

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

IOC DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

DECISION

**REGARDING TATYANA FIROVA
BORN ON 10 OCTOBER 1982, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ATHLETE, ATHLETICS**

(Rule 59.2.1 of the Olympic Charter)

Pursuant to the Olympic Charter and, in particular, Rule 59.2.1 thereof, and pursuant to the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing in 2008 (the “**Rules**”) and, in particular but without limitation, Articles 2, 5.1, 7.3.3, 8, 9 and 10 thereof:

I. FACTS

1. Tatyana FIROVA (hereinafter the “**Athlete**”), participated in the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing in 2008 (the “**2008 Olympic Games**”).
2. From 16 to 19 August 2008, the Athlete competed in the 400m event (Round, Semifinal and Final) in which she ranked 6th and for which she was awarded a diploma.
3. From 22 to 23 August 2008, the Athlete also competed in the 4x400m event (Round and Final) in which she and her teammates ranked 2nd and for which they were awarded the silver medal.
4. On 19 August 2008, on the occasion of the Final of the 400m event, the Athlete was requested to provide a urine sample for a doping control. Such sample was identified with the number 1842407.
5. The A-Sample 1842407 was analysed during the 2008 Olympic Games by the WADA-accredited Laboratory in Beijing. Such analysis did not result in an adverse analytical finding at that time.
6. After the conclusion of the 2008 Olympic Games, all the samples collected upon the occasion of the 2008 Olympic Games were transferred to the WADA-accredited “Laboratoire suisse d’analyse du dopage” in Lausanne, Switzerland (“the **Laboratory**”) for long-term storage.
7. The IOC decided to perform further analyses on samples collected during the 2008 Olympic Games. These additional analyses were notably performed with improved analytical methods using more sensitive equipment and/or searching for new metabolites in order to possibly detect Prohibited Substances which were not identified by the analysis performed at the time of the 2008 Olympic Games.
8. In accordance with the provisions of the applicable International Standards for Laboratories (the “**ISL**”), the IOC decided that the reanalysis process would be conducted as follows:
 - An initial analysis was to be conducted on the remains of the A-samples
 - If such initial analysis resulted in the indication of the potential presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (“Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding” - PAAF), the full confirmation analysis process (double confirmation) was to be conducted on the B-Sample, which would be split for the

occasion into a B1- and a B2 Sample (becoming thus the equivalent of a A- and B-Sample).

9. The decision to proceed based on split B-samples was made in principle for all the re-analysis.
10. This choice was made in view of the fact that during the transfer of the samples from the Beijing laboratory to the Laboratory, the A-Samples were not individually resealed nor transported in sealed containers.
11. At that time, resealing of A-Samples (or transport in sealed containers) was not a requirement pursuant to the then applicable ISL (2008).
12. However, it was felt that the option to rely on the B-Sample constituted an additional precaution securing the strength and reliability of the analytical process.
13. A similar cautious approach was adopted with regard to the implementation of the analytical process and notably of its first phase (opening and splitting of the B-Sample into a B1- and B2-Sample, sealing of the B2-Sample and analysis of the B1-Sample).
14. Pursuant to the ISL, the presence of the Athlete is not a requirement for such first phase of the B-Sample analysis.
15. The IOC nevertheless decided, once again as a matter of principle, that, whenever this was practically possible, the Athlete would be offered the opportunity to attend the above described first phase of the B-sample procedure.
16. The remains of the A-Sample were subject to initial analysis. Such analysis resulted in a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding (“**PAAF**”) as it indicated the potential presence of two Prohibited Substances: dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (turinabol) and 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-17-one (metabolite of 1-testosterone, 1-androstenedione or 1-androstenediol).
17. On 18 May 2016, the Athlete through her NOC was informed of the PAAF and of the possibility to attend the opening and splitting of the B-Sample into a B1- and B2-Sample, the sealing of the B2-Sample and the analysis of the B1-Sample.
18. On 25 May 2016, the Athlete sent her completed PAAF Notification Appendix to the IOC through her NOC, in which she indicated that she would not attend the opening, splitting of the B-Sample, the sealing of the B2-Sample and the analysis of the B1-Sample.
19. On the same day, the IOC informed the Athlete, through her NOC, that the opening, splitting of the B-Sample, the sealing of the B2-Sample and the analysis of the B-Sample was scheduled to take place on 31 May 2016 at the Laboratory.
20. The opening and splitting of the B-Sample, the sealing of the B2-Sample occurred on 31 May 2016 at the Laboratory.
21. The Athlete did not attend the opening and splitting of the B-Sample and was not represented on this occasion.
22. As provided in the ISL, the opening and splitting was attended by an independent witness.
23. Mr Victor Berezov, Deputy Chief of the Russian Olympic Committee Legal Department attended on behalf of the NOC.

24. The analysis of the B1-Sample was then conducted over the following day.
25. The results of the B1-Sample analysis were reported on 2 June 2016. These results indicate the confirmed presence of the metabolites of two Prohibited Substances, namely dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (turinabol) and 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-17-one (metabolite of 1-testosterone, 1-androstenedione or 1-androstenediol).
26. Such results constitute an Adverse Analytical Findings. They were reported to the IOC in accordance with article 7.2.1 of the Rules.
27. Further to the verifications set forth in Art. 7.2.2 of the Rules and in application of Art. 7.2.3 of the Rules, the IOC President, Mr Thomas Bach, was informed of the existence of the AAF and the essential details available concerning the case.
28. Pursuant to Art. 7.2.4 of the Rules, the IOC President set up a Disciplinary Commission, consisting in this case of:
 - Mr Denis Oswald (Chairman, Switzerland), who is a member of the IOC Juridical Commission;
 - Mrs Gunilla Lindberg (Sweden)
 - Mr Ugur Erdener (Turkey)
29. On 3 June 2016, the IOC notified the Athlete through her NOC of the above-mentioned AAF and of the institution of disciplinary proceedings to be conducted by the Disciplinary Commission. The IOC also informed the Athlete of her right to request and attend the opening of the B2-Sample and its analysis, either in person and/or through a representative, which was initially scheduled to take place on 13 or 14 June 2016. The Athlete was finally informed of her right to request a copy of the laboratory documentation package.
30. On 14 June 2016, the IOC wrote to the Athlete through her NOC and noted that she had not replied to the correspondence dated 3 June 2016. She was requested to send her completed AAF Notification Appendix immediately. Due to the lack of reply, the IOC also informed the Athlete that the opening and analysis of the B2-Sample had been postponed and rescheduled to occur on 20, 21 or 22 June 2016 at the Laboratory.
31. On 16 June 2016, the Athlete through her NOC provided the IOC with her completed AAF Notification Appendix in which she indicated that she did not accept the Adverse Analytical Finding and requested the opening and analysis of the B2-Sample. She indicated she would not attend personally the process and that she would not be represented on this occasion. She also requested a copy of the laboratory documentation package. The Athlete finally wrote the following comment in her AAF Notification Appendix: "Can I monitor the process remotely online."
32. On 18 June 2016, the IOC informed the Athlete that the opening of the B2-Sample would take place on 22 June 2016 at the Laboratory followed by the analytical analysis of the sample over the following days. The Athlete was advised that the opening of the sample would be operated in the presence of an independent witness.
33. The opening of the B2-Sample occurred on 22 June 2016 in the presence of an independent witness. The analysis of the B2-Sample was conducted over the following days.

34. The results of the B2-Sample analysis were reported to the IOC on 24 June 2016. They confirmed the presence in the B2-Sample of the metabolites of two Prohibited Substances, namely dehydrochloromethyltestosterone (turinabol) and 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-17-one (metabolite of 1-testosterone, 1-androstenedione or 1-androstenediol).
35. On 28 June 2016, the IOC communicated to the Athlete the results of the B2-Sample analysis. The Athlete was also invited to indicate whether she accepted the Adverse Analytical Finding, whether she would attend the hearing of the Disciplinary Commission and/or she would submit a defence in writing. The Athlete was also informed of her right to request a copy of the laboratory documentation package.
36. On 1 July 2016, the IOC provided the Athlete, through her NOC, with a copy of the B1-Sample laboratory documentation package.
37. On 7 July 2016, the IOC provided the Athlete, through her NOC, with a copy of the B2-Sample laboratory documentation package.
38. On 13 July 2016, the IOC wrote to the Athlete, through her NOC, and noted that she had not responded to the correspondence dated 28 June 2016 neither directly to the IOC nor through her NOC. The IOC drew her attention to the fact that despite the lack of reply, she was duly notified through her NOC pursuant to Art. 7.3.3 of the Rules. The Athlete was also informed that the IOC had decided to proceed with the disciplinary proceedings.
39. In the same communication, the IOC informed the Athlete of her right to attend the hearing of the Disciplinary Commission, which was scheduled to be held on 22 July 2016, and/or to present of defence in writing by 20 July 2016. The Athlete was also provided with additional documentation related to her sample, in particular the handling of the sample in Beijing and its transfer to the WADA accredited laboratory in Lausanne.
40. On the same day, the IOC required the NOC to confirm that the Athlete had been informed of the correspondence dated 28 June 2016 and of the letter dated 13 July 2016. The NOC was also reminded that the notification through the NOC was deemed as notification to the Athlete pursuant to Art. 7.3.3 of the Rules. The NOC was finally invited to send a representative to the hearing and/or to submit written observations by 20 July 2016.
41. Also on the same day, the IOC invited the IF to send a representative to the hearing and/or to submit written observations by 20 July 2016.
42. On 15 July 2016, the IOC required once again the NOC to confirm that the Athlete had been notified, that the Athlete had been informed of the content of the letter dated 13 July 2016 and requested the NOC to send an additional email to the Athlete in the view of obtaining a written confirmation from the Athlete.
43. On 19 July 2016, the IOC wrote to the Athlete, through her NOC, and noted that she had not replied to the correspondences dated 13 July 2016 and 15 July 2016. The IOC invited her once again to the hearing scheduled to be held on 22 July 2016 and extended the deadline to submit a written defence until 21 July 2016.
44. Neither the Athlete, the NOC nor the IF replied.

II. APPLICABLE RULES

45. These proceedings are conducted in application of the Rules.

46. Art. 2.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

“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.”

47. Art. 2.2 of the Rules provides as follows:

“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.”

48. Art. 5.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

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

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

All Athletes participating at the Olympic Games shall be subject, during the Period of the Olympic Games, to Doping Control initiated by the IOC at any time or place, with No Advance Notice. Such Doping Control may include Testing for all Prohibited Substances and all Prohibited Methods referred to in the Prohibited List.

The IOC shall have the right to conduct or cause to conduct Doping Control during the Period of the Olympic Games, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of such cases.”

49. Art. 7.3.3 of the Rules provides as follows:

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

50. Art. 8.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

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

51. Art. 9.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

“An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with the Olympic Games may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s results obtained in the Olympic Games with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 9.1.1.”

52. Art. 9.1.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

“If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s results in the other Competition shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation”.

53. Art. 9.3 of the Rules provides as follows:

“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 Federation”.

54. Art. 10.1 of the Rules provides as follows:

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

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

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

55. Rule 39 of the IAAF Competition Rules 2008 provides as follows:

“Disqualification of Results

1. Where an Anti-Doping Rule violation occurs in connection with an in-competition test, the athlete shall be automatically disqualified from the event in question and from all subsequent events of the competition, with all resulting consequences for the athlete, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.

2. Where the athlete who commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation under Rule 39.1 is a member of a relay team, the relay team shall be automatically disqualified from the

event in question, with all resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money. If the athlete who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation competes for a relay team in a subsequent event in the competition, the relay team shall be disqualified from the subsequent event, with all the same resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.”

III. DISCUSSION

56. The presence of metabolites of two Prohibited Substances has been established in 2016 in the sample 1842407 that the Athlete provided on 19 August 2008, upon the occasion of the 2008 Olympic Games.
57. The substances detected in the Athlete's sample are exogenous anabolic steroids. They are listed in the WADA 2008 Prohibited List and in all subsequent lists.
58. The Disciplinary Commission is satisfied that the sample which has been re-analysed by the Laboratory is unequivocally linked to the Athlete and that no relevant departure from the WADA International Standards occurred.
59. Based on the above, the Disciplinary Commission finds that the Athlete has committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Art. 2.1 of the Rules consisting in the presence of a Prohibited Substance in her body.
60. In addition, the Disciplinary Commission finds that an anti-doping rule violation is also established if the circumstances are considered in the perspective of art. 2.2 of the Rules.
61. The Disciplinary Commission observes that the nature of the substances which were found in the Athlete's sample is consistent with intentional use of Prohibited Substances specifically ingested to deliberately improve performance. The fact that the metabolite of two doping substances, which are “classical” doping substances were found, supports this consideration.
62. In conclusion, the Disciplinary Commission finds that an anti-doping violation is established pursuant to both Art. 2.1 and Art. 2.2 of the Rules.
63. The consequences of an anti-doping rule violation under the Rules are limited to consequences in connection with the 2008 Olympic Games. They are set forth in Art. 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules and are the following.
64. In application of Art. 8.1, (results of the 400m event) and respectively 9.1 of the Rules (for all other results), all the results achieved by the Athlete during the 2008 Olympic Games shall be annulled.
65. In addition, and in application of Art. 10.1 of the Rules in connection with Art. 39.2 of the IAAF Competition Rules 2008 (last sentence), the results of the 4x400m Women relay achieved by the Russian Federation team shall also be annulled.
66. In application of Art. 9.3 of the Rules, the further management of the consequences of the anti-doping rule violations and in particular the imposition of sanctions over and above those related to the Olympic Games 2008 shall be conducted by the IAAF.

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CONSIDERING the above, pursuant to the Olympic Charter and, in particular, Rule 59.2.1 thereof, and pursuant to the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing in 2008 and, in particular, 2, 5.1, 7.3.3, 8, 9 and 10 thereof.

THE DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
DECIDES

- I. The Athlete, Tatyana FIROVA:
 - (i) is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in Beijing in 2008 (presence and/or use, of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an athlete's bodily specimen),
 - (ii) is disqualified from all the events in which she participated upon the occasion of the Olympic Games Beijing 2008, namely, the Women 400m and the Women 4x400m relay, and
 - (iii) has the medal, the medallist pin and the diplomas obtained in the Women 400m and the Women 4x400m relay withdrawn and is ordered to return the same.
- I. The Russian Federation Team is disqualified from the Women 4x400m relay. The corresponding medals and diplomas are withdrawn and shall be returned.
- II. The IAAF is requested to modify the results of the above-mentioned events accordingly and to consider any further action within its own competence.
- III. The Russian Olympic Committee shall ensure full implementation of this decision.
- IV. The Russian Olympic Committee shall notably secure the return to the IOC, as soon as possible, of the medals, the medallist pins and the diplomas awarded in connection with the Women 400m and in connection with the Women 4x100m relay to the Athlete and to the other team members of the Women 4x400m Russian Federation Team.
- V. This decision enters into force immediately.

Lausanne, 29 August 2016

In the name of the IOC Disciplinary Commission



Ugur Erdener



Denis Oswald, Chairman



Gunilla Lindberg