

**INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
IOC DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION**

RECOMMENDATIONS

**REGARDING SVETLANA KRIVELYOVA
BORN ON 13 JUNE 1969, ATHLETE, RUSSIA, ATHLETICS**

1. On 18 August 2004, Svetlana Krivelyova (hereinafter the “**Athlete**”) participated in the Women’s Shot Put event at the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens (the “**2004 Olympic Games**”), where she placed third and obtained the bronze medal.
2. After this competition, she was requested to provide a urine sample for a doping control.
3. The A sample of the Athlete was tested during the 2004 Olympic Games by the WADA Accredited Laboratory in Athens, but the analysis did not result in an adverse analytical finding at that time.
4. In January 2005, the A and B samples collected from the Athlete were sent to the WADA Accredited “Laboratoire Anti-Dopage de Lausanne” (“**LAD**”), along with all the other samples collected upon the occasion of the 2004 Olympic Games.
5. In 2012, the IOC decided to perform further analyses on certain samples collected during the 2004 Olympic Games. These additional analyses were performed with analytical methods which were not available in 2004.
6. Pursuant to Article 7.2.1 of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004 (the “**Rules**”), the representative of the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission, Dr. Patrick Schamasch, was informed on 24 July 2012 by LAD of the adverse analytical finding on the A sample of the Athlete.
7. The analytical report indicated the presence of oxandrolone metabolite (an anabolic androgenic steroid).
8. Pursuant to Article 7.2.2 of the Rules, the IOC Medical Commission determined that the above-noted A sample belonged to the Athlete, and verified that it did in fact give rise to an adverse analytical finding. It was also determined that there was no apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or the International Standards for Laboratories, which would undermine the validity of the adverse analytical finding.
9. The IOC Medical Commission determined that the B sample analysis would be conducted on a split B sample basis, with both parts of the B sample being analysed.
10. Pursuant to Article 7.2.3 of the Rules, the IOC President, Dr. Jacques Rogge, was informed of the existence of the adverse analytical finding and the essential details available concerning the case.
11. Pursuant to Article 7.2.4 of the Rules, the IOC President set up a Disciplinary Commission, consisting of:
 - Thomas Bach (Chairman)
 - Ser Miang Ng
 - Gunilla Lindberg

The IOC President decided that the procedure would be extended beyond the 24-hour time-limit, as per Article 7.2.15 of the Rules.

12. Pursuant to Article 7.2.5 of the Rules, by letter dated 26 July 2012, the IOC President notified the Athlete, the Secretary General of the NOC of Russia and the Secretary General of the International Association of Athletics Federations (“IAAF”) of the above-mentioned adverse analytical finding. He also informed the Athlete that the IOC had decided to analyse the B sample, based on a split B sample. The Athlete was invited to attend the splitting of the B sample and the analysis thereof, or to be represented on these occasions.
13. Initially, the Athlete could not be located neither by the NOC of Russia, nor by the IAAF, despite several attempts. Under these circumstances, the B sample was not opened.
14. By an email dated 9 November 2012, the NOC of Russia and the IAAF were informed that the IOC Disciplinary Commission would hold a meeting on 1st December 2012 in Lausanne and that they could file written observations within a deadline expiring on 27 November 2012. Moreover, both the NOC of Russia and the IAAF were asked to persevere in their attempts to locate the Athlete.
15. The Athlete was finally located by the NOC of Russia. On 22 November 2012, the NOC of Russia forwarded to the IOC a written statement. In this statement, the Athlete declared:

“In 2004 I have passed doping control tests on multiple occasions and all the results returned negative. At the Olympics 2004 in Athens I did not use prohibited substances. Doping probe after the Olympic final returned negative. In 2005 after World Championships in Helsinki retired from professional sports. During last 7 years I did not practice sports and did not work within sports. I respectfully request to get off my back. Thank you for understanding in advance.”
16. On 23 November 2012, the IOC tried to get a clearer answer from the Athlete. The information provided by the NOC of Russia was that the Athlete would not respond anymore and that her response should be considered as a waiver to have the B sample analysed.
17. The Disciplinary Commission held a meeting on 1 December 2012, in Lausanne, in order to prepare recommendations for the IOC Executive Board, which is the competent body to issue a decision in this case, pursuant to Article 7.1 of the Rules. The Athlete was neither present nor represented.
18. After carefully considering the file, the Disciplinary Commission unanimously concluded that the Athlete had committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.1 of the Rules, which provides as follows: *“The following constitute anti-doping violations: [2.1] The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s bodily Specimen”.*
19. The Disciplinary Commission was satisfied that the A sample which had been analysed by LAD was unequivocally linked to the Athlete and that no relevant departure from the WADA International Standards had occurred.
20. Given the statement of the Athlete and the subsequent indications received through the Russian Olympic Committee, the Disciplinary Commission found that the Athlete had waived the B sample analysis. In this context, the Disciplinary commission also took note of the recommendation of the IOC Medical Commission that a decision could be issued based on the A sample analysis.

21. The presence of oxandrolone in the sample provided by the Athlete on the occasion of the 2004 Olympic Games was established through the analytical results. This substance was prohibited pursuant to the 2004 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) prohibited list under class "S4 anabolic agents".
22. As a consequence of the anti-doping rule violation, the Disciplinary Commission recommends that the results achieved by the Athlete in the Women's Shot Put event of the 2004 Olympic Games be disqualified in accordance with Article 8.1 of the Rules, and all consequences of such disqualification including withdrawal of medal and diploma shall be applied.

CONSIDERING the above, after deliberation, pursuant to the Olympic Charter and, in particular, Rule 59.2.1 thereof, and pursuant to the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004 and, in particular, Articles 2.1 and 8.1 thereof

THE DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

TO ISSUE THE FOLLOWING DECISION

- I. The Athlete, Svetlana Krivelyova, Russia, Athletics:
 - (i) is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.1 of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004 (presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen),
 - (ii) is disqualified from the Women's Shot Put event where she had placed 3rd at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, and
 - (iii) shall have her medal and diploma in the above-mentioned event withdrawn.
- II. The International Association of Athletics Federations ("IAAF") is requested to modify the results of the above-mentioned event accordingly and to consider any further action within its own competence.
- III. The NOC of Russia is ordered to return to the IOC, as soon as possible, the medal and diploma awarded to the Athlete in relation to the above-mentioned event.
- IV. The NOC of Russia shall ensure full implementation of this decision.

Lausanne, 1 December 2012

Thomas BACH
Chairman

Ser Miang NG

Gunilla LINDBERG