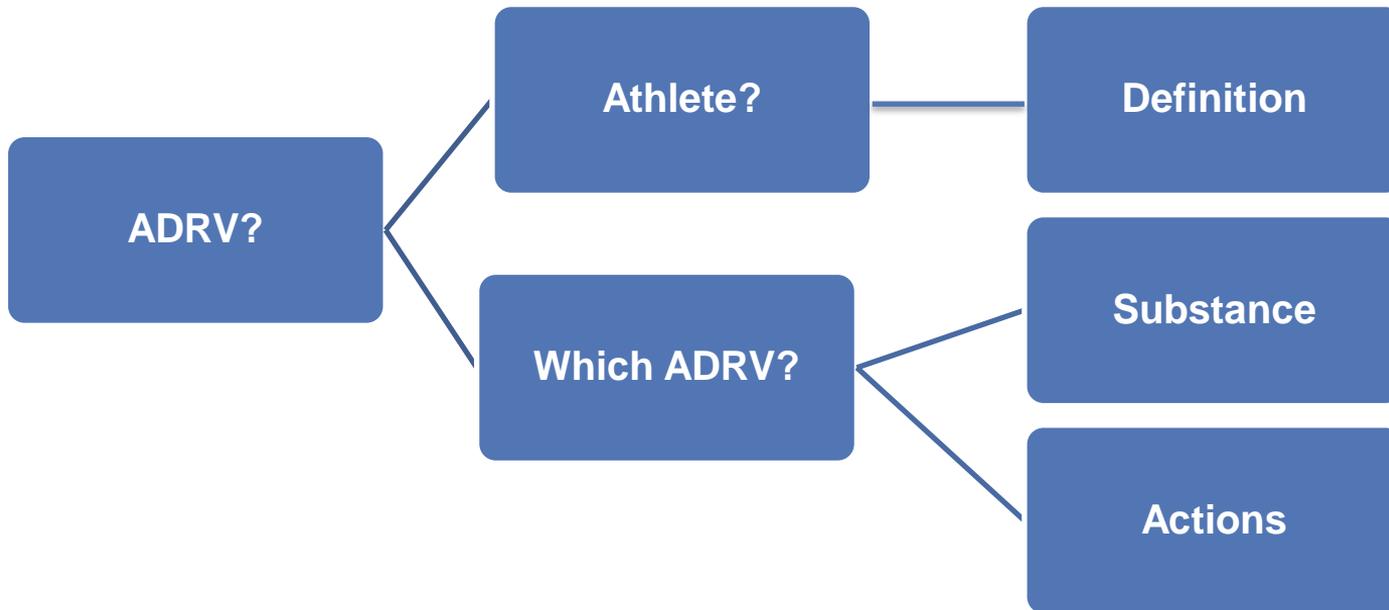
Collation – Admiralty scale: evaluation of information

Rating	Summary	Description
1	Confirmed	The information has been confirmed by independent sources
2	Probably accurate	The information has been mostly confirmed by independent sources
3	Possibly accurate	The information has been partially confirmed by independent sources
4	Possibly inaccurate	The information has been partially contradicted by independent sources
5	Probably inaccurate	The information has been mostly contradicted by independent sources
6	Accurate unknown	There is insufficient information from sources to confirm or contradict the information



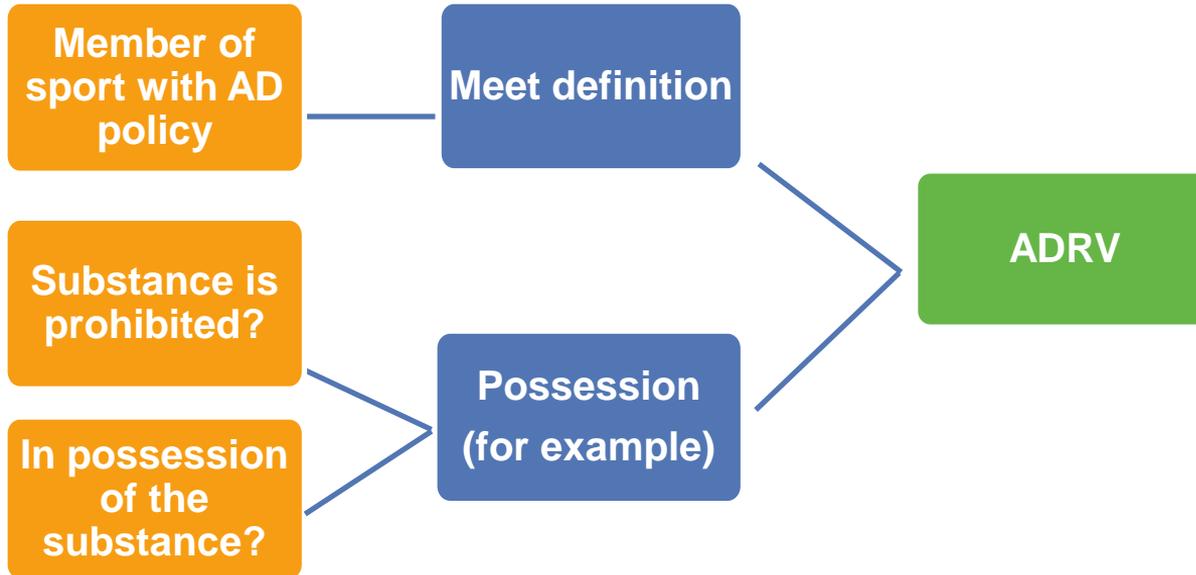
Third Step: Analysis

Sequence of Analysis: Breakdown of the information



Sequence of Analysis

Synthesis



Empirical reasoning method

Question	In issue	Example
Who	With who, on behalf of who	Individual name(s)
What	With what, in relation with what	Type of doping activity (substance, methods)
Where	By, to where	Location
When	From when, until when	Date, periodicity, duration
Why	Cause, patterns, finality	Reasons for doping activity
How	How, under what conditions	Action during doping activity



Fourth Step: report intelligence

Intelligence report	
Principles	Structure
Timely	Presenting conclusion
Accurate	Issue
Clear and Concise	Background
Precise	Information
Answer to the «So what» question?	Conclusion



How to use the collected information?

To elaborate exhaustive risk assessment

- ISTI highlights the necessary steps to prepare a TDP
- At the starting point of the Test Distribution Plan
- Assess which Prohibited Substances and / or Prohibited Methods are to be abused in the relevant sport
- Risk assessment should be done by the ADO itself
- Risk assessment should take into account the following information collected and analyzed



Risk assessment requested information

Information to collect	Athlete details	Sport
Physical and Physiological requirement	Mr. John Doe/ Ms. J. Doe DoB PoB	
Possible performance enhancing effects		
Rewards available / other incentives		
History of doping in sport / discipline(s)		
Available research(es) on doping trends		
Information / intelligence received on possible doping practices		
Any risks assessment carried out by another ADO		
Outcomes of previous Test planning cycles		



Risk assessment requested information (2)

Information to collect	Athlete details	Sport
Check the potential doping patterns:	Mr. John Doe/ Ms. J. Doe DoB PoB	
Which prohibited substances and/or prohibited methods an athlete would use to enhance his performance		
At what point in his career the athlete is more likely to cheat		
At what time during the season the athlete would likely cheat		



Target testing and relevant factors indicating risks of doping

Information to collect	Athlete details	Sport
Prior anti-doping rules violations	Mr. John Doe/ Ms. J. Doe DoB PoB	
Sport performance history		
Repeated failures to comply with whereabouts		
Suspicious whereabouts filing patterns		
Moving to or training in a remote location		
Withdrawal or absence from expected Competition		
Association with a third party involved in doping case		
Financial incentives for improved performance		
Injury / age or stage of career		





QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

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