The International Olympic Committee

Anti-Doping Rules

applicable to the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin, 2006
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 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 reasonable rules.

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 any prohibited substance or prohibited method, referred to in Article 2.6.3 below, 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 any prohibited substance or prohibited method referred to in Article 2.6.3 below, 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.

2.6.3 In relation to possession, the following categories of substances and methods are prohibited (for the full list of the prohibited substances and methods, see the List of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods).

categories of prohibited substances:

- S1. Anabolic Agents
- S2. Hormones and related substances
- S3. Beta-2 Agonists except salbutamol, formoterol, salmeterol and terbutaline
- S4. Agents with Anti-Oestrogenic Activity
- S5. Diuretics and other Masking Agents

categories of prohibited methods:

- M1. Enhancement of Oxygen Transfer
- M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation
- M3. Gene Doping
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, undermining the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, occurred.

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, 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 be final and 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 would have already received the TUE from their **International Federation**. 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, 31 January 2006, the **International Federation** 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** included by the **IOC** in its Registered Testing Pool 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** who is included in the **IOC Registered Testing Pool**. 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**

As ruling body for the **Olympic Games**, 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, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the **Olympic Games**, namely, 26 February 2006”.

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 (TOROC) and WADA.

The IOC Medical Commission will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by TOROC 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, TOROC and any other Anti-Doping Organization under Article 5.2.2 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.

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, 31 January 2006, about the intended location of their Athletes during the Period of the Olympic Games. 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 will be residing, training and competing. Athletes shall update this information 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.

5.5.2 Any Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on two attempts 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, the 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.

5.6 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.6.1 At the Olympic Games, the IOC in consultation with the TOROC and the relevant International Federations shall determine the number of tests to be performed. The following clauses outline what is required for the 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) Random,
(iii) 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) selected at random. For Pursuit, Relay and Team Sprint competitions: one randomly selected Athlete in all top five teams plus one randomly selected athlete in the two randomly selected teams.

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.

**Curling:**
Round robins: in each competition day the sessions starting at 9.00 a.m. and the session starting at 2.00 p.m will be tested (two sessions out of three programmed per day). In each of these sessions a sheet of ice will be randomly selected among the four; one Athlete will be randomly selected in each of the two teams.
Tie-breakers will not be tested.
Semi-finals: two Athletes per team will be randomly selected.
Finals: four Athletes per team will be randomly selected.

**Ice hockey:**
Preliminary competitions: each day two male Competitions and/or two female Competitions will be randomly selected. One Athlete per team will be randomly selected for testing.
Semifinals: Two Athletes randomly selected per team;
Finals: Four Athletes randomly selected per team

EPO Tests: All three medallists plus Athlete(s) randomly 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 TOROC shall provide 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 Approved 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 TOROC, 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 either to detect Prohibited Substances 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 has delegated 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 : 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, if he deems it appropriate, 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 therapeutic use exemption) 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 therapeutic use exemption (TUE) or departure that undermines the validity of 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 members of the IOC Executive Board. 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) any adverse analytical finding;

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

c) 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;

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

e) 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; and

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 the Independent Observer 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 the letter and/or spirit of these Rules.

7.2.7 Provisional Suspension:

The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the Athlete or other individual 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 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 adduce other evidence of 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 be present at the hearing of the Disciplinary Commission in order to 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, in one way or another, may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation. In such an event, it shall submit a specific 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 (i) in the case of an adverse analytical finding, the conclusion of the sample analysis (i.e. on the A sample) or (ii) in the case of an other anti-doping rule violation, 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, in particular on the last two days of the Olympic Games.

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.

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 individual result obtained in that Competition (i.e. with respect to which the Doping Control was carried out) with all resulting 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 IOC 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. In addition, the IOC may declare the Athlete, as well as other Persons concerned, ineligible for editions of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games subsequent to the Olympic Games.

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 individual 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 individual 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.
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. If more than one team member in a Team Sport 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 disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be 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 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 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 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 and NOC 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 NOC's, 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  APPLICABLE LAW, AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF
ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

15.2 These Rules may be amended from time to time by the IOC Executive Board.

15.3 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.

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

15.5 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.

15.6 Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of an NOC, including the NOC’s delegation attending the Olympic Games, may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Olympic Committee.

ARTICLE 16 LANGUAGE

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.


Competition. A 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 XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin in 2006.

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, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, namely, 26 February 2006.

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); 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.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

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 XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin, 2006.

**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.

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

**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 TOROC 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tr>
<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 TOROC, and will make all reasonable attempts to locate and notify the Athletes. The IOC/TOROC will attempt to notify an Athlete twice using the Athlete Whereabouts information before it is considered that a doping violation has occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6.2b) 6.3.3 | 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  
  - TOROC management team |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. Item</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2c) 6.3.2</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.5</td>
<td>Re minimum information on the Doping Control forms Note that it is not an IOC requirement to record the Athlete’s home address and telephone number as these are already held by TOROC for the Accreditation process.</td>
</tr>
<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. 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>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
APPENDIX 3 – TECHNICAL PROCEDURES RELATING TO DOPING CONTROL (referred to in Article 5.3)

1. Outline of Turin 2006 Olympic Games Doping Control Program

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 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, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games, namely, 26 February 2006”.

Athletes entered at the Games may be tested by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) from 31 January 2006, regardless of their location.

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

The Turin Organizing Committee (TOROC) and, more specifically, TOROC Medical Services, are responsible to setting up the infrastructure to enable the Doping Control samples to be collected and analysed in accordance with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin, 2006 (“Rules”). The primary objective of TOROC Doping Control Function 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 TOROC Doping Control Function provide the link between IOC MC and TOROC Medical Services.

During the Period of the Olympic Games, the IOC Medical Director will operate from the IOC MC offices located at Lingotto’s headquarters and the Head of TOROC Doping Control Function will manage the Doping Control operations from the Doping Control Command Center, located at Lingotto’s headquarters too.

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

Biological samples, including urine and blood, will be collected from selected Athletes between 31 January and 26 February 2006.

The IOC/TOROC/WADA task force 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). TOROC Doping Control Function will be the exclusive service provider for sample collection at all Olympic venues. Athletes staying or training in non-Olympic venues within the Italian territory or outside Italy may be tested by WADA and WADA’s contracted service providers with a letter of authority from the IOC.

Samples collected under the IOC jurisdiction in Italy will be analysed in accordance with the Prohibited List at the “A. Bertinaria” Doping Control Laboratory of Orbassano, which is a WADA temporary accredited laboratory in Italy. The results of the tests will be reported to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from the Doping Control Laboratory. For the period of 31 January 2006 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 of Italy may be analysed at any WADA accredited laboratory as determined by the IOC/TOROC/WADA task force. The results of the tests will be provided to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from the accredited laboratory.
In any case WADA will receive all results from “A. Bertinaria” Doping Control Laboratory of Orbassano and any other 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 Turin 2006 Olympic Games. The reference list will be the version which will be published on 1 January 2006.

It is important to note that all samples collected on behalf of the IOC from the opening of the Olympic village on 31 January 2006 until and including the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games will be analysed for the substances and methods prohibited “In Competition”.

3. Medications

It is the responsibility of the Athlete to determine whether a substance s/he 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 Organisation, with the corresponding responsibilities in terms of TUE. Consequently, all TUE requests will have to be made using the standard forms which can be downloaded from the IOC’s and WADA’s website. 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.

5. Turin 2006 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 of 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/TOROC/WADA task force 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/TOROC/WADA task force with name and contact information of the appointed person who will be responsible for providing throughout the Period of the Olympic Games detailed information about the intended locations of their Athletes from the date of the Opening of the Olympic village (31 January 2006) until the closing ceremony (26 February 2006). 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 locations and times 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.
5.1.2 Authorised Access to the Doping Control Stations

A Doping Control Station will be established at each Competition venue, at each Olympic village, and at the Medal Plaza. The Doping Control Officer (DCO) is responsible of managing the Doping Control operations and the Doping Control personnel at a venue and in the Doping Control Station.

When in operation, access to each Station will be restricted to those people involved with the Doping Control process: all other persons must be authorised by the DCO to enter the Station.

The IOC MC members or representatives will be issued with permanent Doping Control Access 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 Access 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 Access 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 must be in the possession of a valid Olympic identity and accreditation card.

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 witnessing DCO’s entitlement, is to have a representative, observe the witnessing DCO when the Minor Athlete is passing a urine sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Athlete.

Phlebotomists will have access to the Doping Control Station located in the Olympic villages, where they will perform the blood sampling.

Photographs, video or tape recordings may only be taken inside the Doping Control Station with the permission of the DCO 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 Sample 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 Collection Vessels, Bereg Kits and partial sample Kits enabling the Athlete to make a choice of appropriate equipment. If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected equipment, s/he 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 the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the Sample Collection Session.

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 butterfly needles, vacutainers, and Bereg Kits enabling the Athlete to make a choice of appropriate equipment.
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 TOROC, in consultation with each IF, and with WADA, where relevant, shall select Athletes for sample collection using target testing and weighted selections as well as random selection methods or selection on the basis of finish position.

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, but no more than one control per day.

Following the selection of an Athlete for sample collection and prior to notification of the Athlete, the IOC MC and TOROC 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 Ranking Test on urine samples:

- Individual Competitions: top five athletes plus two randomly selected Athletes.
- Pursuit, Relay and Team Sprint Competitions: one randomly selected Athlete in all top five teams plus one randomly selected Athlete in the two randomly selected teams.
- Team Competitions:
  - Curling: Round robins: in each Competition day the sessions starting at 9.00 a.m. and the session starting at 2.00 p.m will be tested (two sessions out of three programmed per day). In each of these sessions a sheet of ice will be randomly selected among the four; one Athlete will be randomly selected in each of the two teams. Tie-breakers will not be tested. Semi-finals: two Athletes per team will be randomly selected. Finals: four Athletes per team will be randomly selected.
  - Ice hockey: Preliminary Competitions: each day two male Competitions and/or two female Competitions will be randomly selected. one Athlete per team will be randomly selected for testing. Semifinals: two Athletes randomly selected per team. Finals: four Athletes randomly selected per team.
- EPO Tests: All three medallists plus Athlete(s) randomly selected by the IOC MC.

Both urine (including EPO tests) and blood (HBOCs/Transfusions and hGH) Random Tests will be performed from 31 January to 26 February 2006.

Health blood controls will be performed by each IF, using their own equipment and their own technicians, under IF responsibility. Additional EPO test and blood test for transfusion and HBOCs will be performed by IOC/TOROC following the IF official communication in case of result exceeding the threshold limit.

5.3 NOTIFICATION OF ATHLETES

Notification may take place in Turin or anywhere else in the world where Athletes are living, training or competing between 31 January and 26 February 2006.

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

Athletes selected for testing will generally be notified with no advance notice.
Where relevant, the DCO and/or designated Escort 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 TOROC Doping Control Function, who will inform the IOC Medical Director, and commence proceedings for an anti-doping rule violation.

DCOs and Escorts will carry their Olympic identity and accreditation card or other official identity document with photo if the Notification is occurring at non-Olympic venues. The Athletes will be asked to provide their accreditation card to the Escort as part of the Doping Control notification process, before signing the Notification Form.

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

Immediately after the completion or the determination of the final results for a Competition, the Escort 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 s/he will be notified at the end of her/his 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 Escort 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 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 TOROC.

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

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

The Athlete will be responsible for the security and integrity of drinks once opened as well as any other drinks or food that the Athlete chooses to consume.

If the Athlete refuses to accept or sign the Doping Control Notification, the DCO/Escort 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 TOROC Doping Control Function, 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 her/his 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). Where notified in person for urine collection the Escort will accompany the Athlete to the Doping Control Station. If there is no Doping Control Station at the notification location of the Athlete, s/he will be transported to the Doping Control Station or the place designated as such and will be accompanied by the Escort or the person who has notified her/him at all times.

The Notification for ranking blood sampling will be performed immediately following the end of the urine sampling procedure: the Athlete will receive an appointment for reporting to the Doping Control Station of the relative Polyclinic for the blood sampling procedure. Athletes may choose to go to the Polyclinic the evening after the completion of the urine sampling at the end of the competition until 22:00 hours or in the morning from 08:00 hours. An Escort will not necessarily accompany the Athlete during this time. The NOC will be responsible for transporting the Athlete to and from the polyclinic. The Athlete will be responsible for reporting to the Doping Control station within the required time as indicated in the WADA International Standard for Testing.

The DCO/Escort 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 activities listed in the International Standard for Testing.

A DCO/Escort 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 Escort will Escort the Athlete and carry the Athlete’s Olympic identity and 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 her/his 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 her/his Olympic identity and accreditation card. The actual time of arrival will be recorded at the check-in 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, s/he 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.

Any personal belongings that the Athlete or the Athlete representative bring with them (clothing, bags, etc.) may be examined by the DCO 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 DCO or her/his designee until the Athlete indicates s/he is ready to provide the urine sample (in the case of urine collection) or the Athlete is called into the Venipuncture Area (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 (see paragraph 5.5.5 below) 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 DCO, 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 DCO will inform the Head of TOROC Doping Control Function, 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 TOROC Doping Control Function, 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 s/he is ready to provide the sample, s/he will be directed into the Sample Processing Room. Only one Athlete at a time shall be called into a Sample Processing Room.

The DCO shall inform the Athlete about the procedures that are about to be undertaken, as follows. The Athlete shall select a sealed collection vessel, visually check that it is empty and clean, proceed to the toilet and urinate a minimum of 75 ml or, if the Athlete has been selected for an EPO test, a minimum of 100 ml into the collection vessel under the direct observation of a DCO who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. The Athlete will be required to remove any clothing (at least pants to knees, shirt to mid-chest, and sleeves rolled up) preventing the DCO’s direct observation of the urine sample leaving the Athlete’s body.

The Athlete shall return to the Sample 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 DCO shall inform the Head of TOROC Doping Control Function, 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, remove the bottles, open the sealed wrapping in which the A and B bottles are contained, and place the contents on the table in front of her/him, with the lids of the Bereg bottles facing down. The Athlete and the DCO will check that the code numbers on the Bereg Container and the A and B bottles, and lids all match. S/he 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, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another Kit.

The Athlete shall pour approximately one third (minimum 25 ml and 40 ml for an EPO Test sample) into bottle B and two thirds (minimum 50 ml and 60 ml for an EPO Test sample) of the urine from the collection vessel into bottle A, 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.

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

The DCO shall 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 Bereg Container and close it. The Athlete shall check that the code numbers on the Bereg Container are identical to that 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 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 (see paragraph 5.5.6 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:

- Date and time of sample provision;
- Name of the Athlete;
- Country of the Athlete;
- Gender of the Athlete;
- Date of birth of the Athlete;
- Athlete’s Games Accreditation Number;
- Athlete’s sport;
- Venue;
- Sample code number of the Bereg Kit;
- Total volume of the sample;
- Specific gravity reading of the sample;
- Name and signature of the DCO who witnessed the urine sample provision;
- Time, date, sample code number, total volume, specific gravity reading and name and signature of witness for any Additional Sample required;
- Name and signature of the Phlebotomist who collected the blood sample;
- Medications and supplements taken in the preceding three (3) days, and, where relevant, any recent blood transfusion details;
- Time, date, sample code number, volume, and name and signature of witness for any partial sample required;
- Any irregularities in procedures;
- Athlete comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the session, if provided;
- Signature of the Athlete;
- Name and signature of the Athlete representative (if present);
- 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).

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, 100 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 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) and shall pour the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle.
The Athlete shall then select and open a partial sample kit containing one white plastic tap and one individually numbered void tape.

The athlete shall place the A and B bottles into the Bereg Container, seal it, put the Container into the Styrofoam box, and place the void tape upon the box.

The DCO will assist with the procedures outlined.

The urine volume, Bereg Container number, number of the void tape, and date of collection shall be recorded on the Doping Control Official record and the Athlete shall confirm this by signing the Doping Control Official Record. The Doping Control Official Record will also be signed by the DCO who has witnessed the Athlete’s passing of the partial sample.

The DCO shall fill the relative form signed by the Athlete and the DCO, stating the number of the void tape. The Athlete shall return to the waiting room. The Security Bag containing the partial sample shall remain under the control of the DCO in the Sample Processing Room, until the Athlete is able to provide additional urine.

When the Athlete is ready to deliver a further urine sample, s/he shall return to the Sample 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 s/he 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, open the Bereg Container 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 Bereg Container using another partial sample Kit. The Athlete will repeat these steps until the combined volumes meet the 75 ml or 100 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 Bereg Kit in accordance with the procedure outlined above.

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 meet the laboratory’s specific gravity requirements for analysis and this is not related to natural causes, the IOC/TOROC 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 requirements for analysis, the IOC shall investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation.

5.5.7 Transfer to Village Polyclinic

If an Athlete cannot complete the sample collection procedure at the Doping Control Station within the time limits determined by the DCO, 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 comply the directions 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.

5.6 BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Blood collection will be performed in the Doping Control Station by an expert Phlebotomist. The Athlete may choose 1 blood kit among at least three blood kits.

The Athlete and the DCO will check the integrity of the kit; if either the Athlete or the DCO are not satisfied with the integrity of the Kit, the Athlete has the right to choose another kit.

The Athlete will open the Kit and will verify the code numbers and their correspondence; then s/he places the code numbers on the vacutainer tubes for the blood sample, on the forms and its copies. The Athlete will sit-down on the chair and the Phlebotomist will apply a tourniquet to the athlete’s upper arm (this will always be the non-dominant arm). A blood sample shall be collected at a time, anyway with no more than three attempts. The skin at the puncture site shall be cleaned with chlorhexidine; the Phlebotomist shall wait about ten seconds to insert the needle.

The tourniquet must be removed when the needle has been inserted. The Phlebotomist shall collect the amount of blood depending on the type of analysis (two or four or six Vacutainer tubes: A sample and B sample in EDTA, A sample and B sample with clotting gel). After withdrawing the needle from the Athlete’s arm, the phlebotomist shall place a pad over the puncture site and instruct the Athlete to press firmly on the pad. The Athlete is invited to stay some minutes on the chair. The Athlete shall place the tubes in the box, checking the code numbers. S/he shall close the box with the seals and put it into the polystyrene foam. Then s/he shall close the box with the samples on whole blood into the fridge and the others samples with clotting gel on a table, under the supervision of the DCO. The samples must stay in vertical position for twenty minutes, before to be centrifuged. When the compilation of the form is finished, the Athlete shall leave the Doping Control Station. After twenty minutes, the samples shall be centrifuged for ten minutes at 1200 relative centrifugal force, then again in the box and into the fridge. Procedures will then go on in the same way as urine controls.

5.7 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 DCO 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 DCO will inform the Head of TOROC Doping Control Function, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC Medical Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

5.8 POST COLLECTION ADMINISTRATION AND ARRANGEMENTS

5.8.1 Athlete sign-out

Once the Athlete has been given a copy of the Doping Control Official Record and has fulfilled the sample collection requirements, s/he will be escorted back to the check-in desk and will be required to sign-out of the Doping Control Station and return to the Doping Control Access Pass. The Athlete’s Olympic identity and accreditation card will be returned.

5.8.2 Transportation of Athletes

After completion of the sample collection procedures, TOROC shall be responsible for the transportation 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.

5.8.3 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.

Sealed blood samples will be stored in the fridge.

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

5.8.4 Sample session documentation

At the end of the Doping Control Session, the DCO will complete a transportation form, outlining the Bereg Kit code numbers, the analytical instructions, the total number of sample kits, and the coded security seal for the Security Transport Bag. 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. The DCO will seal the Security Transport Bag to be sent to the Laboratory. This Security Transport Bag will not contain any details identifying the Athlete.

The DCO will fax a copy of the transportation form to both the Laboratory and the Doping Control Coordination Centre.

The DCO 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.

5.9 TRANSPORT AND RECEIPT OF THE SAMPLES

Samples will be transported to the Laboratory at the completion of the Doping Control Session.

The DCO shall complete the Doping Control Transport Form and will transport the Security Transport Bag to the Laboratory. The Transportation form will be countersigned by the Head of Laboratory or staff member designated by him, upon delivery of the consignment.

The Head of Laboratory, or staff member designated by him, shall unseal and open the Security Transport Bag. The Head of Laboratory, or staff member designated by him, shall record any irregularity in the seal of the Security Transport Bag and inform TOROC. If there is no evidence of any irregularity with the sample bottle seals within the Security Transport Bag, then the analysis of the samples shall go ahead.

The Laboratory shall inform TOROC of the safe receipt of the samples by faxing the Doping Control Transport Form to the Doping Control Coordination Centre.

5.10 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 authorisation 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 Head of the Laboratory and the Laboratory staff and contractors, only the following persons shall be admitted to the Laboratory during sample analysis:

- authorised members of the IOC MC
- persons with special authorisation from the IOC MC
6 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.