The International Olympic Committee
Anti-Doping Rules
applicable to the Games of the XXIX Olympiad,
Beijing 2008

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PREAMBLE

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement and, in particular, the Olympic Games. Any Person belonging in any capacity whatsoever to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and shall abide by the decisions of the IOC.

The Olympic Charter reflects the importance that the IOC places on the fight against doping in sport and its support for the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) which was accepted by the IOC upon the occasion of its 115th Session in Prague in July 2003.

The IOC has established these IOC Anti-Doping Rules (Rules) in accordance with the Code, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping in the Olympic Movement. The Rules are complemented by other IOC documents and WADA International Standards addressed throughout the Rules.

Anti-doping rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel) accept these Rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the Rules.

The IOC Executive Board is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including anti-doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the Code.

The President of the IOC appoints a Medical Commission which is responsible, in accordance with directions from the IOC Executive Board, to implement these Rules.

The IOC Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) is the committee appointed by the IOC Medical Commission to assess each Therapeutic Use Exemption application (TUE).

Unless specifically directed in the Code, the Person responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the IOC Medical Director. The IOC Medical Director may delegate specific responsibilities to such Person or Persons at his discretion.

The meaning of the capitalised terms (appearing in italics) contained in these Rules are defined in Appendix 1 hereto.

In these Rules, the masculine gender used in relation to any physical Person shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s bodily Specimen
2.1.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens. 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 violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 The success or failure of the 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 anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability for Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (Athlete whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on Article 5.5.

2.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.3 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession at any time or place of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.3 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.
ARTICLE 3  PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IOC shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IOC has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard, occurred, which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.2 Departures from the International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during Testing then the IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4  THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation, Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List

The Prohibited List is the list published and revised by WADA pursuant to the Code. The NOCs shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their Athletes, are made aware of such Prohibited List. Ignorance of the Prohibited List shall not constitute any excuse whatsoever for any participant in any capacity in the Olympic Games.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the IOC.
4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

The Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods included on the Prohibited List shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.

4.3 Therapeutic Use

4.3.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.3.2 It is expected that most Athletes entered to compete in the Olympic Games who require a TUE will have already received the TUE from their International Federation or the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with the IF rules. These Athletes are required to notify any other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations of their receipt of a TUE. Therefore it is required that, no later than the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the Olympic Games, namely, 27 July 2008 the International Federation or the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation concerned must also notify the Athlete’s NOC, WADA and the IOC Medical Commission.

4.3.3 The IOC Medical Commission shall appoint a committee of at least three physicians (the “TUEC”) to monitor existing TUEs and to consider new requests for TUEs. Athletes who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the IOC. The TUEC shall forthwith evaluate such new requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IOC. The IOC Medical Commission shall promptly inform the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC, WADA and the relevant International Federation of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the Period of the Olympic Games.

4.3.3.1 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an Athlete. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE’s are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 DOPING CONTROL

5.1 Doping Control Responsibilities

The IOC is responsible for Doping Control during the Period of the Olympic Games. The IOC is entitled to delegate all or part of its responsibility for Doping Control to one or several other organisations.

The Period of the Olympic Games, or In-Competition Period, is defined as “the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the Olympic Games, namely, 27 July 2008 up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, namely, 24 August 2008”.

All Athletes participating at the Olympic Games shall be subject, during the Period of the Olympic Games, to Doping Control initiated by the IOC at any time or place, with No Advance Notice. Such Doping Control may include Testing for all Prohibited Substances and all Prohibited Methods referred to in the Prohibited List.
The IOC shall have the right to conduct or cause to conduct Doping Control during the Period of the Olympic Games, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of such cases.

5.2 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.2.1 The IOC will delegate the responsibility for implementing the Doping Control to the organising committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) and WADA.

The IOC Medical Commission will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by BOCOG and any other Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) providing services under its authority.

5.2.2 Doping Control may be monitored by members of the IOC Medical Commission or by other qualified Persons so authorised by the IOC.

5.2.3 The IOC has the authority to appoint any other Anti-Doping Organization it deems appropriate to carry out Doping Control on its behalf. Such Anti-Doping Organization shall comply with the International Standard for Testing and all applicable rules.

5.3 Doping Control Standards

Doping Control conducted by the IOC, BOCOG and any other Anti-Doping Organization under Article 5.2.3 shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Doping Control.

There are a number of binding criteria established by the IOC in accordance with the International Standard for Testing. These criteria and other IOC Doping Control requirements are outlined in Appendix 2 to these Rules.

The technical operations of the doping control program at the Olympic Games are addressed in the “Technical Procedures relating to Doping Control”, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 3 to these Rules.

5.4 Coordination of the Olympic Games Doping Control

In order to deliver an effective anti-doping program for the Olympic Games and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Doping Control, the IOC will work with the WADA, the International Federations and the NOCs to ensure that there is coordination of the Doping Control during the Period of the Olympic Games.

The IOC shall also report information about all completed tests, including results, to WADA Independent Observers.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 The IOC requires each NOC after consulting with the relevant International Federations to identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are potentially going to compete in the Olympic Games. The NOC must provide the IOC with detailed information no later than the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the Olympic Games, namely, 27 July 2008 about the intended location of their Athletes during the Period of the Olympic Games. Failure to do so may be considered as an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to article 2.4. The NOC may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time.

The NOCs are expected to monitor and manage the whereabouts information during the Period of the Olympic Games for all Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool specifying on a daily basis the locations and times where the Athlete or Team will be
residing, training and competing. Athletes shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. Failure to do so may be considered as an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to article 2.4. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of each NOC to obtain whereabouts information as requested by the IOC.

5.5.2 Any Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing:

5.5.2.1 on two separate occasions during the Period of the Olympic Games; or

5.5.2.2 on one occasion during the Period of the Olympic Games in the event that such Athlete was unavailable for Testing on two other occasions in the 18 month period prior to the missed test during the Period of the Olympic Games.

shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, a Doping Control Officer shall visit the locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and time and shall stay no less than two hours at such location.

5.5.3 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Article 5.5.1 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete on the strict condition that it be kept confidential and be used only for Doping Control purposes. Any NOC which fails to provide minimum athlete whereabouts information as identified in article 5.5.1 may be subject to sanctions, in particular pursuant to Article 11 of these Rules.

5.6 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.6.1 At the Olympic Games, the IOC in consultation with BOCOG and the relevant International Federations shall determine the number of tests to be performed. Appendix 3 details the technical procedures relating to Doping Control, including in particular the following principles in relation to Doping Control at the Olympic Games (unless otherwise agreed with the IOC):

5.6.1.1 Pre-competition

Tests can be done on blood and urine at any time based on the following criteria:

(i) IF ranking,
(ii) Any other fact as determined by the IOC at its sole discretion.

5.6.1.2 Post-competition

Tests can be done on blood and urine at any time.

5.6.1.2.1 For sports competed on an individual basis each Athlete finishing in the top five placements in all disciplines in the competition, plus two other Athletes (in the lead-up Competitions or the final) unless otherwise agreed between the IOC and the relevant IF.

5.6.1.2.2 For Team Sports or other sports in which awards are given to teams, Testing will be conducted throughout the Period of the Olympic Games. During the preliminary rounds, the quarter and semi-finals (but not necessarily on all these occasions), at least one Athlete will be selected from at least 25% of
the Competitions. In addition, a minimum of three Athletes will be selected from each of the top four finishing teams.

5.6.1.2.3 EPO Tests: All three medallists plus Athlete(s) selected by the IOC MC.

5.6.1.3 All Athletes that establish or break a world record or an Olympic record.

5.6.1.4 The IOC may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing.

5.7 Independent Observers:

The IOC and BOCOG shall provide full and complete access to Independent Observers who are responsible for and conduct the Independent Observer Program for the Doping Control upon the occasion of the Olympic Games.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited Laboratories

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined by BOCOG, however this choice is subject to the approval of the IOC. For pre-competition samples collected outside Olympic venues, WADA will determine which laboratory will perform the analyses.

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

Blood Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.

6.3 Research on Samples

Subject to Article 6.5 below, no Sample may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the Prohibited List, or as otherwise identified by WADA pursuant to its Monitoring Program, without the Athlete’s written consent.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

The laboratory shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5 Storage of Samples and delayed analysis

Samples shall be stored in a secure manner at the laboratory or as otherwise directed by the IOC and may be further analysed. Consistent with Article 17 of the Code the ownership of the samples is vested in the IOC for the eight years. During this period, the IOC shall have the right to re-analyse samples (taken during the Period of the Olympic Games). Any anti-doping rule violation discovered as a result thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with these Rules. After this period, the ownership of the samples shall be transferred to the laboratory storing such
samples, provided that all means of identification of the Athletes will be destroyed and that proof of this destruction shall be provided to the IOC.

ARTICLE 7  DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE WITH RESPECT TO ALLEGED ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS ARISING UPON THE OCCASION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

7.1  General Principles

7.1.1  These anti-doping rules, in particular this Article 7, set forth the applicable procedure in order to establish any anti-doping rule violation, to identify the Athlete or other Person concerned and to apply the measures and sanctions set forth in the Olympic Charter and the Code.

7.1.2. Any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of the Olympic Games will be subject to the measures and sanctions set forth in Rule 23 of the Olympic Charter and its Bye-law, and/or Articles 10-12 of the Code.

7.1.3. Any measure or sanction applying to any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of the Olympic Games will be pronounced in accordance with Rule 23 of the Olympic Charter and its Bye-law.

7.1.4. Pursuant to Rule 23.2.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Executive Board delegates to a Disciplinary Commission, as established pursuant to Article 7.2.4 below (the “Disciplinary Commission”) all its powers, except:

(i) the power to pronounce, with regards to IOC members, the honorary President, honorary members and honour members, a reprimand or suspension (Rule 23.1.1 of the Olympic Charter)
(ii) the power to pronounce, with regards to IFs, the withdrawal from the programme of the Olympic Games of a discipline or event (Rule 23.1.2a of the Olympic Charter) as well as the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an IF or of an association of IFs (Rules 23.1.2.b and 23.1.3.a of the Olympic Charter)
(iii) the power, with regards to NOCs, to pronounce the suspension, or the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an NOC or of an association of NOCs or another recognized association or organisation (Rules 23.1.4.a and b, 23.1.5.a and 23.1.8.a of the Olympic Charter)
(iv) in the context of the Olympic Games, with regard to individual competitors, teams, officials, managers, other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury: the power to pronounce permanent ineligibility or exclusion from future Olympic Games (Rules 23.2.1 and 23.2.2 of the Olympic Charter).

In addition, the IOC President, when setting up a Disciplinary Commission pursuant to Article 7.2.4 below, may decide, at his discretion, that all measures and sanctions in a given case will be pronounced by the IOC Executive Board, in which case the Disciplinary Commission’s powers will be those as set forth in article 7.1.5 and 7.1.7 below.

7.1.5. In all procedures relating to any anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Olympic Games, the right of any Person to be heard pursuant to Bye-law to Rule 23.3 of the Olympic Charter will be exercised solely before the Disciplinary Commission. The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the
charges and the right to appear personally in front of the Disciplinary Commission or to submit a defence in writing, at the option of the Person exercising his right to be heard.

7.1.6. In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has delegated all its powers to the Disciplinary Commission, the said Disciplinary Commission will decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced. Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the IOC President and the IOC Executive Board, shall constitute the decision by the IOC.

7.1.7. In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the Olympic Games for which the IOC Executive Board has retained its powers (see Article 7.1.4 above), the Disciplinary Commission will provide to the IOC Executive Board a report on the procedure conducted under the authority of the Disciplinary Commission, including a proposal to the IOC Executive Board as to the measure and/or sanction to be decided upon by the IOC Executive Board. In such case, the proposal of the Disciplinary Commission shall not be binding upon the IOC Executive Board, whose decision shall constitute the decision by the IOC.

7.2 Procedures

7.2.1 Identification of adverse analytical finding, informing Chairman of IOC Medical Commission:

The head of a laboratory which identifies an adverse analytical finding (- e.g. with respect to the A sample), or the Person who alleges that any other anti-doping rule violation has been committed, shall immediately inform the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission or the person designated by him and provide him, in a confidential letter, with a detailed report containing the results of the adverse analytical finding and the documentation relating to the analyses performed or the relevant information relating to such other apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.2.2 Verification of validity of anti-doping rule violation:

The Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission, assisted by the IOC Medical Director, shall identify the Athlete or other Person being charged with an anti-doping rule violation and verify whether it is in fact an adverse analytical finding (- e.g. that there is no TUE) or whether it appears that any other anti-doping rule violation may have been committed. The Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission, assisted by the IOC Medical Director, shall also determine whether there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that may undermine the validity of an adverse analytical finding.

7.2.3 Informing the IOC President:

If the review under Article 7.2.2 above does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the international standard that caused the adverse analytical finding, the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission or a person designated by him shall immediately inform the IOC President of the existence of the adverse analytical finding, or other apparent anti-doping rule violation, and the essential details available to him concerning the case.

7.2.4 Setting up a Disciplinary Commission:

The IOC President shall immediately set up a Disciplinary Commission. This Commission shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be the Chairman of the IOC Juridical Commission or a member of such Commission designated by the IOC.
President, plus two other persons who are members of the IOC Executive Board and/or of the IOC Juridical Commission. The Disciplinary Commission shall be assisted by the IOC Legal Department and the IOC Medical and Scientific Department.

7.2.5 Notifying Athlete or other Persons concerned of the anti-doping rule violation:
The IOC President or a person designated by him shall, in confidence, promptly notify the Athlete or other Person concerned, the Athlete’s or other Person’s chef de mission, the International Federation concerned and a representative of the Independent Observer Program of:

a) the adverse analytical finding;

b) the Athlete’s right to request the analysis of the B sample or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived;

c) the right of the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested;

d) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;

e) the anti-doping rule violation or of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;

f) the composition of the Disciplinary Commission.

It shall be the responsibility of the chef de mission to inform, in confidence, the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete.

7.2.6 Exercise of the right to be heard:

Included in the notification referred to in Article 7.2.5 above, the IOC President or a person designated by him shall offer the Athlete, or other Person, and his chef de mission the option to either attend a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, or to submit a defence in writing. If the Athlete, or other Person, and his chef de mission elect to attend a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, the Athlete or other Person may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by Persons of their choice (e.g. lawyer, doctor, etc.), with a maximum of three for each of the Athlete or other Person. The President of the International Federation concerned, or his representative, as well as a representative of the Independent Observer Program shall also be invited to attend the hearing. If the Athlete or other Person and/or his chef de mission elect not to attend a hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, they may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the Disciplinary Commission within the deadline set forth by the Disciplinary Commission to that effect.

If the Athlete or other Person concerned and/or his delegation have already left the Olympic host city, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission shall take reasonable measures that he considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these Rules.

7.2.7 Provisional Suspension:

The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the Athlete or other Person concerned until the decision has been pronounced by the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be.
7.2.8 Nature and circumstances of violation; adducing evidence:

The Disciplinary Commission shall determine the nature and circumstances of any anti-doping rule violation which may have been committed. It shall allow the Athlete or other Person concerned an opportunity to adduce any relevant evidence, which does not require the use of disproportionate means (as decided by the Disciplinary Commission), which the Athlete or other Person deems helpful to the defence of his case in relation to the result of the test, or other anti-doping rule violation, either orally, before the Commission, or in writing, as the Athlete or other Person concerned so wishes.

7.2.9 Opinion of experts, adducing other evidence:

The Disciplinary Commission may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own motion.

7.2.10 Intervention of International Federation concerned:

The International Federation concerned, if it has chosen to take part in the discussions, may intervene as an interested third party and adduce evidence. To the extent that the Athlete is a member of a Team Sport, or is participating in a sport that is not a Team Sport but where awards are given to teams, the International Federation shall help ensure that the sanctions imposed by the IOC are as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.

7.2.11 Extending the procedure to other Persons:

If, at any time (- i.e. before, during or after the hearing), circumstances suggest such a course of action, the Disciplinary Commission may propose extending the procedure to any other Person(s) (particularly among the Athlete’s entourage) subject to IOC jurisdiction who may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation. In such an event, it shall submit a report to the IOC President, who will take a decision in this regard. If the IOC President decide to initiate a procedure with regard to such other Person(s), he will decide if this will take place in the form of an independent procedure or as part of the on-going procedure. In any event, these rules of procedure and general provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to such other Person(s).

7.2.12. Notifying the Athlete and other parties concerned of decision:

The IOC President, or a Person designated by him, shall promptly notify the Athlete or other Person concerned, the chef de mission, the International Federation concerned, a representative of the Independent Observer Program and the WADA of the decision of the Disciplinary Commission or of the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, by sending a full copy of the decision to the addressees.

7.2.13 Time Limit:

The entire disciplinary procedure shall not exceed 24 hours from the time the Athlete or other Person concerned is informed of such anti-doping rule violation.

However, the IOC President may decide to extend this time limit depending upon specific circumstances of a case.
7.3 General Provisions

7.3.1. Conflict of interest:

No Person may be a member of the IOC Disciplinary Commission if he (i) has the same nationality as the Athlete, or other Person, concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such Athlete, the National Olympic Committee or International Federation of such Athlete or any Person whatsoever involved in the case; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

7.3.2. Violation of procedures and general provisions:

No violation of the above-noted procedures and general provisions can be invoked if the Athlete or other Person involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.

7.3.3 Deemed Notification

Notice to an Athlete or other Person who has been accredited pursuant to the request of the NOC, may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the NOC. Notification to the Chef de Mission or the President or Secretary General of the NOC of the Athlete or other Person shall be deemed to be a delivery of notice to the NOC.

ARTICLE 8 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS, INELIGIBILITY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

8.1 Automatic Disqualification:

A violation of these Rules in connection with Doping Control automatically leads to Disqualification of the Athlete with all other consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

8.2 Ineligibility:

Should an Athlete be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he has actually participated in a Competition at the Olympic Games or, in the case where an Athlete has already participated in a Competition at the Olympic Games but is scheduled to participate in additional Competitions at the Olympic Games, the Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, may declare the Athlete ineligible for such Competitions at the Olympic Games in which he has not yet participated, along with other sanctions which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from the Olympic Games and the loss of accreditation.

ARTICLE 9 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

9.1 Disqualification of Olympic Games Results

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with the Olympic Games may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s results obtained in the Olympic Games with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 9.1.1.
9.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s results in the other Competition shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

9.2 Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in the Olympic Games.

9.3 Management of Anti-Doping Rule Violations beyond Disqualification:

The management of anti-doping rule violations and the conduct of additional hearings as a consequence of hearings and decisions of the IOC, including with regard to the imposition of sanctions over and above those relating to the Olympic Games, shall be managed by the relevant International Federations.

9.4 Temporary or Permanent Ineligibility

The Disciplinary Commission or the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be, may declare the Athlete, as well as other Persons concerned, temporarily or permanently ineligible for editions of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games subsequent to the Olympic Games.

ARTICLE 10 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

10.1 Where more than one team member in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with the Olympic Games, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing for the Olympic Games.

In Team Sports, if more than one team member is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Period of the Olympic Games, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action, as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.

In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, if one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Period of the Olympic Games, the team may be subject to Disqualification, and/or other disciplinary action as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation.

ARTICLE 11 FINANCIAL AND OTHER SANCTIONS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES AND INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

11.1 The IOC Executive Board has the authority, in addition to the other powers it possesses, to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to NOCs and International Federations that are not in compliance with these Rules.

11.2 The IOC may elect to take additional disciplinary action against NOCs or International Federations with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and Athletes to participate in Olympic Games.
ARTICLE 12  APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

12.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences of an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the IOC lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

12.2.1 In all cases arising from the Olympic Games, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (“CAS”) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

12.2.2 In cases under Article 12.2.1, only the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the relevant International Federation and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; and (c) WADA.

12.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the IOC, or Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by an NOC which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Athletes to CAS.

12.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 11

Decisions by the IOC pursuant to Article 11 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the NOC or International Federation.

12.5 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be within twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

ARTICLE 13  CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1. Confidentiality:

Subject to Article 13.2 below, any Person who has access to the file or who takes part in any stage of the procedure is bound by the duty of third party confidentiality.

13.2 Public Disclosure
The IOC, the relevant International Federation, NOC and the Independent Observer Program shall use their best endeavours to maintain confidentiality of the results of all Doping Control and the identities involved in proceedings under these Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 7 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported no later than twenty (20) days after such decision.

ARTICLE 14: MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Recognition by other organisations of Decisions made by the IOC

Any decision of the IOC regarding a violation of these Rules shall be recognized by all International Federations and NOCs, as well as by other Signatories and other bodies who wish to act in accordance with the Code, who shall take all necessary follow up action to render such results effective.

14.2 Recognition by the IOC of Decisions made by other organisations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, the Testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IOC. The IOC may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 15 DOPING CONTROL FOR HORSES – EQUINE ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL RULES

15.1 In determining anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, Consequences, and appeals for Horses, the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) shall establish and implement rules (i) that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the Code and (ii) which include a list of prohibited substances, appropriate Testing procedures and a list of approved laboratories for Sample analysis.

15.2 Notwithstanding the application by the IOC of the present Rules to all Athletes and Persons, the FEI shall implement and apply the rules established in relation to Horses, in particular its “Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control Rules” (hereinafter the “FEI Equine Anti-Doping Rules”). The FEI shall forthwith provide to the IOC its decision in applying the FEI Equine Anti-Doping Rules. The right of any Person to be heard in relation to (i) a procedure of the FEI applying the FEI Equine Anti-Doping Rules and (ii) any potential further consequences or sanctions from the IOC deriving from a decision of the FEI applying the Equine Anti-Doping Rules, shall be exercised in front of the competent body of the FEI.

ARTICLE 16 APPLICABLE LAW, AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

16.1 These Rules are governed by the Olympic Charter, by the Code and by Swiss law.

16.2 These Rules may be amended from time to time by the IOC Executive Board.
16.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

16.4 The PREAMBLE and the APPENDICES shall be considered integral parts of these Rules.

16.5 These Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Rules.

ARTICLE 17 LANGUAGES

The English version of these Rules shall prevail.
APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS (referred to in the Preambles)

**Adverse Analytical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

**Anti-Doping Organisation.** A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

**Athlete.** For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates, or who may potentially participate, in the Olympic Games.

**Athlete Support Personnel.** Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for the Olympic Games.

**Attempt.** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**BOCOG.** The organising committee for the Olympic Games.

**Code.** The World Anti-Doping Code in force at the time of the Olympic Games.

**Competition.** Any single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations.** An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Competitions are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 7.

**Disqualification.** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

**Doping Control.** The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

**In-Competition Period.** The Period of the Olympic Games.

**Independent Observer Program.** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the Doping Control process at the Olympic Games and report on observations.

**Ineligibility.** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

**International Federation or IF.** An international non-governmental organisation, recognised by the IOC, administering one or several sports at world level and encompassing organisations administering such sports at national level.

**International Standard.** A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be
sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. The current International Standards can be seen on the WADA website www.wada-ama.org.

**International Standard for Laboratories.** A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code with regard to Laboratory Analysis.


**IOC.** International Olympic Committee.

**Marker.** A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Metabolite.** Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor.** A natural Person under the age of eighteen years.

**National Anti-Doping Organisation.** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

**National Olympic Committee or NOC.** An Organisation recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

**No Advance Notice.** A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

**No Fault or Negligence.** The Athlete’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence.** The Athlete’s establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

**Olympic Games.** The Games of the XXIX Olympiad, Beijing 2008.

**Participant.** Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

**Period of the Olympic Games.** The period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the Olympic Games, namely, 27 July 2008 up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, namely, 24 August 2008.

**Person.** A natural Person or an Organisation or other entity.

**Possession.** The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists – see also World Anti-Doping Code, 2003, Definitions, page 76); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person’s previous Possession. For the avoidance of doubt, a Person may be in the Possession of a Prohibited
Method when such Person has in his/her actual physical or constructive possession some or all of the materials necessary to carry out the Prohibited Method.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods as published by WADA.

Prohibited Method. Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Registered Testing Pool. All the Athletes identified by each NOC, in consultation with the relevant International Federations, as potentially competing at the Olympic Games who are subject to Doping Control at the Olympic Games.

Rules. The International Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Olympic Games.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations, and WADA.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. Selection of Athletes for Doping Control where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Doping Control at a specified time.

Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Testing. The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to an Athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than an Athlete’s Support Personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use. The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.
APPENDIX 2 – CRITERIA RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING (referred to in Article 5.3)

The meaning of the capitalised terms (appearing in italics) contained in this Appendix are defined in the relevant International Standard or in Appendix 1 to the Rules.

The International Standard for Testing includes standards for test distribution planning, notification of Athletes, preparing for and conducting Sample collection, security/post test administration and transport of Samples.

The IOC requires BOCOG or any anti-doping organization performing tests on its behalf to plan and conduct the Doping Control in conformity with the International Standard.

There are a number of standards for which the IOC as the Anti-Doping Organisation (ADO) is required to establish criteria. The following table outlines the requirements of the IOC. Each item is referenced from the International Standard for Testing:

<table>
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<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>5.3.4</td>
<td>The ADO shall establish criteria to validate the identity of an Athlete selected to provide a Sample. This ensures the selected Athlete is the Athlete who is notified.</td>
<td>The IOC requires the Athlete to present his/her Olympic identity and accreditation card. If the Athlete does not have an Olympic identity and accreditation card then an official identity document with photo is required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3.6</td>
<td>For Sample Collection, the ADO shall establish criteria to ensure that reasonable attempts are made to notify Athletes of their selection for Sample collection</td>
<td>NOCs are required to provide accurate Athlete Whereabouts information to the IOC. This information will be used to locate and notify selected Athletes. DCOs will be provided with this information as well as any training schedules managed by BOCOG, and will make all reasonable attempts to locate and notify the Athletes. The IOC/BOCOG will attempt to notify an Athlete using the Athlete Whereabouts information before it is considered that a doping violation has occurred according to the Rules.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 6.2b) | The ADO shall establish criteria for who may be authorised to be present during a Sample Collection Session in addition to the Sample Collection Personnel (and the Athlete) | In addition to the Athlete and the Sample Collection Personnel, the following people may be present (see Standard for conditions) during a Sample Collection Session:  
  - Athlete representative  
  - Interpreter  
  - IOC representative  
  - International Federation representative  
  - WADA Independent Observer  
  - BOCOG management team |
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<td>6.2c)</td>
<td>The ADO shall ensure that the Doping Control Station meets the minimum criteria prescribed in 6.3.2. The DCO shall use a Doping Control Station which, as a minimum, ensures the Athlete’s privacy and is used solely as a Doping Control Station for the duration of the Sample Collection Session.</td>
<td>Unless otherwise agreed, the IOC requires BOCOG to provide the following as a minimum for an Olympic Games Competition Venue Doping Control Station: The Doping Control Station should consist of a Waiting Area, one or more Processing Rooms and one or more toilets. All spaces should be contained in the one enclosed lockable Station. The “Waiting Room” should contain a check-in desk at the entrance, a refrigerator or other form of cooling for sealed drinks, enough chairs for the peak time load of the Station, and a television. The “Processing Room/s” (the number required will depend on the number of Athletes at the peak-time) should each contain a table, 5 chairs, a lockable refrigerator and a hazard waste bin. The Toilet must be large enough for 2 people and enable the witness to directly observe the passing of the urine sample.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Note that it is not an IOC requirement to record the Athlete’s home address and telephone number as these are already held by BOCOG for the Accreditation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.5</td>
<td>Re minimum information on the Doping Control forms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.1</td>
<td>The ADO shall define criteria ensuring that any sealed sample will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station.</td>
<td>Unless otherwise agreed, the IOC requires the samples collected at Olympic Games Competition Venues to be secured in a lockable refrigerator prior to transport from the Doping Control Station.</td>
</tr>
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VIOLATION OF PROCEDURES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS:

No violation of the procedures and general provisions contained in this Appendix can be invoked if the 
Athlete or other Person involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.

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<th>Ref.</th>
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<th>Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annex F</td>
<td>F.3 Samples that do not meet the laboratory pH or Specific Gravity guidelines.</td>
<td>The IOC will determine with the contracted laboratory and BOCOG whether pH and specific gravity readings will be required to be taken at the time of sample collection.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>F.4.1 The ADO is responsible for establishing criteria for the number of additional Samples to be collected at the Athlete’s Sample Collection Session. If the additional Sample/s collected do not meet the relevant laboratory’s guidelines for analysis, the ADO is responsible for scheduling a new sample Collection Session for the Athlete and, if required, taking subsequent appropriate action.</td>
<td>The IOC requires one (1) additional sample to be collected from an Athlete in the event of an initial sample being outside the laboratory requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample Collection Personnel Requirements</td>
<td>In the event that additional laboratories are required to be used for the Olympic Games Doping Control Program they will be required to use the same agreed guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex G</td>
<td></td>
<td>The IOC must approve BOCOG’s use of existing anti-doping personnel in the host country and the plans for the recruitment and training of additional personnel required to conduct the Games anti-doping program.</td>
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## APPENDIX 3 – TECHNICAL PROCEDURES RELATING TO DOPING CONTROL (referred to in Article 5.3)

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1. Outline of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Doping Control Program
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4. Therapeutic Use Exemptions
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1. Outline of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Doping Control Program

The meaning of the capitalized terms (appearing in italics) contained in this Appendix are defined in the relevant International Standards or in Appendix 1 to the Rules.

The Period of the Olympic Games is defined as “the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the Olympic Games, namely, 27 July 2008, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, namely, 24 August 2008”.

Athletes who enter the Olympic Games may be tested by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) from 27 July 2008, regardless of their location.

The IOC Medical Commission (IOC MC) is responsible for overseeing the Doping Control Program on behalf of the IOC.

The Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG) and, more specifically, BOCOG Medical Services, are responsible to setting up the infrastructure to enable the Doping Control Samples to be collected and analyzed in accordance with the Rules. The primary objective of BOCOG Doping Control Program is to ensure the safe Chain of Custody of both the Athlete and the Sample throughout the Doping Control process.

The IOC Medical Director and the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program provide the link between IOC MC and BOCOG Medical Services.

During the Period of the Olympic Games, the IOC Medical Director will operate from the IOC MC Offices located at IOC headquarter and the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program will manage the Doping Control operations from the Doping Control Operation Center, located at Beijing Olympic Tower.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) will appoint a team of international Independent Observers who will observe all aspects of Doping Control.

Athletes who enter the Olympic Games may be tested by the IOC on a No Advance Notice basis at any time and anywhere during the Period of the Olympic Games. Biological Samples, including urine and blood, will be collected from selected Athletes both pre-competition and in-competition between 27 July and 24 August 2008.

The IOC/BOCOG/WADA taskforce will coordinate the Doping Control Program conducted prior to or after an Athlete’s Competition (excluding the Doping Control conducted in association with the actual Competition). BOCOG Doping Control Program will be the exclusive service provider for Sample collection at all Olympic venues. Athletes staying or training in non-Olympic venues within the Chinese territory or outside China may be tested by WADA and WADA’s contracted service providers with a letter of authority from the IOC.

The in-competition test (the Doping Control conducted in association with the actual Competition) will be implemented by BOCOG under the authorization of IOC and in compliance with the Doping Control Protocols signed by IOC, BOCOG and IFs.

Samples collected under the IOC jurisdiction in China will be analyzed in accordance with the Prohibited List at the Olympic Anti-doping Laboratory in Beijing, which is a WADA accredited Laboratory in China. The results of the tests will be reported to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from Olympic Anti-doping Laboratory in Beijing. From 27 July 2008 until the last results from the Period of the Olympic Games, the results will also be provided to the Head of the Independent Observer Team.

Generally, negative results will be provided in 24 hours and it is expected that the positive results will be provided in 48 hours, with the exception of the EPO test results, which will be provided in 72 hours.
Samples collected outside China may be analyzed at any WADA accredited Laboratory as determined by the IOC/BOCOG/WADA taskforce. The results of the tests will be provided to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from the WADA accredited Laboratory.

In any case WADA will receive all results from Olympic Anti-doping Laboratory in Beijing and any other WADA accredited Laboratory, in accordance with the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code ("Code") and the International Standard for Laboratories.

2. Prohibited Substances and Methods

The Prohibited List, an International Standard of the Code, in force during the Period of the Olympic Games, lists the substances and methods prohibited for the Olympic Games. The reference list will be the version which is published on 1 January 2008.

It is important to note that all Samples collected on behalf of the IOC from the opening of the Olympic village on 27 July 2008 up until and including the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games will be analyzed for the substances and methods prohibited "In Competition".

3. Medications

It is the responsibility of the Athlete to determine whether a substance he/she is using or considering using is prohibited.

Before and during the Period of the Olympic Games, Athletes are strongly advised to check the status of the medications (and the need for a Therapeutic Use Exemption) they are using or considering using with their own team doctors. If further clarification is required, the Athlete should check with the Pharmacy or the IOC MC office in the Polyclinic located in the Olympic villages.

4. Therapeutic Use Exemptions

In case of medical necessity, any Athlete eligible to take part in the Olympic Games must be in possession of a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).

During the Period of the Olympic Games the IOC will be considered as an Anti-Doping Organization, in accordance with the terms of the Code, with the corresponding responsibilities in terms of TUE. Consequently, during the Period of the Olympic Games, all TUE requests from an Athlete will have to be made using the standard forms available at the IOC MC Office in the Polyclinic or using forms which could be downloaded from the WADA’s website.

The TUE Applications should be submitted to IOC Medical Commission either:

- electronically at kfitch@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
- by fax at +41216216357 until July 24th 2008
- A dedicated mailbox will be present in each Polyclinic for late TUE submission. The DCO on duty in the Doping Control Station of each Olympic village will be responsible of bringing the forms from the mailbox to the IOC MC Office daily.

The decisions of the IOC TUE Committee are valid during the Period of the Olympic Games only and will be forwarded to the Athlete, the IF concerned, the Athlete’s NOC and WADA.
Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemptions Process

It is noted that this procedure concerns only:

- Corticosteroids administered by non-systemic routes (local) (intraarticular/ periarticular/ peritendinous/ epidural/ intradermal injections and inhalation) All such treatments require electronic submission of an ATUE. The on-line form will be accessible from the IOC website from July 2008.

- Beta-2 agonists by inhalation (salbutamol, salmeterol, formoterol, terbutaline) Athletes who need or may need to inhale a beta-2 agonist at the Olympic Games must apply to the IOC Medical Commission for approval via the on-line application form now available on the IOC website www.olympic.org/atue. For further details, look at http://www.olympic.org/uk/medical/intro_uk.asp.

5. Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Doping Control Procedures

The sampling procedures outlined below apply to all Doping Control conducted in relation to the Olympic Games at Olympic venues. This includes how Athletes will be selected and notified for Doping Control; Sample collection procedures for both urine and blood sampling; transport of Samples to the Laboratory.

Moreover, all Doping Control conducted outside the Olympic venues will be conducted in conformity with the procedures described below and the International Standard for Testing.

5.1 Preparation for the Sample Collection Process

5.1.1 Collection of Whereabouts Information

The IOC/ WADA/ BOCOG taskforce requires each NOC after consulting relevant IFs to identify a Registered Testing Pool of the Athletes who are potentially going to compete at the Olympic Games. The NOC must provide the IOC/ WADA/ BOCOG taskforce with detailed information of the intended location/s of their Athletes from the date of the Opening of the Olympic village (27 July 2008) up until and including the closing ceremony (24 August 2008). The NOC may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate.

The NOCs are expected to monitor and manage the whereabouts information for all Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool, specifying on a daily basis the times and locations where the Athlete will be residing, training, and competing. Athletes shall update this information with their NOC as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete; however, it shall be the responsibility of each NOC to obtain whereabouts information as requested by the IOC.

The whereabouts information must be provided no later than 26 July 2008 and, if need be, on the date of their delivery, to the IOC MC.

5.1.2 Authorized Access to the Doping Control Stations

Doping Control Stations will be established at all competition venues, and at the Beijing and Hong Kong Olympic Villages. The Venue Doping Control Manager is responsible for managing the Doping Control operations and the Doping Control workforce at a venue and in the Doping Control Station.
When in operation, access to each Station will be restricted to those people involved in the Doping Control process including the Doping Control team at the venue, as outlined in the following paragraphs and the BOCOG Doping Control management team. All other persons must be authorized by the Venue Doping Control Manager to enter the Station.

The IOC MC members or representatives will be issued with permanent Doping Control Station Passes valid for all Olympic Venues and may attend any Doping Control Station at any time to review the Doping Control operations and processes.

The IF Doping Control representatives will be issued with permanent Doping Control Station Passes and will have access to the Doping Control Station(s) for their sport and attend or be present for any or all of the Doping Control operations and processes.

The WADA Independent Observers will be issued with permanent Doping Control Station Passes valid for all Olympic Venues and may attend any Doping Control Station at any time to review the Doping Control operations and processes.

The Athlete is entitled to be accompanied by an accredited representative and/or interpreter. This Athlete representative shall be in the possession of a valid Games accreditation card and shall be a member of the same delegation as the Athlete. In exceptional circumstances, the Venue Doping Control Manager may permit the Athlete to choose a member of another NOC delegation.

The Doping Control personnel and representatives referred to may be present for all aspects of the Sample collection and sealing processes except for during urination. The DCO who will be of the same gender as the Athlete will observe the Athlete passing a Urine Sample, with the exception of a Minor Athlete (under 18 years of age). A Minor Athlete's entitlement, and the Witness DCO's entitlement, is to have a representative, observing the Witness DCO when the Minor Athlete is passing a Urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested by the Minor Athlete.

Photographs, video or tape recordings may only be taken inside the Doping Control Station with the permission of the Venue Doping Control Manager and only when the Station is not in operation. No photographs, video or tape recordings may be taken once the Station is in operation.

Mobile phones may be used as phones but not cameras in the Waiting Room; however, all mobile phones must be turned off in the Processing Room.

5.1.3 Sample Collection Equipment

The primary Urine Sample Collection Equipment to be used is the Bereg Kit, which has a unique numbering system on all bottles and containers; is tamper proof and ensures that there is no identity of the Athlete evident from the equipment sent to the Laboratory. The Doping Control Station will contain a supply of Urine Collection Vessels, Bereg Kits and Partial Sample Kits (“Version Sydney”) enabling the Athlete to make a choice of appropriate equipment.

The primary Blood Sample Collection Equipment to be used is the Bereg Kit (small), which has a unique numbering system on all vacutainers and containers, is tamper proof and ensures that there is no identity of the Athlete evident from the equipment sent to the Laboratory. The Doping Control Station will contain a supply of Blood Sample Collection Kits and assistant equipments enabling the Athlete to make a choice of appropriate equipment.

If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected equipment, he/she may select another. If the Athlete is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO on the Doping Control Official Record. If the DCO does not agree with the Athlete's opinion that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the reasons put forward by the Athlete that all of
the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the collection of the Athlete’s Urine Sample and this shall be recorded by the DCO on the Doping Control Official Record.

5.2 Selection of Athletes

Doping Controls involving urine and blood may be undertaken in all sports.

In accordance with the requirements of the Rules, the IOC MC and BOCOG, in consultation with each IF, and with WADA, where relevant, shall select Athletes for Sample collection.

The Athlete will be selected for the pre-competition Testing by world ranking of the Athlete, Target Testing and Weighted selections as well as random selection methods.

Athlete’s selection for the in-competition Testing shall comply with the Doping Control Protocols signed by IOC, IFs and BOCOG. The IOC/IFs/BOCOG taskforce shall select Athletes for Sample collection using Target Testing and Weighted selection as well as random selection or selection on the basis of finishing positions.

The IOC MC shall have the right to request, without justifying the reason, that any Athlete undergoes a Doping Control at any time during the Period of the Olympic Games.

An Athlete may be subject to Doping Control on more than one occasion during the Period of the Olympic Games. For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete may be subject to Doping Control on more than one occasion during the same day.

Following the selection of an Athlete for Sample collection and prior to notification of the Athlete, the IOC MC and BOCOG shall ensure Athlete selection decisions are disclosed only to those who need to know in order to ensure the Athlete can be notified and tested on a No Advance Notice basis, where possible.

The following criteria will be adopted for the selection of Athletes:

- Individual Competitions: top five Athletes plus two other Athletes (in the lead-up Competitions or the final).
- Team Competitions: During the preliminary rounds, the quarter and semi-finals (but not necessarily on all these occasions), at least one Athlete will be selected from at least 25% of the Competitions. In addition, a minimum of three Athletes will be selected from each of the top four finishing teams.
- EPO Tests: All three medalists plus Athlete(s) selected by the IOC MC.

Screening blood controls will be performed by relevant IFs, using their own equipments and their own technicians, under their own responsibilities. Additional EPO test and blood test for transfusion and HBOCs and hGH will be performed by IOC/BOCOG following the IF official communication in case of result exceeding the threshold limit.

Breath alcohol collection will be performed by relevant IFs under theirs own responsibilities. BOCOG shall provide assistance where possible.

5.3 Notification of Athletes

The Objective of the notification process is to ensure that the selected Athlete is notified, the rights of the Athlete are maintained, there are no opportunities to manipulate the Sample to be provided and the notification is documented.
5.3.1 Notification of Athletes

Notification may take place in Beijing and the Co-host Cities (Shenyang, Tianjin, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Qingdao and Hong Kong) or anywhere else in the world where Athletes are living, training or competing between 27 July and 24 August 2008.

The Athlete shall be the first person notified that he/she has been selected for Sample collection except where prior contact with a third party is required. When notifying an Athlete who is a Minor (under 18 years of age) that he/she has been selected for Testing, the DCO/Chaperone will, if possible, also notify a third party (e.g. coach, team doctor, team official) of the Athlete’s selection and the Athlete’s rights and responsibilities. Language specialists will be provided where possible.

Athletes selected for Testing will generally be notified on a no-advance notice basis.

Where relevant, the DCO and/or designated Chaperone will use the whereabouts information provided by the NOC to locate the Athlete. Any Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on two attempts shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. For each attempt, the DCO shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay no less than two hours at each location.

If the DCO is unable to locate the Athlete after two attempts using the provided whereabouts information, the DCO will report the situation to the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program or a designated officer who will inform the IOC Medical Director, and commence proceedings for an anti-doping rule violation.

DCOs and Chaperones will carry their Games accreditation card or other official identity document with photo. If the Notification is occurring at non-Olympic venues, the DCOs or Chaperones will also carry a letter of testing authority from the IOC when notifying an Athlete.

If the Athlete is tested in a non-Olympic venue and does not yet have the Games accreditation card, then another reliable photo identification will be required (e.g. passport).

In some sports, the Athletes’ Games accreditation cards will be collected prior to the Competition. Collection of Athletes’ Games accreditation cards will assist in the identification and security of Athletes selected for Testing. The collected cards will be immediately returned to the Athletes not selected for Testing and to the selected Athletes following completion of the Sample collection process. If the Games accreditation card is not collected prior to Competition, the Athlete will be asked to provide his/her Games accreditation card to the Chaperone as part of the Doping Control notification process, before signing the Notification Form.

Immediately after the completion or the determination of the final results for a Competition, the Chaperone shall present the Athlete selected for Doping Control with a Doping Control Notification. Language specialists will be provided if required wherever possible.

If an Athlete is participating in further Competitions on the same day, reasonable efforts shall be made so that he/she will be notified at the end of his/her competition schedule for that day.

The Athlete will be presented with a Doping Control Notification which will indicate whether the Athlete is required to undergo urine, and/or blood collection. The Doping Control Notification will include the Athlete’s name and accreditation number (or other reliable photo identification), and a statement that an Athlete representative may be present with the Athlete during the Doping Control process. The Doping Control Notification will also warn about the possible consequences of any failure by the Athlete to report to the Doping Control Station within the given time limit. The Athlete will be required to sign the Doping Control Notification and the Chaperone shall enter the time of notification and required reporting time.

The Athlete’s representative is not required to be present during the notification process, and notification cannot be delayed waiting for the Athlete’s representative.
The Doping Control Notification shall be in four (4) copies: one copy to be given to the Athlete; the original and one copy provided to IOC MC Director, who will forward a copy to the Chair of the Independent Observer Team and one copy to be kept by BOCOG.

The Chaperone shall retain possession of the Athlete’s Games accreditation card or other reliable photo identification provided by the Athlete and gives the Athlete a Doping Control Station Pass, which provides access to the Doping Control Station.

Once the Athlete has signed the Doping Control Notification, he/she must comply with the directions of the Chaperone and may only perform activities that enable the Chaperone to maintain observation of the Athlete at all times and, where possible, be physically beside the Athlete.

The Athlete shall be discouraged from taking a bath or shower and shall not urinate prior to reporting at the Doping Control Station. The first Urine Sample post notification shall be collected.

The Athlete shall not be prevented from eating or drinking products of their choice, but he/she will be recommended to choose from a selection of individually sealed, non-caffeinated and non-alcoholic beverages in order to hydrate. The DCO/Chaperone shall not handle food or drink items for the Athlete.

5.3.2 Failure to Sign Notification

If the Athlete refuses to accept or sign the Doping Control Notification, the DCO/Chaperone will inform the Athlete of the consequences of a failure to comply with a request. If the Athlete still refuses to accept or sign the Doping Control Notification, this fact shall be noted on the Doping Control Notification, and be signed by the DCO.

The DCO will inform the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director.

5.4 Reporting to the Doping Control Station

The Athlete shall report with his/her Doping Control Access Pass to the Doping Control Station as soon as possible, but in any event, no later than 60 minutes after the time of notification (as specified on the Doping Control Notification), the Chaperone will accompany the Athlete to the Doping Control Station. If there is no Doping Control Station at the notification location of the Athlete, he/she will be transported to the Doping Control Station or the place designated as such and will be accompanied by the Chaperone or the person who has notified him/her at all times.

For breath collection, the Athlete is required immediately either at the Doping Control Station or on a notified location.

The DCO/Chaperone shall consider any reasonable request by the Athlete to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station or request to leave the Station after checking in if the request relates to one or more of the following activities:

- Participation in a medal ceremony
- Fulfillment of media commitments
- Competing in further Competitions
- Performing a warm down
- Obtaining necessary medical treatment
- Locating a representative and/or interpreter
A DCO/Chaperone shall reject a request for delay from an Athlete if it will not be possible for the Athlete to be continuously chaperoned.

If it is agreed that the Athlete can leave the Doping Control Station, the Chaperone will escort the Athlete and carry the Athlete’s Games accreditation card.

Regardless of the delay, it is a requirement that the first Urine Sample post-notification shall be collected and the Athlete should not urinate between Notification and providing a Sample for Doping Control purposes.

The DCO shall document the reasons for any delay that may require further investigation by the IOC MC.

Upon arrival at the Doping Control Station, the Athlete will be required to show his/her Doping Control Access Pass and be signed in prior to being allowed entry into the Waiting Room. The Athlete’s identity will be verified by means of the photo, name, and accreditation number on his/her Games accreditation card. The actual time of arrival will be recorded at the registration desk and on the Notification.

It is recommended that the Athlete representative accompany the Athlete to the Doping Control Station. In the case of a Minor, he/she must have an Athlete representative. The Athlete representative shall be given a Doping Control Access Pass and will be registered upon entrance to the Doping Control Station.

The Athlete and any personal belongings he/she or the Athlete representative bring with them (clothing, bags, etc.) may be examined by the Venue Doping Control Manager after approval from the IOC MC representative upon entering and leaving the Doping Control Station for evidence of manipulation or other anti-doping rule violations.

The Athlete and the Athlete representative shall remain in the Waiting Room under the supervision of the Venue Doping Control Manager or a designated officer until the Athlete indicates he/she is ready to provide the Urine Sample (in the case of urine collection) or the Athlete is called into the blood collection room (in the case of blood collection).

In the event that an Athlete urgently needs to provide the Urine Sample but is required for a medal ceremony and there is no time to complete the full Doping Control sealing process and completion of the Doping Control Official Record, a partial Sample process will be undertaken with the Athlete returning to the Doping Control Station after the medal ceremony to complete the sealing and documentation processes.

Should the Athlete fail to report to the Doping Control Station, this fact shall be noted on the Doping Control Notification and be signed by the Venue Doping Control Manager, the IOC MC Representative (if present), and the IF representative (if present).

The IOC MC Representative shall promptly inform the Chair of the IOC MC and the IOC Medical Director of the situation. If the IOC MC representative is not present, the Venue Doping Control Manager will inform the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

Should the Athlete report to the Doping Control Station later than one hour after the time of Notification or later than the agreed reporting time, the actual time of reporting should be noted on the Notification. In any event, if the Athlete has been continuously chaperoned, the Sample collection procedure shall still be carried out. This incident should be included in the report to the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director, who shall decide on any further steps to be taken.
5.5 Urine Sample Collection Procedure

5.5.1 Provision of the Urine Sample

When the Athlete indicates he/she is ready to provide the Sample, he/she will be directed into the Processing Room. Only one Athlete at a time shall be called into a Processing Room.

The DCO shall inform the Athlete of the procedures that are about to be undertaken, as follows: The Athlete will be invited to wash his/her hands before Sample provision. He/She shall then select a sealed collection vessel, visually check that it is clean and intact, proceed to the toilet and urinate a minimum of 75 ml or 110ml, if the Athlete has been selected for an EPO test, a minimum of 110 ml into the collection vessel under the direct observation of a Witness DCO who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. The Athlete will be required to remove any clothing (at least pants under knees, shirt over chest, and sleeves rolled over elbows) preventing the DCO's direct observation of the Urine Sample leaving the Athlete's body. The Athlete should be encouraged to provide more than the minimum volume requirements if possible.

The Athlete shall return to the Processing Room with the collection vessel containing the urine and shall maintain control of the Sample at all times until it is sealed.

If there are any doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the Sample, the Athlete shall be asked to provide an additional Sample. If the Athlete refuses to provide an additional Sample, the Venue Doping Control Manager shall inform the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

5.5.2 Sealing of the Urine Sample

The DCO shall verify, in full view of the Athlete, that the requested minimum urine volume has been provided. If it has, the DCO will direct the Athlete to select a sealed Bereg Kit and check the packaging to ensure there is no evidence of Tampering. The Athlete shall open the Kit, and remove the bottles. The Athlete and the DCO shall verify that the code numbers on the Styrofoam box and the bottles match the pre-printed bar code labels included in the Bereg Kit.

If the code numbers are same, the Athlete shall open the sealed wrapping in which the A and B bottles are contained, and place the contents on the table in front of him/her, with the lids of the Bereg bottles upside down. He/she shall check that the A and B bottles are empty and clean. The DCO will ask the Athlete to remove the red plastic ring preventing accidental closure of the bottles.

If the Athlete or the DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, or the bottles are not clean, shall the DCO instruct the Athlete to choose another Kit.

The Athlete shall pour approximately one third (minimum 25 ml and 40ml for an EPO Test Sample) into the B bottle and two thirds (minimum 50 ml and 70 ml for an EPO Test Sample) of the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle, as directed by the DCO. If more urine is provided, first the A bottle and then the B bottle will be filled as much as possible, as directed by the DCO. A few drops of urine shall remain in the collection vessel.

Next, the Athlete shall close the two Bereg bottles and check that no leakage occurs. The DCO may, with permission of the Athlete, assist the procedures outlined in this article.

In any event, the DCO shall check, in full view of the Athlete, that the bottles have been properly sealed.

The DCO shall place the pre-printed bar code labels or record the code number of the A and B bottles on the Doping Control Official Record. The Athlete or the DCO shall place the A and B bottles into the Styrofoam box and close it. The Athlete shall check that the code numbers on the Styrofoam box are identical to that labeled or recorded on the Doping Control Official Record.
5.5.3 Preliminary Test to Determine If the Urine Meets the Laboratory Guidelines for Specific Gravity

The DCO shall measure the specific gravity (dilution) of the residual urine left in the collection vessel to determine if the Sample is likely to meet the Laboratory guidelines. The urine should have a specific gravity of 1.005 or higher using a Refractometer.

If the Sample does not meet this specification, an additional Sample will be required by the DCO. The procedures are outlined in 5.6 below.

The DCO shall ensure that any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the Athlete.

Please note that the Laboratory does not require a field measurement for pH.

5.5.4 Completion of Doping Control Official Record

During the Sample collection session, the DCO will record the following information on the Doping Control Official Record:
- Family name of the Athlete;
- First Name of the Athlete
- Date of birth of the Athlete;
- Delegation of the Athlete;
- Venue;
- Accreditation Number of the Athlete;
- Sport;
- Event;
- Gender of the Athlete;
- Type of the Sample collection;
- Urine Sample code number of the Bereg Kit;
- Date and time of Sample provision;
- Total volume of the Sample;
- Gravity of the Sample;
- Time, date, Urine Sample code number, total volume, gravity for any Additional Sample required;
- Time, date, Partial Sample number, volume, signatures of the Athlete and the DCO for any Partial Sample required;
- Time, date, Blood Sample code number and any transfusions received over the last 6 months for any Blood Sample required;
- Medications and supplements taken over the past 7 days;
- Athlete comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the session, if provided;
- Name and signature of the Urine Sample witness;
- Name and signature of the 2nd Urine Sample witness, if a 2nd Urine Sample witness required;
- Name and signature of the BCO, for any Blood Sample required;
- Name and signature of the DCO;
- Name and signature of the IOC MC Representative (if present);
- Name and signature of the IF representative (if present).
- Name and signature of the Athlete representative (if present);
- Signature of the Athlete;

Please note that the requirements of the International Standard for Testing for the Athlete's home address and telephone number to be recorded is covered under the records connected to the Athlete Accreditation number.

The Athlete shall certify, by signing the Doping Control Official Record, that the entire procedure has been performed in substantial compliance to the above-mentioned procedures.
If the Athlete is a Minor, the Athlete representative shall sign on behalf of the Athlete. The Athlete shall be given a copy of the Doping Control Official Record.

5.5.5 Partial Sample

If the Athlete has produced less than the requested urine volume (75 ml or, in the case of an EPO Test, 110 ml) the DCO shall inform the Athlete that a further Sample shall be collected to meet the Laboratory’s volume requirements. The Athlete will be instructed to temporarily seal the partial Sample and then wait until further Sample can be provided.

The DCO shall record the volume of the insufficient Sample and invite the Witness DCO to sign the Doping Control Official Record.

The Athlete shall select a Bereg Kit, check the packaging and Bereg bottles in the above-mentioned manner, however, without opening the sealed wrapping containing the B bottle. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to put B bottle back into the Styrofoam box.

The Athlete shall open the sealed wrapping in which the A bottle is contained, and place the contents on the table in front of him/her, with the lid of the Bereg bottle upside down. He/she shall check that the A bottle is empty and clean, however, without removing the red plastic ring preventing accidental closure of the bottle.

The Athlete shall then select and open a partial Sample kit from at least 3 partial Sample kits, containing one white plastic tap and one numbered void tape. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to pour the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle and close the A bottle with the white plastic tap. The Athlete shall then place the A and B bottles into the Styrofoam box, put the lid on the top of the white plastic tap (no screwing). The Athlete shall seal the Styrofoam box firmly with the numbered void tape.

The DCO may, with the permission of the Athlete, assist with the procedures outlined.

Bereg Kit number, number of the void tape, date and time of collection, volume of the Sample shall be recorded on the Doping Control Official Record and the Athlete and the DCO shall confirm this by signing the Doping Control Official Record.

The Athlete shall return to the waiting area, and remain under observation until ready to provide a further Sample.

The DCO shall retain control of the Sample and ensure that the sealed partial Sample is securely stored.

When the Athlete is ready to deliver a further Urine Sample, he/she shall return to the Processing Room. The DCO shall retrieve the sealed Sample already provided and the corresponding paperwork. The DCO shall inform the Athlete of the minimum volume of the second or subsequent Sample that is still required. The Athlete shall then select a new collection vessel and enter the toilet where he/she shall urinate under the direct observation of the DCO who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. The Athlete will again be required to remove any clothing preventing the DCO’s direct observation of the Urine Sample leaving the Athlete’s body.

With the new Sample, the Athlete shall return to the Sample Processing Room. The DCO and the Athlete shall verify that the number on the form and the Styrofoam box corresponds to that entered in the Doping Control Official Record. Any irregularity with the integrity of the Styrofoam box will be recorded by the DCO and investigated for a possible anti-doping rule violation.

The DCO shall then direct the Athlete to open the Styrofoam box and the A bottle containing the partial Sample and pour the contents of the A bottle into the collection vessel.
If the combined urine volume is still less than required, the Athlete shall pour the Sample into the A bottle and reseal the A bottle and the Styrofoam box using another Partial Sample Kit. The Athlete will repeat these steps until the combined volumes meet the 75 ml or 110 ml requirements.

When the DCO is satisfied that a sufficient volume of urine has been provided, the DCO and the Athlete shall again check the integrity of the seal/s on the partial Sample container/s and the Urine Sample shall then be processed using the same Breg Kit in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

In the event that the first partial Sample is very concentrated and the second or subsequent Sample are very dilute, the Athlete may be directed by the DCO to only use part of the second Sample to avoid creating a total dilute Sample.

5.5.6 Additional Urine Required

If the Athlete provides a Urine Sample which has a specific gravity outside the range defined by the Laboratory, the Athlete will be required to provide an additional Sample. The second Sample will be collected and sealed in the same manner as the first. The relevant information will be completed on the Doping Control Official Record. Both Samples will be sent to the Laboratory for analysis.

If it is determined by the relevant Laboratory that neither of the Athlete’s Samples meets the Laboratory’s specific gravity requirements for analysis and this is not related to natural causes, the IOC/BOCOG shall schedule another Sample collection session for the Athlete for Target Testing as soon as possible.

If the Target Testing Sample collection also results in Samples that do not meet the Laboratory’s specific gravity requirement for analysis, the IOC shall investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation.

5.5.7 Transfer to Olympic Village Polyclinic

If an Athlete can not complete the Sample collection procedure at the Doping Control Station within the time limit determined by the Venue Doping Control Manager, the Sample collection may be completed at the Olympic Village Polyclinic.

A member of the Doping Control Team shall accompany the Athlete to the Olympic Village Polyclinic. All other representatives may transfer and continue observing the process at the Polyclinic. The DCO shall ensure that all the necessary material for Sample collection is available at the Polyclinic. The Athlete must follow the instructions of the DCO and must remain in the sight of the DCO at all times.

The DCO who completes the procedure at the Polyclinic may not necessarily be the same with the one who started the procedure at the venue.

6. Blood Sample Collection Procedure

6.1 Blood Collection Facility

Blood Testing including pre-competition Testing and in-competition Testing shall be conducted during the Period of the Olympic Games. Blood Samples shall be collected in the Polyclinic of the Olympic Village and/or in the Doping Control Station of the training venues, if facility permitted, and in the competition venues.

6.2 Prohibited Substances and Methods

Blood Samples shall be analyzed for but not limited to blood transfusion, HBOCs and hGH according to WADA’s The 2008 Prohibited List.

6.3 Blood Collection Equipment

Bereg Kit (small) and other assistant equipments shall be used for blood collection, including:
● Bereg Kit (small)

● Blood Sample Collection Kit: needles, vacutainer collection tubes to draw a predetermined volume of blood (these include serum separator tubes for analysis of serum or EDTA (anti-coagulant) tubes for analysis of whole blood

● An ice-pack container/ coldbox

● Other assistant equipments include gloves providing barrier protection, sterile disinfectant pads, tourniquets, infusion fixation plaster, liquid disinfectant, cotton buds, disposal container for bio-hazardous waste and etc.

6.4 Preparation for Blood Collection

Blood Sample collection may be performed prior to or after any required Urine Sample collection procedure.

In order to ensure the same conditions for all, the Athlete shall remain seated and relaxed for 10 minutes before undergoing Venipuncture.

Before Sample collection, the DCO shall ask the Athlete whether they have been tested before, and whether they require an explanation of the Blood Sample collection procedure.

If the Athlete has not been tested before, or requests an explanation of the procedure, the DCO shall explain the Blood Sample collection procedure to the Athlete.

As a minimum, the DCO shall ensure the Athlete is informed of his/her rights and responsibilities.

The selection of Athletes, notification of Athletes, reporting to the Doping Control Station will proceed in the same manner as 5.2 to 5.4.

6.5 Venipuncture

Analysis of whole blood for Prohibited Substances and Methods (e.g. detection of blood transfusion):
Number of Samples: 2 (A Sample and B Sample)
Volume required: 2 x 3ml or as specified by the latest WADA’s analysis requirement
The tube used contains an anti-coagulant, such as EDTA. The contents can be mixed and sent to Laboratory with no further action.

Analysis of serum for Prohibited Substances and Methods (e.g. detection of hGH and HBOCs):
Number of Samples: 2 (A Sample and B Sample)
Volume required: 2 x 3ml or as specified by the latest WADA’s analysis requirement
The tube used contains an inert polymeric serum separator gel and a clotting activation factor.

In order to shorten the waiting time of the selected Athletes, separation of serum shall be performed in the Laboratory instead of on-site. The Blood Samples shall be transported to the Laboratory within 24 hours of collection, as soon as possible.

After the required rest period, and the DCO explanation of procedure, the DCO shall direct the Athlete to choose from at least 3 Blood Sample Collection Kits.

When the Blood Sample Collection Kit has been selected, the Athlete and the DCO shall proceed with the selection of the Bereg Kit (small).
The Bereg Kit \textit{(small)} includes pre-printed bar code labels. The \textit{Athlete} shall remove these labels from the Bereg Kit \textit{(small)}, and shall verify with the \textit{DCO} that the code numbers on the bar code labels, the code number on the A and B plastic containers and the code number on the Styrofoam box match.

If the \textit{Athlete} or \textit{DCO} find that the numbers are not the same, the \textit{DCO} shall instruct the \textit{Athlete} to choose another Bereg Kit \textit{(small)}, and shall document the occurrence.

The \textit{Athlete} shall place one label longitudinally on each of the \textit{vacutainer collection tubes}. The label shall be placed towards the top of the tube(s), near the cap. The \textit{Athlete} may authorize the \textit{DCO}, or the \textit{Athlete} Representative to place the labels on the tubes.

The \textit{DCO} shall record the numbers, and the \textit{Athlete} and the \textit{DCO} shall check the documentation to ensure that the \textit{DCO} has accurately recorded the information.

The \textit{Athlete} shall give the \textit{BCO} the Blood Sample Collection Kit, including the \textit{vacutainer collection tubes}. The \textit{BCO} shall assemble the equipment in sight of the \textit{Athlete}.

The \textit{BCO} shall assess the most suitable arm for Venipuncture. This will always be the non-dominant arm, unless the \textit{BCO} assesses the other arm to be more suitable or the \textit{Athlete} requests a specific arm.

If necessary, the \textit{BCO} shall apply a tourniquet to the \textit{Athlete}'s upper arm. If the \textit{Athlete} has a skin problem, the tourniquet shall be applied over thin clothing or a paper tissue so that the skin is not pinched.

The skin at the puncture site shall be cleaned with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab.

The needle shall be inspected visually before insertion. After the \textit{BCO} has inserted the needle into the antecubital vein, the tourniquet shall be removed.

The \textit{BCO} shall collect the amount of blood as specified by the latest WADA's analysis requirement for the type of \textit{Sample} analysis to be conducted. The Collection Kit(s) shall always be kept in full view of the \textit{Athlete}.

In the event that the \textit{BCO} is unable to draw sufficient blood from the first attempt, up to three attempts in total shall be made before the \textit{DCO}, in consultation with the \textit{BCO}, decides to terminate collection. No more than three attempts to insert a needle into the \textit{Athlete}'s body shall be made. The \textit{DCO} shall record the reasons for terminating the collection attempt.

\textbf{6.6 Aftercare Procedure}

After withdrawing the needle from the \textit{Athlete}'s arm, the \textit{BCO} shall place an infusion fixation plaster over the puncture site and instruct the \textit{Athlete} to press firmly on the infusion fixation plaster. The \textit{BCO} may also choose to apply pressure to the wound.

If necessary, pressure shall be applied for 2 to 3 minutes prior to undertaking the \textit{Sample} sealing procedure. The \textit{BCO} shall assess the wound and indicate to the \textit{Athlete} and the \textit{DCO} when the \textit{Athlete} is ready for the sealing of the Blood \textit{Samples}.

The \textit{BCO} or the \textit{DCO} shall advise the \textit{Athlete} not to undertake any strenuous exercise using the arm for at least 30 minutes. This minimizes any potential bruising.

The \textit{BCO} shall be prepared to conduct first-aid if necessary.

\textbf{6.7 Sealing of the Blood Samples}

Analysis of Whole Blood (e.g. detection of blood transfusion): Both of the \textit{vacutainer collection tubes} will be inverted gently to mix the blood with the anti-coagulant contained in the tube. Sealed and made ready for transportation in accordance with the \textit{International Standard for Testing}. 

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Analysis of serum (e.g. detection of hGH and HBOCs): Both of the vacutainer collection tubes shall be inverted gently 5 times to accelerate clotting. The Samples are stored upright, and allowed to stand still for 30 minutes before transportation to allow clotting.

The DCO shall direct the Athlete in placing the vacutainer collection tubes in the A and B plastic containers, and in the sealing procedure. The Athlete may request the DCO or the Athlete Representative to complete this process on their behalf.

6.8 Paperwork

The DCO shall instruct the BCO to sign the form to confirm that he/she collected a Blood Sample from the Athlete in accordance with procedure.

The Athlete shall be provided an opportunity to document any blood transfusion over the last six months, and to indicate any medications, including those which may affect the ability of the blood to clot, taken over the past 7 days.

The DCO shall check all information on the form and sign to confirm that Blood Sample collection was conducted in accordance with procedures.

The Athlete and the Athlete Representative, if present, shall be invited to check that all information on the form accurately reflects the details of the Sample collection session. The Athlete shall be invited to complete the comments section of the form if he/she has any concerns or comments regarding the procedure. If there is sufficient space on the form, the Athlete shall be invited to complete a Supplementary Report.

The DCO, the Athlete Representative, if present, and the Athlete shall then sign the Doping Control form.

If the Urine Sample has not yet been collected, the Athlete shall proceed to provide a Urine Sample before the DCO, the Athlete Representative, if present, and the Athlete shall sign the Doping Control form.

The DCO must give a full copy of the form to the Athlete.

6.9 Sample Storage

The Venue Doping Control Manager is responsible for ensuring, in accordance with the criteria for Blood Sample storage, that all Samples are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity, and security whilst in the blood collection facility.

The Blood Samples must be stored in a cool location, preferably in a refrigerator or coolbox. The optimum temperature for the storage of Blood Samples is 4 degrees Celsius. Variations in temperature should not exceed 2 to 8 degrees Celsius.

If the conditions of storage did not meet the guidelines for temperature, the Venue Doping Control Manager shall document this, and shall also contact the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program immediately, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC Medical Director, of the variation in temperature, and the length of time the Samples were affected.

If the variations in temperature were substantial and occurred for a period of time likely to affect the composition of a Blood Sample, the IOC Medical Director and Laboratory shall determine whether or not analysis should proceed on the Sample.

Samples must not be left unattended, unless they are locked away, in a refrigerator or cupboard, for example. Access shall be restricted to authorized personnel.
6.10 Transport of Samples

Blood Samples shall be transported to the Laboratory within 24 hours of collection.

The DCO shall complete the Chain of Custody form. The Laboratory copy of this form and the Laboratory copy of the Doping Control form shall be placed in the transport bag with the Sample, preferably in the presence of a witness.

The Blood Sample shall be transported to the Laboratory in a refrigerated state. Whole blood must not be allowed to freeze, and should ideally be kept at a temperature of approximately 4 degrees. Variations in temperature shall not exceed 2 to 8 degrees Celsius.

Samples should remain in an upright position during transportation, whenever possible.

Samples may be taken directly to the Laboratory by the DCO, or handed over to a third party for transportation. This third party must document the Chain of Custody of the Sample(s).

Due to the more stringent temperature and analysis requirements for blood, Blood and Urine Samples may be transported separately. The relevant paperwork linking the two Samples shall be included with each shipment, however.

The Laboratory is required to document receipt and the subsequent Chain of Custody of Samples. Samples are reviewed for evidence of Tampering or damage, and stored in appropriate conditions until analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.

All documentation relevant to the Testing session shall be forwarded to the IOC Medical Commission by the approved method as soon as possible after Sample collection.

7. Breath Alcohol Testing

Breath alcohol testing shall be conducted by the relevant IFs under their own responsibilities.

Athletes selected will be tested using a breath analyzer. The testing will take place near the field of play or other appropriate location. Should a result above the reporting threshold as outlined in the Prohibited List be obtained with the first breath analyzer made available by IF, a second test will be performed with a different breath analyzer made available by BOCOG. The results will be recorded on the breath alcohol testing form. Should this result also be above the threshold, this indicates the presence of a Prohibited Substance above the quantitative reporting threshold, and the Athlete has committed a possible anti-doping rule violation.

8. Failure to Comply

If the Athlete refuses to give a Sample of urine or blood or acts in a way which may compromise a test, the possible consequences shall be pointed out to her/him by the DCO or the IOC MC representative (if present). If the Athlete still refuses, this fact shall be noted in the Doping Control Official Record. This shall be signed by the Venue Doping Control Manager and by the IOC MC Representative (if present) and/or by the IF Representative (if present). The Athlete and the Athlete representative may, if they wish, sign the Doping Control Official Record.

The IOC MC Representative shall promptly inform the Chair of the IOC MC or the IOC Medical Director of the situation. If the IOC MC representative is not present, the Venue Doping Control Manager will inform the Head of BOCOG Doping Control Program, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC Medical Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.
9. Post Collection Administration and Arrangements

9.1 Athlete Sign-out

Once the Athlete has been given a copy of the Doping Control Official Record and has fulfilled the Sample collection requirements, he/she will be chaperoned back to the registration desk and will be required to sign-out of the Doping Control Station and return the Doping Control Station Passes. The Athlete Games accreditation card will be returned.

9.2 Transportation of Athletes

After completion of the Sample collection procedures, in case no NOC allocated vehicle is available, BOCOG shall be responsible for the transport of the Athletes from the Doping Control Station to the Olympic Village.

The relevant NOC will be responsible for the transport of any Athlete not staying in the Olympic Village.

9.3 Sample and Forms Security

Once the Sample (urine or blood) has been sealed, it will normally be secured in a lockable fridge in the Doping Control Station, although this will not always occur in non-Olympic Venues. If there is not a fridge the Urine Sample will be stored in a cool place and Blood Samples will be stored in the cool container in the Doping Control Station.

The completed forms shall also be kept in a secure manner.

9.4 Sample Session Documentation

At the end of the Doping Control session or when a scheduled pick-up is due, the Venue Doping Control Manager will complete a Chain of Custody Form, outlining the Bereg Kit code numbers, the analytical instructions and the total number of Sample kits. The Laboratory copies of the Doping Control Official Records will be placed in an envelope which will be placed with the Bereg Kits in the Security Transport Bag. This Security Transport Bag will not contain any details identifying the Athlete.

The Doping Control Venue Manager will record the code numbers of the Doping Control Official Records on the outside of the envelopes and then place the original and a copy of the Official Records and the annexed Doping Control Notifications in the envelopes.

The envelopes for the Chair of the IOC MC, and ultimately WADA, will be given to the IOC Medical Director who will securely store the IOC envelopes and will give the WADA envelopes to the nominated WADA representative.

Any additional paperwork will be provided to the Chair of the IOC MC.

10. Transport and Receipt of the Samples

10.1 Transport and Receipt of the Samples within Beijing

Samples will be transported to the Laboratory at the completion of the Doping Control Session and/or at designated pick-up times.

Due to the more stringent temperature and analysis requirements for blood, Blood and Urine Samples may be transported separately. The Blood Samples shall be transported to the Laboratory within 24 hours of collection, as soon as possible.
The Venue Doping Control Manager, or a designated officer, shall complete the Chain of Custody Form and the Courier shall take the Security Transport Bag to the Laboratory, with the Chain of Custody Form.

All the Samples will be transported by security vehicles to ensure the Chain of Custody and the arrival of the Samples at the Beijing Laboratory on time.

In Beijing, the Samples will be transferred directly from the venues to the Olympic Anti-doping Laboratory using the security vehicles.

The director of Laboratory, or a designated officer, shall open the Security Transport Bag and check the Samples and form. The Chain of Custody Form will be countersigned by the Head of Laboratory or a designated officer, upon delivery of the consignment.

If there is evidence of any Tampering or attempted Tampering of the Samples, the Laboratory will immediately inform BOCOG and the IOC MC and an investigation will immediately commence.

**10.2 Transport of the Samples from Olympic Venues in the Co-host Cities**

Samples collected at Olympic Venues in the co-host cities will be couriered to the Beijing Laboratory using a security courier service. The security transport bag will be prepared and the Doping Control Venue Manager will transfer the custody of the security transport bag to the courier in the same manner as described above. The courier will take the security transport bag directly to the Anti-doping Laboratory upon arrival at Beijing.

In Tianjin and Qinhuangdao the Samples will be transferred directly from Tianjin and Qinhuangdao using the security vehicles. The security vehicles will arrive at the venue before the Games to ensure the Chain of Custody and the arrival of the Samples at the Beijing Laboratory on time.

In Shenyang, Shanghai, Qingdao and Hong Kong, the Samples will be transferred from the venues to the co-host city’s airports and then from the Beijing Capital International Airport to the Beijing Laboratory using the security vehicles. The security transport bag will be transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

Receipt of the Samples at the Laboratory will be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in article 10.1.

**11. Sample Analysis**

The analysis of each A Sample shall be performed as soon as possible after its arrival at the laboratory.

The B Sample shall be kept sealed at the Laboratory and be opened only with the authorization of the Chair of the IOC MC. The analysis of a Sample shall be carried out in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories.

In addition to the Director of the Laboratory and the Laboratory staff and contractors, only the following persons shall be admitted to the Laboratory during Sample analysis:
- authorized members of the IOC MC
- Persons with special authorization from the IOC MC

**12. Violations of Procedures and General Provisions**

No violation of the procedures and general provisions contained in this Appendix can be invoked if the Athlete or other Person involved has not been prejudiced by such violation.