
Decision of the Athletics Integrity Unit in the Case of Ms Svetlana Karamasheva (the "Athlete")

Factual Background

1. On 16 July 2016 and 9 December 2016, Prof. Richard McLaren published two reports into allegations of a systemic doping scheme in Russia (the First¹ and Second McLaren Reports², together the "**McLaren Reports**"). In the McLaren Reports, Prof. McLaren made findings with respect to the scheme and concluded that Russian athletes had been protected over the course of years. In other words, a vast number of positive samples had been officially reported as negative. The three main counter-detection methodologies which were used in Russia, at least between 2011 and 2015, were the so-called (i) Disappearing Positives Methodology ("**DPM**")³, (ii) the Sample Swapping Methodology⁴ and (iii) Washout Testing⁵.
2. On 30 October 2017, the World Anti-Doping Agency ("**WADA**") Intelligence & Investigations Department ("**WADA I&I**") secured from a whistleblower a copy of the Laboratory Information Management System ("**LIMS**") data of the Moscow Laboratory for the years 2011 to August 2015 (the "**2015 LIMS**").
3. The LIMS is a system that allows a laboratory to manage a sample through the analytical process and the resultant analytical data. Conceptually, the LIMS is a warehouse of multiple databases organized by year. The most relevant anti-doping data within the LIMS are those

¹ <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/doping-control-process/mclaren-independent-investigation-report-part-i>

² <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/media/news/2016-12/wada-publishes-independent-mclaren-investigation-report-part-ii>

³ Where the initial testing procedure of a sample revealed a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding the athlete would be identified, and the Russian Ministry of Sport would decide either to "SAVE" or to "QUARANTINE" the athlete in question. The instruction would typically be sent by email; however, at times, "SAVE" instructions were also known to be given by other means than email, eg. orally or by text message and certain athletes were automatically protected without the need for any instruction. If the instruction was "SAVE", the analysis of the sample would stop and the Moscow Laboratory would report the sample as "negative" in ADAMS.

⁴ The Sample Swapping Methodology involved the replacing of "dirty" urine with "clean" urine by removing and replacing the cap on sealed B sample bottles. This was facilitated by the establishment and maintenance of a "Clean Urine Bank" at the Moscow Laboratory.

⁵ The Washout Testing was developed in order to determine whether the athletes on a doping program were likely to test positive. The results of the Washout Testing were at times recorded in documents, such as the London Washout Schedules in the lead-up to the 2012 London Olympic Games or the Moscow Washout Schedule in the lead-up to the 2013 IAAF World Championships. Even when the samples screened positive, they were automatically reported as negative in ADAMS. See page 23 and 72 of the Second McLaren Report.

related to sample reception, analysis, and the actions of users within the system. This pertinent data is housed in key tables including: “bags”, “samples”, “screening”, “found” (or “scr_results” prior to 2013), “confirmation”, “MS_data” (or “Pro_4” prior to 2013) and “pdf”.

4. Subsequently, as part of the reinstatement process of the Russian Anti-Doping Agency (“**RUSADA**”), WADA required that inter alia authentic analytical data from the Moscow Laboratory for the years 2012 to 2015 be provided. Access to the Moscow Laboratory was therefore given to a team of WADA-selected experts, who were allowed to remove data from the Moscow Laboratory, including another copy of the LIMS data for the relevant years (the “**2019 LIMS**”) as well as the underlying analytical PDFs and raw data of the analyses reported in the LIMS (the “**Analytical Data**”). The analytical PDFs are automatically generated from the instruments and contain the chromatograms, which demonstrate whether a substance is present or not in a given sample.
5. Further investigations were conducted by WADA I&I in collaboration with forensic experts from the University of Lausanne on the data retrieved from the Moscow Laboratory and evidence of manipulation of the 2019 LIMS was uncovered, in particular, to remove positive findings contained in the LIMS. On that basis, WADA I&I concluded that the 2015 LIMS was reliable (and the 2019 LIMS was not). WADA I&I also identified evidence of deletions/alterations of Analytical Data to remove evidence of positive findings prior to WADA’s retrieval mission in January 2019.⁶
6. In the present case, in addition to the McLaren Reports evidence, the 2015 LIMS data and the Analytical Data show that two of the Athlete’s samples contained a prohibited substance and were not reported as positive as part of the Russian manipulation scheme. More particularly:

Sample 2919557

- 6.1. On 26 July 2014, the Athlete was subject to an out-of-competition urine doping control. The 2015 LIMS indicates that trenbolone, salmeterol and fluticasone propionate were found in this sample.
- 6.2. Trenbolone is an exogenous anabolic androgenic steroid prohibited under Section S1.1A of the 2014 WADA Prohibited List; salmeterol is a Beta-2 Agonist prohibited under Section S3 of the 2014 WADA Prohibited List; and fluticasone propionate is a glucocorticoid prohibited under Section S9 of the 2014 WADA Prohibited List.
- 6.3. On 29 July 2014, Dr. Sobolevsky (of the Moscow laboratory) sent an email to Liaison Person Velikodny and Dr. Rodchenkov with the following content (EDPO448):

⁶ See in particular CAS 2020/O/6689, para. 614: “*The Panel finds that, prior to the Moscow Data being retrieved by WADA in January 2019, and during its retrieval, it was subjected to deliberate, sophisticated and brazen alterations, amendments and deletions. Those alterations, amendments and deletions were intentionally carried out in order to remove or obfuscate evidence of improper activities carried out by the Moscow Laboratory as identified in the McLaren Reports or to interfere with WADA’s analysis of the Moscow Data*”.

"Subject: Re: athletics Russia's Championship [RC]

[...]

2919557, F, same RC, Kazan

trenbolone"

- 6.4. On 30 July 2014, Dr. Rodchenkov sent an email with, amongst others, the following content (EDPO450):

"[...]

2919557 – IT'S KARAMYSHEVA

All three – Epishin's

he will contaminate everyone with drostanolone now (it's an impurity in the test)"

- 6.5. The sample was reported negative by the Moscow laboratory.

Sample 2946117

- 6.6. On 6 August 2014, the Athlete was subject to an out-of-competition urine doping control. The 2015 LIMS indicates that ostarine was found in this sample.

- 6.7. Ostarine is a selective androgen receptor modulator prohibited under Section S1.2 of the 2014 WADA Prohibited List.

- 6.8. On 8 August 2014, Dr. Sobolevsky (of the Moscow laboratory) sent an email to Liaison Person Velikodny and Dr. Rodchenkov with the following content (EDPO474):

"Subject: results

[...]

*2946117, F, athletics, training camp / 11363/14, RU Moscow, collection 2014-08-06
ostarine small but confirmable"*

- 6.9. On the same day, 8 August 2014, Liaison Person Velikodny sent an email with, amongst others, the following content (EDPO475):

"Subject: results

[...]

SAVE

*2946117, Karamysheva Svetlana, athletics, training camp/ Moscow, collection
2014-08-06, 1500 m, leaving on the 12 August, finals on the 15 August,
ostarine small but confirmable"*

- 6.10. The sample was reported negative by the Moscow laboratory.

Clean Urine Bank

6.11. Furthermore, the Athlete's name appears on a Clean Urine Bank (EDP0757) next to the code X094.

Procedural Background

7. By letter dated 18 July 2024, the Athlete was notified by the Athletics Integrity Unit ("**AIU**") of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation ("**ADRV**") under the IAAF 2014-2015 Competition Rules and of her right to provide a written explanation or to admit the potential ADRV by 29 July 2024 at the latest (the "**Notification of a Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation**").
8. The Athlete failed to respond to the Notification of a Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation within the given deadline.
9. By letter dated 23 April 2025, the AIU granted the Athlete a final opportunity (i) to admit the violation and accept the consequences outlined in that letter by 13 May 2025 or (ii) to request a hearing by 7 May 2025 at the latest (the "**Notification of Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation**").
10. By email dated 8 May 2025, the AIU followed up to the Athlete and confirmed that she had failed to request a hearing within the above-mentioned deadline. The AIU reminded the Athlete that she still had until 13 May 2025 to return the Admission and Acceptance of Consequences form ("**AoC Form**") duly signed to benefit from a one (1) year reduction under Rule 10.8.1, failing which it would issue a decision imposing the Consequences set out in the Notice of Charge and disqualifying all her results, with all resulting Consequences, from 26 July 2014 until 7 June 2017.
11. The Athlete did not respond to the Notification of Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and the follow-up email dated 8 May 2025.

Reasoned Decision

A. Applicable Rules

12. Pursuant to Rule 1.7.2(b) of the 2025 World Athletics Anti-Doping Rules ("**2025 ADR**"), anti-doping rule violations committed prior to 1 January 2025 shall be governed by the substantive Anti-Doping Rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred and, with respect to procedural matters, by the 2025 ADR (unless by the Effective Date, the case has already been referred to a hearing body in accordance with Rule 38 of the 2016-2017 IAAF Competition Rules).
13. As the Athlete's anti-doping rule violations occurred in July and August 2014, they are governed by the rules in force at the time of their commission, viz. the 2014-2015 IAAF Competition Rules (the "**IAAF Competition Rules**").

B. Anti-Doping Rule Violation

14. Per Rule 32.2(b) of the IAAF Competition Rules, the Use of Prohibited Substances constitutes an anti-doping rule violation. The provision adds the following:

"(i) it is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

"(ii) the success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used, or Attempted to be Used, for an antidoping rule violation to be committed."

15. Use within the meaning of Rule 32.2(b) of the IAAF Competition Rules can be established "by any reliable means, including but not limited to admissions, evidence of third Persons, witness statements, experts reports, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling and other analytical information" (Rule 33.3 of the IAAF Competition Rules).
16. In the present case, the 2015 LIMS data and underlying analytical data, as well as the McLaren evidence, show that trenbolone, salmeterol, fluticasone propionate and ostarine were detected in samples collected from the Athlete in July and August 2014. Furthermore, the Athlete provided clean urine as part of the Clean Urine Bank scheme. This clear and reliable evidence shows that the Athlete used Prohibited Substances in 2014 under Rule 32.2(b) of the IAAF Competition Rules.
17. In addition, the AIU notes that, when confronted with the anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete did not provide any explanation for it. In addition, having failed to request a hearing, the Athlete was deemed to have accepted the anti-doping rule violation.
18. In view of the above, it is clear that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2(b) of the IAAF Competition Rules.

C. Applicable Consequences

1) Period of Ineligibility

19. Per Rule 40.7(d) of the IAAF Competition Rules, "[f]or the purposes of imposing sanctions under Rule 40.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if it can be established that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Rule 37 (Results Management) or after reasonable efforts were made to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation; if this cannot be established, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Rule 40.6)."
20. In the present case, the anti-doping rule violations relate to samples collected on 26 July and 6 August 2014 and were notified simultaneously to the Athlete. They should therefore be treated as a single violation.

21. The AIU further notes that the Athlete has already been sanctioned (i) with a period of Ineligibility of two years and six months from 7 June 2017 until 6 December 2019 included, with Disqualification of results from 14 July 2012 until 6 August 2014, for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation related to her Athlete's Biological Passport (the "**First ADRV**") and (ii) with a period of Ineligibility of 8 years from 17 June 2021 until 16 June 2029 included, with Disqualification of results from 10 February 2021 until 16 June 2021, for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving erythropoietin (the "**Second ADRV**").
22. Accordingly, as the present ADRV was committed before the Athlete was notified of the First ADRV, it must be treated together with the First ADRV as a single (first) violation and the period of Ineligibility imposed must be served consecutively to the period of Ineligibility currently being served by the Athlete for the Second ADRV.
23. In this respect, Rule 40.2 of the IAAF Competition Rules sets out that "[t]he period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of [...] 32.2(b) (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Method) [...], unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility as provided in Rules 40.4 and 40.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility as provided in Rule 40.6 are met, shall be as follows: First Violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility."
24. Pursuant to Rule 40.6 of the IAAF Competition Rules, if it is established that "*aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.*"
25. Examples of aggravating circumstances include the following per Rule 40.6(a) of the IAAF Competition Rules: "*the Athlete or other Person committed the antidoping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or other Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.*"
26. In the present case, the fact that the ADRVs were committed as part of the most sophisticated doping and anti-detection scheme in history, aimed at ensuring that Russian athletes who were using prohibited substances would escape any violation or sanction, clearly constitutes an aggravating circumstance. Further, the fact that the Athlete committed multiples ADRVs (including the 2017 ADRV) is a further aggravating circumstance per Rule 40.7(d) of the IAAF Competition Rules.
27. In view of the above, it is clear that aggravating circumstances are present with respect to the Athlete's present anti-doping rule violations and that the maximum sanction of four years of Ineligibility under Rule 40.6 of the IAAF Competition Rules is therefore warranted and proportionate to the serious offences committed. However, since the Athlete already served

a period of Ineligibility of two years and six months in relation to the First ADRV, the period of Ineligibility shall be limited to an additional one year and six months.

2) Disqualification

28. Per Rule 40.8 of the IAAF Competition Rules, “[i]n addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive sample under Rules 39 and 40, all other competitive results obtained from the date the positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition) or other anti-doping rule violation occurred through to the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period shall be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences for the Athlete including the forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.”
29. In the present case, the evidence of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violations was on 26 July and 6 August 2014. As a result, per Rule 40.8 of the IAAF Competition Rules, all results obtained by the Athlete from 26 July 2014 until 7 June 2017 must be disqualified. The AIU sees no reason of fairness justifying otherwise given the severity of the violations committed by the Athlete. In addition, the Athlete has not even sought to argue that the fairness exception should apply.

D. Dispositive

30. In view of all the above, the following decision is hereby rendered (with binding effect on all Signatories to the World Anti-Doping Code, in all sports and countries as per Code Article 15):
- 30.1. Ms Karamasheva is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2(b) of the IAAF Competition Rules;
 - 30.2. Ms Karamasheva is imposed an additional period of Ineligibility of one (1) year and six (6) months starting on 17 June 2029⁷;
 - 30.3. All competitive results obtained by Ms Karamasheva from 26 July 2014 until 7 June 2017 are disqualified, with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points, prize money and prizes.
31. The disposition of the matter will be Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Rule 14.3 of the 2025 ADR.
32. This decision is subject to appeal under Rule 13 of the 2025 ADR.

Monaco, 7 November 2025

⁷ This period of ineligibility is served consecutively to the period of Ineligibility imposed for the Second Violation.