



[Halterofilia, aquello que el antidoping no ve.](#) **LA VANGUARDIA**

[El dopaje vuelve a ensuciar el Giro cinco años después.](#) **EL MUNDO**

[Spanish court rules biological passport not valid for Salas' doping ban.](#) **CYCLING NEWS**

[Transfusions, tip-offs, bribery, undetectable growth hormones – how doping corruption in weightlifting works.](#) **BUSINESS MIRROR**

[Reanalysis of samples by CADF as part of Aderlass Investigation.](#) **AROUND THE RINGS**

LA VANGUARDIA

25/10/2020

Halterofilia, aquello que el antidoping no ve

La Agencia Mundial Antidopaje lanza una nueva advertencia: insiste en que peligrará la presencia de los halterófilos en París 2024



Rustam Djangabaev, halterófilo uzbeko, está suspendido provisionalmente por utilizar hormona de crecimiento (LV)

SERGIO HEREDIA

Tamas Ajan (81) ya no va llorando por los pasillos.

Ahora, directamente, se ha ido.

Se ha ido, y sin embargo aún está aquí, o esa sensación ha dejado su gestión de la halterofilia en los últimos veinte años. La sensación de tierra quemada.

Tamas Ajan abandonó su cargo en junio. Lo hizo acorralado por múltiples flancos, [y con una investigación en su contra abierta de par en par](#). Entre el 2000 y este pandémico 2020, Tamas Ajan, húngaro, había sido el presidente de la IWF (*International Wrestling Federation*). Y su gestión, desastrosa, ha dejado un legado inolvidable en la disciplina: ahora mismo, los grandes entes deportivos internacionales debaten acerca de su futuro.

¿Qué hacemos?

¿Expulsamos a la halterofilia de la familia olímpica?

¿La vetamos para París 2024?



Tamas Aján, ex presidente de la

Federación Internacional de Halterofilia (LV)

Esta semana, la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA) emitía un nuevo y doloroso trabajo.

Ahora, la AMA va más allá de la elaborada trama fraudulenta que el informe McLaren había sacado a la luz en junio (la espada de Damocles que acabó con Tamas Ajan). Ahora, nos cuentan que la trama sigue en pie.

Y, lo que es peor, que sus mecanismos resultan indetectables.

El nuevo trabajo habla de hormonas de crecimiento irreconocibles por los sistemas antidopaje. De transfusiones de sangre que dejan el organismo del levantador limpio de polvo y paja. De funcionarios que consiguen muestras de orina impolutas, y que las manipulan y las utilizan para sustituir las muestras que se le habían tomado antes a un dopado. Y de productos sintéticos que centrifugan la orina sucia.

Trampas indetectables

Si hay algo que tortura a la AMA es la certeza de que ocurren cosas que van más allá de su pericia como investigador

La AMA habla de un sistema de dopaje organizado en Rumanía. También da por probado que algunas federaciones nacionales pagaron sobornos a la IWF para ocultar un abanico de positivos entre sus levantadores. Y que otros oficiales avisaron a sus halterófilos de que *el vampiro* iría pronto a visitarles.

El informe no desvela nombres, aunque el asunto mantiene en vilo a Witold Banka, presidente de la AMA.

La AMA calcula que, entre 2012 y 2016, “diversos organismos rusos” pagaron cerca de cinco millones de euros a múltiples burócratas de la IWF para ocultar hipotéticos positivos de halterófilos de su país.

Y que todo eso había ocurrido durante el reinado de Tamas Ajan: 44 años se había pasado el hombre en los altos mandos de la IWF, primero como secretario general y luego como presidente, hasta su destitución por corrupto, chantajista y malversador.

Aunque, si hay algo que tortura a la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje es la certeza de que están ocurriendo cosas que van más allá de sus capacidades como investigador.



El ucraniano Oleksiy Torokhtiy, campeón olímpico en 2012, hoy sancionado (Gallo Images / Getty)

Y se refiere a la hormona del crecimiento.

Cazar al dopado con hormonas es caro y farragoso. No se consigue a base de frascos de orina, sino que hay que recurrir al control de sangre, y a veces ni así: el control de sangre funciona poco en esos casos, nada que ver con los esteroides, que saltan y cantan de un simple vistazo.

La situación tiene difícil arreglo, se dice la AMA, que parece dispuesta a arrasar con la disciplina, dejándola a los pies de los caballos: si los tramposos siguen adelante, y si se demuestra que son mayoría, la halterofilia no tiene plaza en la familia olímpica.

—Es como entrar en una prisión y encontrar gente inocente. Hay excepciones, pero en nuestro deporte la excepción, el deportista inocente, es una entre un millón —le contaba recientemente un confidente a un funcionario de la AMA.

<https://www.lavanguardia.com/deportes/20201025/494305060/marc-marquez-mensaje-consolacion-alex-marquez-caida-gp-teruel-motogp.html>

EL MUNDO

23/10/2020

El dopaje vuelve a ensuciar el Giro cinco años después**El positivo de Matteo Spreafico (Vini Zabu) llega sólo un día más tarde del precipitado adiós de Giovanni Visconti, su jefe de filas.**

Los ciclistas del Vini Zabu, el miércoles, en la salida de la 17ª etapa. VINI ZABU

Matteo Spreafico (Vini Zabu) abandonó el jueves el Giro de Italia tras "dos resultados de análisis anormales" por el anabolizante Enobosarm, también conocido como ostarina. La Unión Ciclista Internacional (UCI) confirmó que el italiano, de 27 años, fue notificado de estos positivos tras las muestras tomadas el 15 y 16 de octubre, tras la 12ª y 13ª etapa de la Corsa Rosa.

Según el reglamento de la UCI, Spreafico queda "suspendido provisionalmente hasta el veredicto de este caso", dado que la ostarina es una sustancia prohibida por la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje desde 2008 y clasificada como agente anabolizante.

Spreafico, que ocupaba la 127ª posición en la general en su primera participación en el Giro, tiene derecho a un segundo análisis para probar su inocencia. Según los especialistas en dopaje, los efectos del Enobosarm se traducen en un aumento de la masa muscular, pero con el riesgo de causar dolencias cardíacas y hepáticas.

INVITADO POR LA ORGANIZACIÓN

Este caso supone el primer positivo en el Giro desde **Davide Apollonio** en 2015, entonces por EPO. Hace unas semanas, el uso de la ostarina salpicó a **Luca Colnaghi**, joven promesa del ciclismo italiano. Años atrás, **Nikita Novikov** y **Kayle Leogrande** también fueron apartados por la UCI por su consumo.

El Vini Zabu, uno de los tres equipos de la categoría UCI ProTeam que recibió una invitación para disputar el Giro, no ha querido aún pronunciarse sobre el caso de su corredor.

DESDE DI LUCA EN 2013

La escuadra dirigida por **Luca Scinto** se había erigido como una de las animadoras de la carrera, gracias a sus habituales apariciones en las escapadas. Además había subido al podio dos jornadas merced a **Giovanni Visconti**, con el maillot de mejor escalador. Sin embargo, el jefe de filas decidió no tomar la salida el jueves, alegando fuertes dolores en una rodilla.

La estructura del Vini Zabu, que no es miembro del Movimiento por un Ciclismo Creíble (MPCC), se mantiene desde 2009 con diferentes patrocinadores. En los últimos años ha protagonizado numerosos positivos por EPO, como **Danilo di Luca** (2013), **Mauro Santambrogio** (2013) o **Ramón Carretero** (2015).

<https://www.elmundo.es/deportes/ciclismo/giro-de-italia/2020/10/23/5f92909221efa078368b4612.html>

CYCLING NEWS

23/10/2020

Spanish court rules biological passport not valid for Salas' doping ban

By [Cyclingnews](#) 3 days ago

Former Burgos-BH rider's four-year ban overturned



Ibai Salas (Image credit: Tim de Waele/TDWSport.com)

The on-again, off-again doping ban of [Ibai Salas](#) took yet another turn in favour of the Spaniard after his attorney Jose Rodriguez successfully convinced the seventh judicial review court in Madrid that the UCI's biological passport is not a valid method to determine a doping offence.

The former Burgos BH rider received a [four-year ban](#) in 2018 for anomalous passport values between January and August of 2017 by the Spanish anti-doping authorities, AEPSAD.

In 2019, Salas [won an appeal](#) to the Administrative Court of Sport in Spain that ruled the biological passport "is not sufficient to prove the commission of an infringement" of anti-doping rules.

WADA appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport which, in August, [sided with the anti-doping ruling body](#), writing that the six blood samples that Salas provided were examined by the WADA-accredited laboratory in Barcelona and the panel unanimously concluded that the values were "highly abnormal" and "indicated a high probability of doping". The rider provided "no credible, physiological or pathological reason to explain the abnormality."

According to a report [lusport](#), in Salas' lawyer Jose Rodriguez argued that "no substance or prohibited method was detected."

The court agreed to acquit Salas based on an "absence of sufficient proof of the charge to exhaust the presumption of innocence".

The court wrote that the biological passport while justified for further investigation "in order to collect evidence proving an anti-doping rule violation" anomalous values in themselves cannot be classified as an adverse finding.

WADA said they would "review the full decision and we reserve our right to appeal it if appropriate".

<https://www.cyclingnews.com/news/spanish-court-rules-biological-passport-not-valid-for-salas-doping-ban/>

BUSINESS MIRROR

25/10/2020

Transfusions, tip-offs, bribery, undetectable growth hormones – how doping corruption in weightlifting works

By Insidethegames



A THREE-YEAR World Anti-Doping Agency (Wada) investigation into doping in weightlifting, based largely on evidence provided by whistle-blowers, revealed an astonishing level of corruption that in several instances is the subject of ongoing investigations by law-enforcement agencies.

If many of the revelations in the McLaren Independent Weightlifting Investigation, published in June, related to historic cases of doping corruption this new report suggests that the problem is still here and now—and that cheats have ways of not getting caught.



Tamás Aján, who resigned in April after 44 years at the International Weightlifting Federation as general secretary and president, is castigated by the McLaren Report for widespread corruption in finance, anti-doping and rigged elections.

They include the use of “undetectable” growth hormones, of transfusions to clean an athlete’s system, of “doppelgangers” to provide clean urine samples for dopers and of synthetic urinary devices to swap clean urine for dirty urine.

A law-enforcement agency is currently investigating alleged anti-doping corruption in Romanian weightlifting, the report says.

An unidentified Romanian weightlifter was suspended for using a doppelganger—having another person provide a sample—based on evidence gathered in late 2018.

The report states, “As this sanction is currently under appeal, and to protect the ongoing results management process, [Wada] will not disclose the identity of this athlete and other relevant details in this report.”

The Wada intelligence and investigations department (I&I) also revealed that some national federations paid bribes to cover up doping violations and corrupt officials gave advance notice of testing plans.

While the more recent cases will be of greatest concern to the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), the Wada report reveals that between 2012 and 2016 “Russian entities” paid \$5 million to an unnamed high-ranking member of the IWF “to cover up allegations of doping by Russian weightlifters.”

That was during the reign of Tamás Aján, who resigned in April after 44 years at the IWF as general secretary and president, and who was castigated by the McLaren Report for widespread corruption in finance, anti-doping and rigged elections.

McLaren revealed 40 doping cases had been deliberately covered up by Aján and his team during the period under investigation, and news later emerged of another 130 “hidden” doping samples.

The Wada report also states that in October last year a covert investigation discovered a discrepancy of \$3 million between doping fines announced by the IWF and money actually received.

The IWF official who took the Russian bribes is under investigation for criminal activity.

Maxim Agapitov, president of the Russian Weightlifting Federation (FTAR), put the blame on Aján before and told the Russian news agency TASS: “For the last four years, our federation does not need any bribes, we have been training absolutely normally.”

Russia has had barely any doping violations since Agapitov took charge of the FTAR in November 2016, though 40 historic doping violations have been unearthed after information was provided by a whistle-blower.

Agapitov insisted he knew nothing of the Wada investigation.

“But if the investigation is going on, then this is good. Considering that I am not a part of this system, it is even difficult for me now to guess something about what kind of bribery we are talking about or who [paid the bribes to whom],” Agapitov said.

One of the biggest concerns to Wada will be the information, again from “confidential sources,” about “undetectable” growth hormones being used by weightlifters.

There have been rumors about the use of growth hormones in weightlifting for a while. They can be detected only by expensive blood tests, not in urine samples, and the window of detection is tiny compared to steroids.

Among the hundreds of sanctions imposed on dopers by the IWF, only six are for the use of growth hormones, with a seventh case ongoing.

The athletes concerned are from Turkey and Armenia in 2018, Poland in 2016, and three Beijing 2008 Olympic gold medalists from China. A 2018 violation by the Uzbekistan lifter Rustam Djangabaev is unclosed.

It may be significant that Australia features in the Wada report, which praises Sport Integrity Australia, the national anti-doping agency, for its help in investigating the sourcing and trafficking of prohibited substances.

There was a scandal involving the supply of growth hormones by a scientist to Australian rules footballers a few years ago, and Aussie rules was the first sport in Australia to test for growth hormones.

Wada was unable to confirm or deny if there is any link between Australia and the availability of growth hormones in weightlifting.

Australia is also mentioned in the section about Romania, whose federation president Nicu Vlad, an IWF board member, is a dual national who competed for both countries.

Intelligence collected through the part of Wada's investigation called Operation Extra suggested "the existence of a pervasive culture of mismanagement and abuse within the sport of weightlifting."

"More specifically, Operation Extra identified a number of national federations, whose officials were alleged to have engaged directly or indirectly in the doping activities of their athletes," the report said.

It "identified over 30 current or former athletes suspected of doping, over 15 current or former coaches suspected of assisting their athletes in doping, and over 10 current or former officials suspected of knowingly facilitating the doping of athletes under their supervision."

Coaches provided athletes with doping programs and one coach acted as a doping consultant to athletes from different nations.

Doping control officers gave "tip-offs" about planned testing, and officials would provide that information to coaches and athletes.

Wada stated, "Operation Extra has also identified numerous dealers of prohibited substances, new 'doping' substances, contemporary 'doping' methodologies, urine substitution techniques, and several examples of bribes in exchange for anti-doping protection."

All intelligence "has been disseminated to all relevant Wada departments and external stakeholders."

As the McLaren Report stated in June, investigators were thwarted by "the culture of fear and silence" within the sport.

<https://businessmirror.com.ph/2020/10/25/transfusions-tip-offs-bribery-undetected-growth-hormones-how-doping-corruption-in-weightlifting-works/>

AROUND THE RINGS

23/10/2020

Reanalysis of samples by CADF as part of Aderlass Investigation

In November 2019, following information and documents received from the Austrian law enforcement authorities as part of the Aderlass investigation¹, The Aderlass investigation, also known as Aderlass Operation, was a wide-ranging doping investigation carried out by the Austrian and German law enforcement authorities in February 2019. As a result of the investigation, a German sports physician, Dr. Mark Schmidt was identified as being the central figure of the now dismantled doping network operating across different countries and sports.

the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), cycling's governing body, requested that the Cycling Anti-Doping Foundation (CADF) reanalyse samples taken during the 2016 and 2017 seasons. Based on further information received from law enforcement authorities and a comprehensive overall assessment, the CADF not only conducted the required reanalysis but also expanded the retesting to include samples as far back as 2013 and until 2019.

In advance of the retesting, the CADF – further to consulting the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) – conducted a thorough scientific assessment using a group of external experts and an in-depth review of the riders and collected samples, which led to the analysis of more than 800 in- and out-of-competition blood and urine samples, with 50% of the samples from 2016 and 2017. This resulted in no adverse analytical findings being reported to the CADF. It can also be confirmed that the reanalysed blood samples were screened, among a wide range of forbidden substances, for haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs), a prohibited method under M1.1 of the WADA Prohibited List, to which H7379, a preparation of lyophilized human haemoglobin, belongs.

The results have been shared with WADA and the Austrian law enforcement authorities for their due review. Details of the analysis performed can be found in the note below.

This complex project, made even more challenging by the ongoing pandemic, entailed significant investment by the CADF and the cycling families both in terms of workforce and financially. It should also be noted that such a project was only made possible owing to the long-term storage policy for samples implemented by the CADF in 2015.

With an eye to being as cost- and time-efficient as possible and considering all logistical aspects, the reanalyses were principally carried out at the Cologne laboratory, Germany, which was supported by six other WADA-accredited laboratories. In addition to the testing protocols, the Cologne laboratory recorded and stored a comprehensive dataset obtained from urine samples with high resolution mass spectrometry, which will allow in the future the re-evaluation of this data for possible detection of doping substances unknown at the time of the doping control.

“With the challenges that this project presented in terms of scale and complexity, in the demanding context of the pandemic, it required a great deal of work by the CADF team, our group of highly skilled external experts, the WADA-accredited laboratories and the partners

involved in the project,” said CADF Director Olivier Banuls. “I want to thank each and every one of them for their dedication and professionalism as well as the cycling families’ continuous support in the fight to keep the sport of cycling clean. Finally, I would like to reiterate that these stored samples can be reanalysed again anytime if necessary.”

The CADF wishes to make it clear that although no adverse analytical finding (AAF) has been reported at this stage, there is no final conclusion to be drawn from the reanalysis. Indeed, the reanalysed samples have been put in long-term storage for possible retesting should any new intelligence or further scientific developments emerge. The CADF, and the International Testing Agency (ITA) from 1 January 2021, will continue their work with all the relevant authorities to ensure that there is a level playing field in the sport of cycling.

Notes regarding the analysis performed and corresponding class as per the WADA prohibited list:

Reanalyses from urine samples (around 700 samples):

S2.1.2: Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents (e.g. IOX-2)

M1.2: Methods for artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen (e.g. Myo-inositol trispyrophosphate)

S4.5.2: Metabolic modulators (e.g. insulins)

S2.2.2: Corticotrophins and their releasing factors (e.g. synacthen)

S2.2.3: Analogues of growth hormone releasing hormones (e.g. tesamorelin)

S2.3: IGF-1 analogues (e.g. Long-R3 IGF-1)

S2.3: Growth factors and growth factor modulators (e.g. TB 500)

S2.2.1: Luteinising hormone and its releasing factors (e.g. Gonadorelin)

Reanalyses from blood serum samples (around 100 samples):

S4.5.2: Metabolic modulators (e.g. insulins)

S2.2.2: Corticotrophins and their releasing factors (e.g. synacthen)

S2.2.3: Analogues of growth hormone releasing hormones (e.g. tesamorelin)

S2.3: IGF-1 analogues (e.g. Long-R3 IGF-1)

M1.2: Methods for artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen (e.g. Haemoglobin based oxygen carriers)

1 The Aderlass investigation, also known as Aderlass Operation, was a wide-ranging doping investigation carried out by the Austrian and German law enforcement authorities in February 2019. As a result of the investigation, a German sports physician, Dr. Mark Schmidt, was identified as being the central figure of the now dismantled doping network operating across different countries and sports.

http://aroundtherings.com/site/A_101343/Title_Reanalysis-of-samples-by-CADF-as-part-of-Aderlass-Investigation/292/Articles