

AP

## Europe

# Clean athletes still waiting for prize money from dopers



2 DIC 2016

MOSCOW (AP) — Seven years after the race of her life at the world track and field championships, Olive Loughnane is still waiting for her prize money.

That's because the first woman across the finish line in the 20-kilometer walk in Berlin in 2009 wasn't the Irish athlete. It was Russia's Olga Kaniskina, who was later banned for doping but hasn't returned the gold medal or the \$30,000 in cash owed to Loughnane.

"I've three young children," Loughnane said. "They will be going to college. It's not an insignificant amount. I didn't earn anywhere near the amount of money as an athlete that would allow me to retire."

Athletes who are beaten by doped competitors aren't only robbed of a moment on the top step of the podium as their national anthem plays, they can also be deprived of large sums of money. In the cases of four Russian and Belarusian dopers who have not paid back prize money from events where they were later disqualified, The Associated Press has found that as much as \$410,000 may be owed to dozens of athletes, with some debts going back over a decade.

The problem is expected to intensify with the increase in retesting of medal winners' samples years after the competition. About 100 athletes from various sports have had their results from the 2008 and 2012 Olympics annulled following new tests with improved techniques.

While the Olympics do not award prize money, doping disqualifications usually trigger backdated bans wiping out years of results and earnings from past world championships and other events.

In track and field, the problem is particularly serious because the sport's world governing body, the IAAF, insists it can only redistribute prize money if the athlete banned for doping pays it back first. However, the IAAF's main weapon to compel dopers to pay back the money is an extension of their bans, which isn't effective if the athletes plan to retire or have been banned for life.

In response to questions from the AP, the IAAF would not confirm how many doped athletes owe prize money or how much is owed in total, or how it tries to recover the cash. However, it said the issue was on the agenda as part of reform talks set for the IAAF congress this week in Monaco.

"We are already consulting the athletes commission and other members of the IAAF family on a viable system that would satisfy all parties. We are confident that the changes and proposals we are compiling will be reflected in the next IAAF Competition Rules," the IAAF said in a statement.

Seven years after her race against Kaniskina in Berlin, the long-since-retired Loughnane now compiles crime statistics for the Irish government. Meanwhile, Kaniskina is working as a sports official and may decide that, at the age of 31, it's not worth paying back her winnings in order to race again, Russia's top walking coach told Russian media this month. Kaniskina earned around \$135,000 in prize money at events where she was later disqualified.

"She hasn't definitely ended her career. She's still thinking," coach Nikolai Lukashkin told the R-Sport agency, adding that was also the case with another top Russian walker, Sergei Kirdyapkin, who is supposed to pay back a total of at least \$90,000 from numerous wins at major competitions after he was banned in 2015.

Former senior IAAF leaders have been accused of colluding with Russian officials to cover up doping or slow down cases, including those involving Kaniskina and Kirdyapkin. The IAAF banned its former treasurer and anti-doping head in January, as well as the son of former IAAF President Lamine Diack.

Citing those findings, some athletes argue the IAAF should make a one-time payment to clear prize money debts as a gesture of goodwill.

"This is not only about doping abuse in Russia, this is about corruption in the IAAF," said Trond Nymark of Norway, who finished second to Kirdyapkin at the 2009 world championships but was later upgraded to gold. "Of course, it'll cost them, but if you think in marketing value, it would probably pay off."

Denmark's Joachim Olsen told the AP he was still owed \$10,000 from the 2006 world indoor championships, when he originally won bronze in shot put but was upgraded to silver when Andrei Mikhnevich of Belarus failed a retest. However, Mikhnevich is banned for life for two doping offenses, so has nothing to gain from paying back over \$100,000 in prize money.

Like race walking, Olsen's event rarely attracts big endorsements, making prize money all the more important.

"That's a lot of money. Prize money was something that I would save up. You could have a bad year, injuries and stuff, so I used it as a kind of a backup. You didn't make a lot of money, so I lived in a small apartment and tried to save up," said Olsen, who since retirement in 2009 has become a member of the Danish parliament and is sharply critical of the IAAF's approach.

"For the individual athlete that got cheated out of a medal and prize money, their concern doesn't seem that big. It's more of an image thing for the IAAF and not a concern for the individual athlete that got cheated out of both a medal and prize money, and that's a real shame," he said.

Others are considering a lawsuit.

As well as a gold medal from the 2012 London Olympics, Tunisian 3,000-meter steeplechase runner Habiba Ghribi, is owed at least \$38,000 from events in which she was beaten by Russia's Yulia Zaripova, who was later banned for doping and disqualified.

"I took (the news) with a feeling of joy, because these titles are now in my legacy for life, but also with frustration at having been deprived of the opportunity to climb the highest stand on the podium, and to hear the national anthem of my country," Ghribi told the AP.

Ghribi is threatening legal action to get the money, but isn't certain where to file a lawsuit — against the Monaco-based IAAF, against Zaripova in Russia or against the organizers of meets held in Switzerland, Sweden and South Korea. The many jurisdictions, combined with a lack of legal precedent, present a stern challenge to athletes who want the prize money they are owed. The long time periods involved also mean some drug cheats have already spent their winnings.

"First of all you're trying to figure out where to file a legal action and then you're trying to figure out how to enforce it across multiple jurisdictions," sports lawyer David W. Larkin told the AP. "The whole thing is an absolute nightmare."

While few athletes are eager to pick a legal fight with their sport's governing body, one strategy could be to pursue the IAAF for negligently failing to bar doped athletes from competing.

If the IAAF did recover prize money through the courts, its rules allow it to subtract its legal costs from the sum that would be passed on to the rightful medalists.

Ten years after losing out on a silver medal to Belarusian drug cheat Mikhnevich, Olsen isn't expecting to be paid any time soon. He says the IAAF is letting clean athletes down.

"Even if I had won the lottery, and I had plenty of money, which I didn't, it's more of a principle," he said. "They should pay the money to those that actually won it."

<https://apnews.com/72e72a45ed3f47fca647664560ecb692/Clean-athletes-still-waiting-for-prize-money-from-dopers>

# Sports integrity initiative



[Features](#) 30th November 2016

## Clean Sport Collective: Hitting dopers in the pocket



[Andy Brown](#) [@journAndy](#) [andy.brown@the-sii.com](mailto:andy.brown@the-sii.com)

*The Clean Sport Collective aims to pioneer a new approach to anti-doping, by making athletes and brands financially responsible for clean sport. Andy Brown spoke to Shanna Burnette, President and Co-Founder about how the initiative is intended to work.*

One of the perennial problems with anti-doping is that it pays to dope, both physiologically and financially. Doping to win pays, as athletes who dope are more powerful and stronger than they would be naturally. Even if an athlete is caught and serves a sanction for doping, an argument exists that they have benefited from artificial enhancement of their physiological condition whilst under the effects of the substances they have taken, leading to a long-term advantage when competing against athletes who have never doped. This is why many athletes support life bans for those who are proven to have intentionally doped.

Even if an athlete is banned for life for doping, the resulting books, television appearances and speaker engagements can be a nice little earner. As Olympic gold medal winner Nicole Cooke has previously [told](#) *The Sports Integrity Initiative*, former

athletes such as Lance Armstrong, Tyler Hamilton and Geneviève Jeanson continue to profit from telling their story.

For example, Canadian cyclist Lyne Bessette was robbed of victories by Jeanson, who admitted using erythropoietin (EPO) throughout her career. Bessette explained that Jeanson had won whilst she came second and that while she was earning C\$80,000 for a couple of years at the peak of her career, Jeanson was making C\$400,000 per year. Bessette argued that by making a film (*La Petite Reine*), Jeanson is being allowed to steal from cyclists with integrity for a second time. ‘I can’t help thinking that the cheats win on the way up and the way down’, wrote Cooke in her [retirement statement](#). Apart from the moral victory gained through competing clean, it pays in every way to dope.

## Sponsors

When the US Department of Justice (DoJ) issued a 161-page, 47-count [indictment](#) against nine current and former FIFA officials on 20 May last year, *The Sports Integrity Initiative* asked all six of FIFA’s partners for their reaction. Only Visa [responded](#), although this position [slowly changed](#) and by December, five of the six were [calling for change](#) at FIFA.

When Maria Sharapova was [caught doping](#) through tests conducted at the Australian Open, the reaction was somewhat different. Many sponsors almost immediately [suspended](#) their relationship with the tennis star, however racquet manufacturer Head took a different approach.

‘In the absence of any evidence of any intent by Maria of enhancing her performance or trying to gain an unfair advantage through the use of mildronate, we further conclude this falls into the category of ‘honest’ mistakes’, read a statement from the company (PDF below). ‘Furthermore, we question WADA’s decision to add Meldonium to its banned substances list in the manner it did; we believe the correct action by WADA would have been to impose a dosage limitation only. In the circumstances we would encourage WADA to release scientific studies which validates their claim that Meldonium should be a banned substance.’

## The wrong message

The *Clean Sport Collective*, which [launched](#) on 2 November, believes that continued sponsor support for dopers and financial rewards for notoriety sends the wrong message to young athletes. It is a message that it hopes to change.

“It is important to set an example to children”, says Shanna Burnette, President and Co-Founder of the *Clean Sport Collective*. “If you are caught doping, do you get a slap on the wrist, or do you lose all of your sponsorship money? For future generations, we need to set an example, and brands do have the power to end doping if they want to. The backlash that Head received on Twitter illustrated this. Yes, brands do fund athletes, but amateur athletes are the ones that make the vast majority of purchases. When they speak, they put a measure of accountability to the brand.”

The *Clean Sport Collective* plans to make both athletes and brands accountable for doping by hitting them where it hurts – in the pocket. Athletes can join if they pledge to race clean and be advocates for clean sport. Plus, if they ever do tests positive, they must agree to donate US\$25,000 to the *Clean Sport Collective*. Brands must also agree to drop an athlete if that athlete tests positive – and over 40 brands have signed up.

“There’s a call for action to brands and events to have harder lines and to take a stance on who they are supporting and giving money to”, explains Burnette. “This is so that we’re not only talking about dopers, who steal the headlines from clean athletes who are doing things the right way through hard work and dedication, every day.”

“The *Clean Sport Collective* is designed to be a call to action for a brand”, continues Burnette. “Athletes are raising their voice so that brands can show a little bit of social responsibility. We reached out to brands from the beginning with objectives about what we wanted to accomplish. About 40 brands so far have signed our pledge. Brooks [US running brand] was an early adopter, as were a few others. They signed the brand pledge to say that they would not sponsor anyone who has ever tested positive for performance-enhancing drugs. But that’s only the first step.”

Pressure to perform is often identified as one of the reasons that pushes an elite athlete towards doping. If an athlete feels that they will lose sponsorship money or financial support if they are not up to standard, that pressure to dope is magnified.

“Part of our programme for raising funding is the Clean Sport Certification”, explains Burnette. “That entails a technical advisor coming in to take a look at not only the athletes on their roster, but also how the contracts are structured. For example, contracts which have a reduction for lack of performance can make athletes feel pressured to perform. They will also look at best practices moving forward if an athlete does test positive.”

## Testing positive: \$25,000 penalty

One of the difficulties with doping is that it is not quite as black and white as people often think. When asked about appropriate bans for doping, the knee-jerk reaction from most athletes is that they would support a life ban for any doping. However, when you ask further questions, most agree that they would not support a life ban for an athlete that has consumed a contaminated supplement, or an athlete that has tested positive after being given a drink by their coach at half time.

This knee-jerk reaction is understandable. ‘Performance-enhancing’ has become such a loaded term that many assume that it equates doping. [It doesn’t](#). Most things that athletes do are performance-enhancing, such as sleeping, eating and training.

At *Tacking Doping in Sport 2013*, Athlete Ombudsman for the US Olympic Committee (USOC) John Ruger [admitted](#) that between 40% and 60% of US doping cases are inadvertent – i.e. non-intentional. It therefore becomes problematic if a blanket US\$25,000 fine is applied to athletes who never intended to dope in the first place. Such athletes may have a legitimate case in refusing to pay the fee.

It is a difficult line to navigate. Many athletes take a number of supplements as part of their ordinary training regime. If one of the ingredients in one of the supplements makes it onto the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Prohibited List that year, does that athlete then become a 'doping cheat'? There is no doubt that they are taking the substance to enhance their performance, but does the fact that it was allowed in one year and prohibited in another make them liable for a financial penalty? This issue was brought into sharp focus with the [madness](#) that resulted from meldonium's addition to the Prohibited List at the start of this year.

Burnette clarifies that an athlete would have to be convicted of an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) for the \$25,000 fine to apply. However, she also adds that it is up to the athlete to take a certain amount of responsibility for their actions when they sign the [Clean Sport Pledge](#) as well.

"It would have to be a proven ADRV", she explains. "It would not be escrow until findings are complete. We are not out for a witch-hunt, but we do want to put accountability at the front end. We don't want everybody just signing the pledge – we wanted to put a deterrent there to make it clear that there will be consequences. We are also outlining consequences for brands. We want them to hold athletes to consequences of doping, so we need to do the same. A lot of adverse analytical findings are inadvertent analytical findings, but they also have to take responsibility when they sign the pledge as well."

## Support

Anybody who believes in clean sport can become a member of the *Clean Sport Collective* – which makes the venture a potentially huge project. "We wanted to raise awareness with athletes and we also wanted to give a voice to everybody, so that it's not just about professional athletes, but amateur athletes, fans, event organisers, trainers, coaches, medical professionals and more as well", says Burnette. "It is intended to give them the power to change the rhetoric to talk about clean athletes doing things the right way."

Such a project requires financial support, and this raises the thorny issue of the fact that plagues so many anti-doping organisations – that they only exist because the doping problem persists. However, the *Clean Sport Collective* is not planning to exist on the back of a series of \$25,000 payments from athletes that have failed a doping test.

"All the board members volunteer their time and we are funded through public donations", says Burnette. "That will change as we move forward as our funding objectives will change. At a recent board meeting, it was agreed that we need to raise a certain amount of money to fund different objectives in each of the four lanes of positive change that are [outlined](#) on our internet site. Our first goal was to launch, and then find partners. We are starting to establish those partners, which are charity organisations rather than brands. Everybody signs the charter as a member, but everybody that we want to work with are organisations or charities, or partners that we want to help fund. These partners can be in testing, industry advocacy, awareness education – especially youth education – and restoration. We will choose one or two organisations to partner with, as well as the amount that we need to help fund these different initiatives."

## Athlete support

The *Clean Sport Collective* has managed to secure support from a number of elite US athletes already – which is certain to raise its profile. These include Kara Goucher, Alysia Montaño, Emma Coburn, Jenny Simpson and Jeremy Powers. Some of these athletes are no strangers to doping. In June last year, Goucher [alleged](#) that whilst at the Nike Oregon Project, she was encouraged to take thyroid drug Cytomel to help her lose baby weight in 2011. Montaño also has strong views on doping, having [stated](#) that knowing her competitors were doping inspired her to carry on competing, and competing clean.

That was not an accident. “Obviously, they have a very strong voice about clean sport”, explains Burnette. “From the very beginning, we reached out to a couple of athletes to get their feedback about what they wanted to see happen around clean sport. We listened to what they’ve been through, what they want to change, and what hope looks like for them. They are similar to a focus group for us.”

## Conclusion

The 2016 year appears to have been a watergate moment for anti-doping. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is attempting to [take back control](#) of anti-doping from an organisation which it had hoped would be its subsidiary when it was created at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in 1999. Meanwhile that organisation, WADA – which was initially funded entirely by the IOC – is attempting to [consolidate its power](#).

Both are attempting to do this by creating ever more lengthly and complicated rules, standards, regulations, testing/retesting procedures and Codes. Perhaps the time has come for a simpler approach. You dope, you pay. At the moment, if you are clean, you pay and if you dope, you profit. Anti-doping’s regulators have to take some of the blame for creating the environment where such a situation has been allowed to develop. Perhaps it’s time for a breath of fresh air.

<http://www.sportsintegrityinitiative.com/clean-sport-collective-hitting-dopers-pocket/>

# Daily Telegraph

## 2016 sees a record number of Olympic medals stripped due to doping

Rob Sutherland, News Corp Australia Network

December 1, 2016 11:35pm

OLYMPIC history is being rewritten thanks to the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) practice of retesting urine samples taken from athletes at the 2008 and 2012 Olympic Games.

The IOC, which stores samples for 10 years, has reanalysed more than 1,000 samples from the Beijing and London Olympics with improved techniques that can detect the use of steroids going back weeks and months, rather than days.

Of the 98 samples which have come back as positive so far 49 belonged to athletes who were awarded medals at those games.



Yarelys Barrios of Cuba had her silver medal from the 2008 Beijing



Olympics taken away.

Russian weightlifter Natalia Zabolotnaya lost her London 2012 silver medal.

### HOW THE PROCESS WORKS

By the end of any Olympics, IOC testers are in control of as many as 5,000 urine samples.

Samples are divided into “A” and “B” bottles, and the “B” samples are available in case they’re needed to corroborate a positive result in the “A” bottle.

The initial tests take place in the lab located in the Olympic city. Because of the huge number of samples and tests that need to be conducted in a short period of time, not every sample is tested for every drug. Experts take educated guesses on which set of athletes are more likely to use certain drugs and run the according tests.



Disgraced Russian javelin competitor Maria

Abakumova of Russia.

After those tests, the leftover urine is placed into a cargo container that’s refrigerated, then loaded on an aeroplane that goes to the Swiss Laboratory for Doping Analyses in Geneva.

If a test for a certain drug wasn’t completed at the Olympics, it can be done in a retest years later.

“The anti-doping guys have an arsenal that they don’t make public,” said Tom Brenna, a Cornell University professor and an expert on anti-doping laboratories.

An example Brenna gave was the discovery of a test for plastic residue from the bags some cyclists used for EPO-laden blood transfusions. Because EPO has been notoriously difficult to detect, the test for the “plasticiser” gave the drug-fighters a backdoor method to prove someone was using the drug.



(L-R) Alexandr Ivanov of Russia, Ilya Ilyin of

Kazakhstan and Anatoli Ciricu of Moldova have all been stripped of their medals won at the London 2012 Olympic Games.

## **MEDAL REALLOCATION**

The IOC notifies the national Olympic committee of any athlete caught due to subsequent retests. Athletes found guilty of doping and stripped of medals. Any reallocation won't take place immediately, first the IOC will retest the samples of those athletes who stand to move up in the medals to make sure they were clean.

## **THE 2016 SHAME FILES**

### **By nation**

Armenia: 2

Azerbaijan: 1

Belarus: 7

Cuba: 1

Kazakhstan: 9

Moldova: 2

Russia: 19

Turkey: 1

Ukraine: 6

Uzbekistan: 1

### **By sport**

Weightlifting: 26

Athletics (track): 18

Wrestling: 5

### **By sex**

Men: 18

Women: 31

<http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/sport/more-sports/2016-sees-a-record-number-of-olympic-medals-stripped-due-to-doping/news-story/345af01f51caf74078e5f2e214a0d04a>

# The Guardian

[Russia doping scandal](#)

## Ban on Russia's track and field athletes will continue into 2017

- IAAF taskforce will wait until February to outline road map for return
- 'Rusaf has made progress since June, including anti-doping education'

[Sean Ingle](#)

Thursday 1 December 2016 22.57 GMT

The ban on Russia's track and field athletes will continue into 2017 after the taskforce responsible for assessing the country's fight against doping confirmed it would wait until February to outline a road map for a return to international competition.

However, there was a chink of light for Russia, with Rune Andersen, the Norwegian heading the IAAF's taskforce, conceding that Russian [Athletics](#) had started making structural reforms after being banned from the Olympics in June.

"Rusaf has made further progress since June, including anti-doping education modules and securing the cooperation of the Russian criminal authorities and parliament in criminalising the supply of doping products," Andersen told a news conference. "But one of the key remaining issues is how to demonstrate the [IAAF](#) and Rusada [Russian Anti-Doping] will be able to carry out testing without interference, which is a key part of their reinstatement. The taskforce will go to Moscow in January to assess the response to part two of the McLaren report on 9 December and to monitor progress."

Andersen said the taskforce would report back to the IAAF's council in February, when it hoped to "identify a clear road map" for Russia's return but he declined to give any further likely timeframe.

Sebastian Coe, the IAAF president, agreed with Andersen's evaluation but said he would not be making any judgments about whether there had been a cultural shift in Russia. "What I am satisfied with is that we are making progress," he said. "There has to be recognised that this is a system that cataclysmically failed clean athletes."

Earlier the Russia president Vladimir Putin used his state of the nation address to say he thought effective measures would be in place early in the new year. "I am sure the so-called doping scandal will allow us to create the most advanced system of righting this

evil in Russia,” he said. “I assume the national programme of counteracting doping will be ready as early as the beginning of next year.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/dec/01/ban-on-russia-track-and-field-athletes-continue-into-2017-iaaf>

# Sports.yahoo

## Doping portal has 43 leads in first two days - Coe



[AFP](#) Dec 01, 2016



<img alt="International

Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) President Sebastian Coe

International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) President Sebastian Coe addresses a press conference following a two-day IAAF council meeting on December 1, 2016 in Monaco (AFP Photo/VALERY HACHE)

More

Monaco (AFP) - An IAAF secure online portal that can be used to report suspicions of doping in athletics garnered 43 leads in its first two days of operation, according to Sebastian Coe.

The president of track and field's world governing body hailed the portal, available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish and launched on Tuesday, as "an important platform" in the fight against doping in the sport.

"Within the first 48 hours we had a total of 43 (leads)," Coe said Thursday.

"It will confidentially and securely allow people to report on information on doping into a centralised system."

Coe added: "We must stand tall for clean athletes. The future of our sport relies on the entire athletics community doing everything it can to oppose cheating."

"Even the smallest piece of information could be vital in helping to protect the integrity of competition and a level playing field."

Information the IAAF wants to hear about includes evidence or suspicions of doping, knowledge of coaches and support personnel encouraging doping, trafficking of prohibited substances and new doping products.

"Every piece of information, no matter how small, is important and may be crucial in uncovering doping," the IAAF said.

"The more information you provide, the more likely it is that your information can be successfully followed up."

<http://sports.yahoo.com/news/doping-portal-43-leads-first-two-days-coe-195658341--spt.html>

# Rpctv.com

## Dopaje: Pound: "El movimiento olímpico tendrá que reaccionar con firmeza"

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Dick Pound, entonces presidente de la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA), habla en conferencia de prensa en Pekín el 28 de setiembre de 2007. AFP

**AFP**

**LOS ANGELES** | 1 DIC 2016 12.38PM

"El movimiento olímpico tendrá que reaccionar con firmeza, si no quiere que su credibilidad siga deteriorándose", advirtió Dick Pound antes de la publicación el 9 de diciembre de la versión final del informe McLaren sobre el dopaje en Rusia.

El abogado canadiense, expresidente de la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA, 1999-2007), concedió una entrevista telefónica a la AFP desde el COI, del que fue vicepresidente y encabezó la investigación independiente de la AMA cuyo informe provocó la suspensión de los atletas rusos de todas las competencias internacionales.

"El COI no puede tener como mantra 'tolerancia cero contra el dopaje' y en realidad decir 'tolerancia cero para el dopaje, a menos que sea Rusia', este es el momento de enviar un mensaje fuerte", señaló.

PREGUNTA: ¿El informe McLaren, cuya primera versión fue publicada el 18 de julio denunciando "un sistema de dopaje promovido por el Estado" ruso en unos

treinta deportes entre 2011 y 2015, marcó un punto de inflexión en la lucha contra el dopaje?

RESPUESTA: "Es muy importante porque demostró que los funcionarios de un Estado, en este caso Rusia, han socavado el sistema (la lucha contra el dopaje). Tal situación exige sanciones, esto no puede ser ignorado. No podemos tener miedo de castigar a los países más importantes. En el caso de Rusia, el informe McLaren reveló la participación de agentes del FSB, antigua KGB (servicio secretos ruso, que permitieron el intercambio de muestras de atletas dopados por muestras propias en los Juegos Olímpicos de 2014 en Sochi, NDLR). Rusia tiene que aceptar la responsabilidad de estas acciones".

PREGUNTA: ¿Qué esperar de la versión final de este informe?

RESPUESTA: "No sé lo que habrá en ese informe, que tampoco está terminado todavía, pero espero que sea muy, muy abrumador para Rusia. El intercambio de muestras es un grave atentado contra los Juegos Olímpicos, el movimiento olímpico tendrá que reaccionar con firmeza, si no quiere que su credibilidad siga deteriorándose (...). Creo que si somos lo suficientemente fuertes con Rusia esto puede ser un gran elemento de disuasión. Sabemos, usted y yo, si se hubiera tratado de Guatemala, la respuesta habría sido diferente y más rápida, el COI parece tener un problema con el hecho de que Rusia está implicada".

PREGUNTA: Como expresidente de la AMA, ¿cómo concibió las críticas que provenían del COI o, más recientemente, del presidente de la Asociación de Comités Olímpicos Nacionales, que reprochó particularmente el momento escogido para revelar las informaciones "desestabilizadoras para el conjunto del movimiento deportivo"?

RESPUESTA: "Las críticas comenzaron justo antes de Río, fueron con el fin de desviar la atención por la mala gestión del COI en cuanto a la situación de Rusia y poner todo el peso sobre la AMA (...). Cuando (el abogado canadiense) Richard McLaren emitió su informe en julio con sus increíbles conclusiones, el COI dijo que estaba demasiado cerca de los Juegos Olímpicos de Río y que la culpa era de la AMA. ¿Qué es lo que se debería haber hecho? Sabiendo lo que McLaren sabía, ¿debía haberse callado y esperar hasta después de los Juegos para publicar su informe, y permitir que todos los atletas rusos participaran en los Juegos Olímpicos y perturbar todavía más el buen desarrollo de las competiciones? El COI entonces tomó la decisión, en lugar de excluir a Rusia, al igual que la Federación Internacional de Atletismo (IAAF) y el Comité Paralímpico Internacional, de dejar la responsabilidad a las federaciones internacionales. Esto propició una situación

catastrófica, el COI ha sido muy, muy criticado, y, en mi opinión, es completamente justificado".

PREGUNTA: ¿Qué deberían haber hecho?

RESPUESTA: "La dirección del COI había identificado todo, no tengo ninguna objeción sobre el principio que enunció (24 de julio, NDLR) sobre la responsabilidad colectiva y la justicia individual, pero la responsabilidad colectiva era del Estado ruso. Rusia debió haber sido descalificada y los atletas que pudieran demostrar que no se beneficiaron del sistema, debían ser autorizados a participar, no bajo la bandera rusa pero sí bajo la bandera olímpica. Hay una enorme brecha entre lo que el COI hizo y lo que debió haber hecho".

PREGUNTA: De acuerdo con usted, el COI no ha asumido la responsabilidad...

RESPUESTA: "El COI no puede tener como mantra 'tolerancia cero contra el dopaje' y en realidad decir 'tolerancia cero para el dopaje, a menos que sea Rusia', porque Rusia es un país poderoso, lo que permitía la oportunidad de enviar un fuerte mensaje diciendo "no importa quién eres, independientemente de la importancia de tu país, si haces trampa, habrá consecuencias". El COI no es nada si no tiene principios éticos, es considerado el líder ético del movimiento deportivo, y tuvo la oportunidad de demostrarlo"

[http://www.rpctv.com/deportes/otros\\_deportes/Dopaje-Pound-movimiento-olimpico-reaccionar\\_0\\_977002868.html](http://www.rpctv.com/deportes/otros_deportes/Dopaje-Pound-movimiento-olimpico-reaccionar_0_977002868.html)

# LA VANGUARDIA

ATLETISMO IAAF

## La IAAF mantiene la suspensión de Rusia

01/12/2016 19:42

Montecarlo, 1 dic (EFE).- El Consejo Directivo de la Federación Internacional de Atletismo (IAAF) ha decidido mantener la suspensión de la Federación de Rusia, aunque los atletas de esta nacionalidad podrán competir a título individual si se han sometido a controles de dopaje independientes.

El británico Sebastian Coe, presidente de la IAAF, confirmó que Rusia no podrá participar en los Europeos en pista cubierta que se celebrarán en Belgrado en febrero próximo.

"No estamos satisfechos con los cambios que hasta ahora se han hecho en Rusia, y me refiero a cambios en la práctica, no a opiniones", dijo el presidente tras la reunión del Consejo Directivo.

Rune Andersen, que dirige la comisión de seguimiento de los requisitos para la rehabilitación de Rusia, presentó hoy al Consejo un informe según el cual no se han cumplido todas las condiciones para el regreso del atletismo ruso a la competición internacional.

"Uno de las condiciones clave que falta por cumplir es cómo demostrar que la IAAF y la Agencia Rusa Antidopaje (RUSADA) podrán, una vez que se produzca la rehabilitación, llevar a cabo su programa de controles sin interferencias externas", afirmó Andersen en su comparecencia junto a Sebastian Coe.

Andersen apuntó que en enero próximo viajará a Moscú para examinar, de nuevo, las condiciones y presentará un nuevo informe ante el Consejo en su reunión de febrero próximo: "Para entonces se podría trazar una hoja de ruta para la rehabilitación de Rusia".

Coe reiteró su propósito de introducir en la IAAF las reformas necesarias para prevenir "historias grotescas" como las que han tenido que tratar "en los últimos días".

"Esta es una semana muy importante en la historia de nuestro deporte. Es un momento para ser audaces, no para ser tímidos", afirmó el presidente, que insistió en la necesidad de "dar más voz a los atletas" y reforzar la presencia de mujeres en puestos de responsabilidad.

En materia de dopaje, destacó que "no es sólo una cuestión del número de controles, sino de su calidad y de que los procedimientos sean más rápidos" y se mostró partidario eximir de responsabilidad a las Federaciones Internacionales para ponerla en manos de un organismo internacional independiente.

Coe explicó que todas las denuncias presentadas recientemente sobre prácticas de dopaje y corrupción están bajo investigación judicial y remitió la eventual retirada de la presidencia honoraria a su predecesor, Lamine Diack, para cuando concluya el proceso judicial en curso. EFE

<http://www.lavanguardia.com/deportes/20161201/412327174325/la-iaaf-mantiene-la-suspension-de-rusia.html>

# Sports integrity initiative



[News](#) 29th November 2016

## IAAF to take over sanctioning of international athletes for doping



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The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) is to take over responsibility for the prosecution of anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) involving international level athletes, who are currently sanctioned at national level. The measure is part of the creation of an Independent Athletics Integrity Unit (AIU) and an Integrity Code of Conduct, which the IAAF Congress will vote to approve at a meeting in Monaco on 3 December. The independent AIU will be governed by a five-person Integrity Unit Board appointed by the IAAF, and will be operational by 3 April 2017.

The new Integrity Code of Conduct will incorporate the existing IAAF Code of Ethics and all existing IAAF rules setting out standards of conduct. It will include rules on anti-doping; the manipulation of sports competitions; betting and corruption; conflicts of interest, disclosures and gifts; as well as other prohibited conduct such as bringing the sport into disrepute.

The proposals are contained in a document entitled [Time for Change](#), and were initially outlined in July in a document entitled [Reform of the IAAF – a New Era](#). They also involve a slimming down of the IAAF Council from 27 to 26

members, by removing the role of Treasurer, which will now become a function of the Finance Committee of the newly-created nine person IAAF Executive Board. Former Russian Athletics Federation (RusAF) President Valentin Balakhnichev [stepped aside](#) as IAAF Treasurer in December 2014 and was [sanctioned](#) with a life ban in January this year.

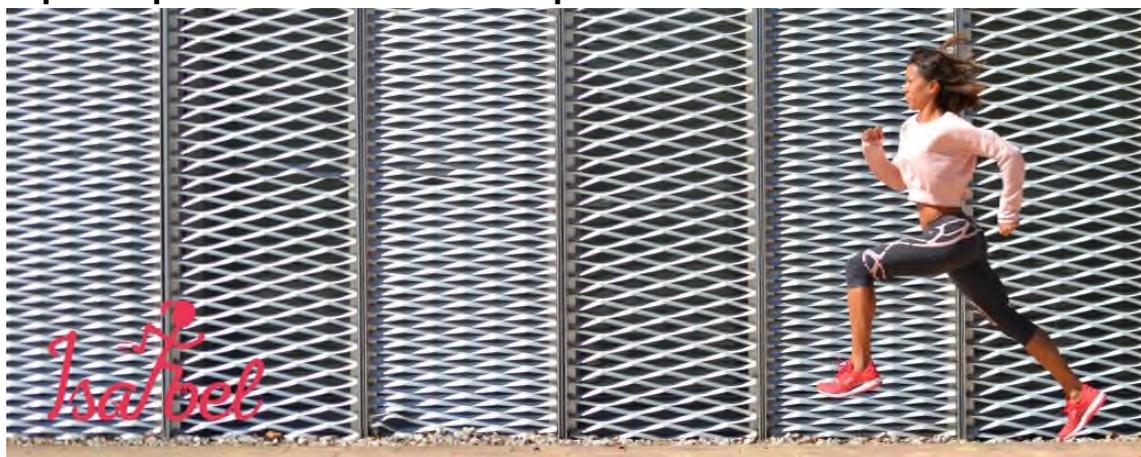
‘A leading edge integrity framework which no other international sports federation has in place sits at the heart of our reform proposals’, writes IAAF President Sebastian Coe in the Time for Change document. ‘It will position us as federation leaders which is critical if we are to continue to lead in protecting clean athletes’.

The vote to approve proposals for the IAAF to take on responsibility for the sanctioning of international athletes comes shortly after a new [documentary](#), produced by *ARD/Le Monde*, unveiled additional levels of complicity by former IAAF staff in covering up Russian doping. It appears that a total of six Russian athletes were blackmailed by IAAF officials in return for covering up positive doping tests, and that the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was aware of this in September 2014.

<http://www.sportsintegrityinitiative.com/iaaf-take-sanctioning-international-athletes-doping/>

# ISABEL MACÍAS

A pie de pista: diario de una olímpica



2DIC2016

## El coste del doping

publicado en [A pie de pista](#), [Atletismo](#), [periodismo](#) por [isabelmacias](#)

Quizá hayas empezado a leer este post pensando que ibas a encontrar otro contenido, pero no... si esperabas conocer lo que cuesta doparse en nuestro país, quizá tendrías que buscar en perfiles de otros atletas. Es este caso, voy a mostrar lo que el dopaje nos cuesta a aquellos que no empleamos prácticas ilegales para alcanzar nuestros resultados.

La verdad es que me da un poco de pena este contenido (bueno, mucho). Primero, porque quería preparar uno con un carácter mucho más positivo sobre el cambio que ha existido en nuestro deporte con la nueva presidencia del mismo. Segundo, porque preparando el contenido me he dado cuenta de una cruda realidad que me imaginaba, pero que al materializar duele más. Y es que elaborar periodísticamente esta entrada, me ha enseñado con hechos y cantidades concretas, parte de lo que me han robado los dopados. Siempre hablando del tema material, porque lo incuantificable no está pagado.

Así que en estos días que tanta demagogia escuchamos, que tantas lecciones de moralidad son impartidas por maestros que mucho tienen que aprender, voy a dar una *máster class* de economía, y eso que soy de letras.

He preparado una pequeña tabla donde queda bastante detallado todo ese robo a 'mano armada', pero antes de pasar a ella os explico un poco más.

### BECAS Y PREMIOS:

Por una parte, los atletas en competiciones internacionales podemos optar a unas becas por resultados en las mismas. Estas becas se cobran trimestralmente y tienen una duración total de 18 meses (pueden ser renovadas y/o mejoras por resultados posteriores). Desde 2013, estas becas están sujetas a la obtención de porcentajes, tienes garantizado el 65% y el otro 35% te lo tienes que ir ganando por méritos. Os explico todo esto, porque se ha tenido en cuenta para el cálculo de la cifra de pérdida, para no inflar datos sino mostrar las diferencias reales de pérdidas. Por ejemplo, se verá que la cifra final es menor de lo

pensado, y es porque es la diferencia de un trimestre de la cuantía de la beca que hubiera correspondido.

Además, los puestos de finalista tienen en muchas ocasiones un premio puntual, que suele tener destinado el 25% al entrenador, cifra que habría que añadir en el supuesto.

## LADRONES



Competición	Puesto competición	Puesto oficial 1/12/16	Puesto "moral" <sup>1</sup>	Diferencia
Cto. Europa Helsinki'12	10º Beca internacional 8.900€	6º Beca Olímpica A 17.000€*		-12.150€
	Premio 0€	Premio 1500€		- 1500€
Cto. Mundo Estambul'12	9º Beca Internacional 8.900€	6º Beca Olímpica B 14.500€	4º Beca Olímpica A 17.000€	-1400€
	Premio 0€	Premio 4.000\$	Premio 8.000\$	-4000\$ (-3.750€)
Copa Europa Gateshead'13	2º Beca olímpica B 14.500€	1º Beca Olímpica A 17.000€		-3750€
	Premio 1.500€	Premio 2.000€		-500€
Cto. Europa PC París'11	5º Beca Internacional 8.900€		3º Beca Olímpica A 17.000€	-8.100€
	Premio 1.250€		Premio 2.000€	-750€
<b>TOTAL ROBADO</b>				<b>- 28.500€</b>

1. Puestos pendientes de recalificación o con implicados/sancionados en dopaje en esa final.

\*Beca ADO D5 20.500€: -3.500€ de diferencia de ADO

Para cuando se dediquen a dar charlas de moralidad, oportunidades y un largo etcétera de sus bondades como personas, esta es la gran realidad de sus actos. Desde marzo de 2011 a junio de 2013 esta es la cantidad real que a mí, [Isabel Macías](#), se me ha robado. Esta cifra además, podría ser más, porque en el caso de [Estambul 2012](#), hay dos atletas de esa final que anteriormente ya habían cumplido una sanción de dos años cada una (así que a la cifra final deberíamos sumarle casi 8.000€ más).

En esta tabla he querido ser pulcra, y en los casos que he nombra como 'puesto moral' solo he tenido en cuenta hechos reales de implicaciones en dopaje anteriores y/o posteriores, así que no he entrado a valoraciones de 'sospechosos' (que en alguna final, puede que me quede sola... me río por no llorar). Por ejemplo, las dos atletas rusas de [París 2011](#) han sido sancionadas desde ese verano y no desde ese campeonato.

### LO INTANGIBLE

Más allá de los más esos 30.000€ totales (en año olímpico me hubiera correspondido [Beca ADO D5](#) mínimo), existe el *caché* que hubiera sumado en cada una de las 15 carreras aproximadas que compito contratada cada temporada, durante esos dos años.

Pero aquí quería enseñaros eso, lo cuantificable, porque lo intangible no me lo devuelve nadie, y ese dinero tampoco.

Quién me devuelve la seguridad y confianza en competición que otorga el haberme subido, al menos, una vez más en un pódium, el orgullo de ganar una Copa de Europa dando la máxima puntuación para mi país y mi equipo. El demostrarme que ese sentimiento de que me he merecido estar más arriba, era real y no un imaginario que yo había aumentado por confianza en mí misma.

Quién me quita el sufrimiento y dudas que he vivido después de cada final que sentía que era un fracaso, porque yo así lo sufría. Mi objetivo nunca era solo llegar a la final, era más... y aquellos compañeros o servicios médicos de la RFEA que me han visto sumida en un ataque de ansiedad o un mar de lágrimas, lo saben.

¿Pero sabéis que he ganado? El ser conocedora de que no me equivocaba, que lo que sentía era real y que tengo la tranquilidad de que si alguna vez no dormía después era por la pena, no por miedo a que me pillen en el control antidoping.

Ahora veo esta carrera, que es una de mis favoritas, y me reafirmo. La carrera que mejor he corrido tácticamente, la que mejor gestioné mentalmente, la que más fuerte llegué al final... Si, me merecía ganar.

Estos son parte de sus daños colaterales, su afán de triunfar fuera de la legalidad. A mí también me hubiese venido muy bien ese dinero, y me vendría...pero yo jamás lo voy a recuperar. **¿Sabéis lo peor? Que ellos nunca lo devolverán.**

<https://isabelmaciasblog.com/2016/12/02/el-coste-del-doping/>