



POLICY FOR GATHERING ANTI-DOPING INTELLIGENCE

IBSA (INTERNATIONAL BLIND SPORTS FEDERATION)

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe IBSA's procedures to ensure gathering, assessment and use of intelligence in accordance with Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI).

RESPONSIBILITIES

IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair is responsible for the implementation and follow-up of this policy and subsequent procedures.

IBSA'S POLICY FOR HANDLING ANTI-DOPING INTELLIGENCE

1. Security and Confidentiality

IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair 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 IBSA'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. Such information is handled securely through password protected databases, spreadsheets or forms.

2. Protection of the sources of intelligence

Within IBSA's scope, IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair 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.



3. Risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure

In accordance with point 1. above, IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair ensures the minimization of the risk of leaks and inadvertent disclosure of intelligence captured. However, should this occur, IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair shall promptly evaluate the nature of the leak disclosure, the possible negative consequences, and take remediation measures as appropriate.

4. Shared information

Where intelligence is shared with IBSA by other parties such as health, law enforcement agencies, sports organization, other Anti-Doping Organizations, etc., IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair ensures that according to points 1, 2 and 3 above such intelligence is processed, used and disclosed only for legitimate anti-doping purposes, and confirms this in writing to the other 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): ADAMS, Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU), other ADOs, laboratories, law enforcement or health agencies, sample collections agencies' Doping Control Officers (DCO), chaperones, whistleblowers reports (e.g., confidential reporting by Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel), IBSA's Medical/Anti-Doping officers, Code "Substantial Assistance" provision, etc.

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

In order to collect a more global intelligence, whistleblowing reports can be received through the email address IBSA dedicated for whistleblowing as announced on IBSA Anti-doping website page:

reportdoping@ibsasport.org

2. Collation and assessment

IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair first evaluates the reliability of the source, then assesses the accuracy of the information itself.

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	Completely Reliable	Information provided previously was always reliable. The source has good access to information
B	Usually Reliable	Information provided previously was usually reliable. The source's access to information is mostly good.
C	Fairly Reliable	Information provided previously was occasionally reliable. The source's access to information is partially good.
D	Usually Unreliable	Information provided previously was usually unreliable. The source's access to information is partially good or partially unsound.
E	Unreliable	Information provided previously was always unreliable. The source's access to information is partially or completely unsound.
F	Reliability Unknown	It is impossible to assess reliability of information provided by the source.

Assessing the information itself (degree of accuracy):

RATING	SUMMARY	DESCRIPTION
1	Confirmed 2 3 4 5 6	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	Accuracy Unknown	There is insufficient information from sources to confirm or contradict the information.

For better evaluation, the assessment is recommended to be checked for the following rates: A1, B2, C3, D4, E5 and F6 to guarantee achieving both evaluations separately.

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 IBSA's risk assessment, IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair 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 IBSA's Anti-Doping Committee Chair ensuring that at least the similar requirements as per point 4 "Shared Information" above are fulfilled by the other party.