



**ANNUAL REPORT
2011**

Moscow 2012



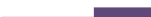
Contents

1. Introduction. Message from the Director General	3
2. <i>Report on RUSADA activities in 2011</i>	5
2.1. <i>RUSADA priorities and goals in 2011</i>	5
2.2. <i>ISO 9001 certification</i>	5
2.3. <i>Structure and work organization</i>	6
2.4. <i>Doping-controls</i>	7
2.4.1. Sample collection and transportation	7
2.4.2. Athlete's Biological Passport	8
2.4.4. Therapeutic Use Exemption	12
2.4.5. Education and PR	13
2.4.6. Information and Education	13
2.4.7. XXX Summer Olympic Games 2012 in London	14
2.4.8. XXII Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi	15
2.4.9. Communications	16
2.5. <i>Regional Cooperation</i>	17
2.6. <i>International Cooperation</i>	18
<i>RUSADA Contact Details</i>	32

[Appendix 1. Doping-controls](#)

[Appendix 2. Results Management](#)

[Appendix 3. TUE Committee](#)



1. Introduction. Message from the Director General



In 2011 two main components of an efficient national anti-doping system were formed, i.e. regulatory and legal framework and National Anti-Doping Programme.

In the end of 2010 the amendments to the Federal law on Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation came into force. In 2011 the government adopted the amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses and to the Labour Code of the Russian Federation. Owing to these modifications not only athletes but also coaches and doctors have become responsible for anti-doping rules violations. In 2011 Anti-Doping Rules of the Russian Federation came into force and are considered as a cornerstone of the national anti-doping system. RUSADA took an active part in the formation of the regulatory and legal framework.

In 2011 RUSADA collected samples in 57 regions of the Russian Federation and in 8 countries including Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Norway, Slovakia, Estonia, and Latvia.

In the year 2011 a three-year collaboration period between RUSADA, WADA and Anti-Doping Norway came to an end. It resulted in introducing a comprehensive anti-doping programme based on quality control and risk assessment, recognizing RUSADA entirely compliant with the WADA Code, and granting the ISO 9001:2008 certificate to RUSADA.

In the previous year RUSADA in cooperation with the Ministry of Sport of the Russian Federation launched the anti-doping programme associated with the Summer Olympic Games 2012 in London and Winter Olympics 2014 in Sochi. It consisted of vast information and education programme for different target groups and of training doping-control team for the OG Test Events and Winter Olympic Games in Sochi.

Approaches as well as public attitude towards doping in sport have considerably changed in the recent years. RUSADA played a substantial role in this process. Russian sport federations cooperate with RUSADA introducing mutual information and education programmes on anti-doping. Media materials on anti-doping issues have also become more mature and professional. Every RUSADA employee strives for our main objective – shaping a zero-tolerance public attitude to doping. Aspiration for this goal, proficiency and responsibility of our team are a guarantee for our progress and success in the fight against doping in sport.



Ramil Khabriev



2. Report on RUSADA activities in 2011

➔ 2.1. RUSADA priorities and goals in 2011

RUSADA priority activities in 2011 include:

- ✓ Implementing target testing strategies based on risk assessment in different kinds of sport;
- ✓ Quality control and ISO 9001: 2008 certification;
- ✓ Training DCOs for doping-controls at national and international sport events;
- ✓ Anti-doping activities at the OG Test Events in Sochi;
- ✓ Anti-doping activities associated with the summer Olympic Games 2012 in London;
- ✓ Regional development.

The main goals for RUSADA were accomplishing risk assessment-based Test Distribution Plan, further developing anti-doping information and education system and quality controlling, ensuring the work of the Disciplinary and TUE Committees.

➔ 2.2. ISO 9001 certification

The responsibility for anti-doping activities at the upcoming major sport events in Russia was imposed on RUSADA. Considering this fact, RUSADA took a strategic decision to obtain the ISO 9001:2008 certificate. To get through all the stages of the certification process RUSADA analyzed its linked activities and the management system. All the inputs and outputs of the internal and external processes were determined and the responsibility for internal and external communications was identified.



As a result the quality management system in accordance with the ISO 9001 standard was integrated to the organization and RUSADA was recognized as fully consistent with the standard in all the certification areas. The certificate was granted to RUSADA on December 29, 2011.

➔ 2.3. Structure and work organization

The adoption of the Federal Law and the changes in the RUSADA Foundation Board caused structural changes in the organization which were completed in 2011.

Planning and Sample Collection departments reviewed and redistributed their responsibilities to support quality controlling and to increase the volume of target testing. This decision allowed to extend the national registered testing pool and to evaluate the risk of anti-doping rules violations by teams. The amount of target out-of-competition testing in 2011 was three times as big as in 2010.

In 2011 RUSADA introduced a project approach to missions which favoured the work quality, interchangeability and responsibility of experts.

The DCO selection, training and assessment system was modified. Trainings, meetings, error analysis and DCO assessment helped to reduce to the minimum the number of unconformities to the doping-control procedures.

One of the priorities in 2011 was the involvement of local specialists in anti-doping activities in Russian regions. Regional RUSADA offices were set up in Kazan', Krasnodar and Sochi. RUSADA developed a regional DCO network. About 40 DCOs were selected, trained and involved in doping-control procedures in three regions (Kazan', Krasnodar and Kislovodsk). It allows to optimize sample collection costs and to use RUSADA staff more efficiently.

RUSADA launched a series of personnel trainings for the Universiade 2013 in Kazan and Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi. The organization elaborated training programmes, published educational materials and appointed employees responsible for DCO trainings and anti-doping support at the events in Kazan in 2013 and in Sochi in 2014.

The system of information and education changed as well having adopted an interactive approach. RUSADA translated and adapted some programmes and materials developed by other NADOS and WADA.

More detailed information on RUSADA activities in 2011 is presented in the report sections.

➔ 2.4. Doping-controls

2.4.1. Sample collection and transportation

In 2011 special attention was paid to the selection and training process of the personnel in the Russian regions. As a result, DCO groups were formed in Kazan, Krasnodar and Kislovodsk.

In 2011 Sample collection department managed to collect 20 862 samples in 57 regions of the Russian Federation and in 8 countries, including Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Norway, Slovakia, Estonia, and Latvia.

13 556 out of 20 000 samples were collected in summer Olympic sports which is a 3% decrease as compared to 2010 (14 334 samples). On the other hand, the amount of samples collected in winter Olympic sports grew by 5% as compared with 2010 (4 962 samples in 2011 vs. 4 057 samples in 2010). The major part of samples was collected in athletics, biathlon, rowing, cross-country skiing and swimming. Ratio changes in the collected samples are explained by the start of the anti-doping events associated with the Olympic Games in Sochi.



Samples collected in different kinds of sport in 2011 (the first five positions)

Athletics	4152
Biathlon	1442
Rowing	1359
Cross-country skiing	1327
Swimming	1072

The correlation of samples collected from men and women to samples collected from juniors was the same as in 2010, which is 55,6% to 44,4% respectively.

RUSADA collected 862 samples on behalf of IAAF, ISU, UCI, KHL, RBU, and others. This figure exceeds the result of 2010 (640 samples).

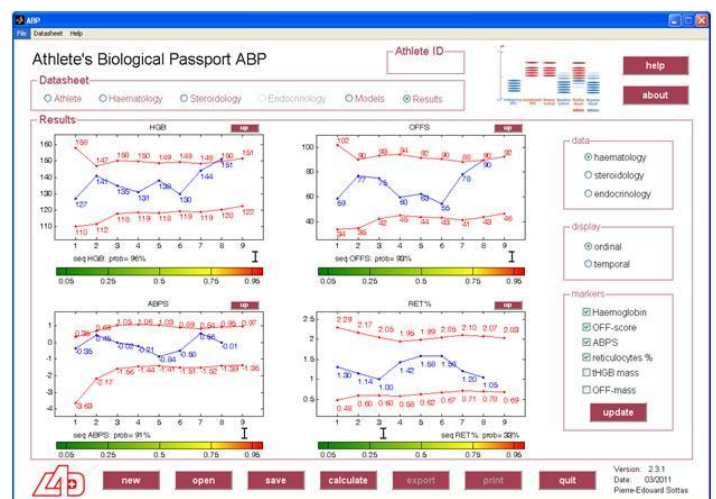
DCOs worked at more than 900 sport events including mutual projects with other NADOs, testing abroad and 48 international events. The total amount of samples collected within international events in 2011 was 563.

For more details, please, refer to [Appendix 1](#).

2.4.2. Athlete's Biological Passport

In 2011 RUSADA collected 3 000 blood samples within the ABP programme. All the samples were initially analyzed by the RUSADA expert. The analysis revealed athletes with blood profile deviations who require special attention. Their parameters were registered in the Athlete Biological Passport.

Athletes with blood profile deviations were selected for further follow-up and target testing. Target planning for 2011-2012 was made taking into account this information.



2.4.3. Results Management



In 2011 RUSADA revealed 108 anti-doping rules violations (91 in 2010, 89 in 2009) and 130 atypical results (189 in 2010, 178 in 2009) which equals 1,55% of the total amount of the collected samples (1,89% in 2010, 1,87% in 2010).

About 80% of anti-doping rules violations were committed in summer sports (16 sports). There is a substantial growth of positive testing in winter sports which is explained by the increased amount of samples collected in hockey. Moreover, positive tests were revealed with Paralympic athletes.

Below you will find a list of Federations where a substantial increase in anti-doping rules violations was revealed as compared to 2010:

- All-Russia Athletic Federation;
- Bodybuilding and Fitness Federation of Russia;
- Russian Cycling Federation;
- Russian Water Polo Federation;
- Russian Rowing Federation;



- Russian Powerlifting Federation;
- Russian Modern Pentathlon Federation;
- Russian Triathlon Federation;
- Russian Bandy Federation;
- Russian Ice Hockey Federation;
- Russian Paralympic Committee.

Below you will find a list of Federations where a substantial decrease in anti-doping rules violations was revealed as compared to 2010:

- Volleyball Federation of Russia;
- All-Russian Swimming Federation;
- All-Russian Sambo Federation;
- Russian Rhythmic Gymnastics Federation;
- Russian Judo Federation;
- Equestrian Federation of Russia;
- Russian Wrestling Federation;
- Cross-Country Skiing Federation of Russia;
- Russian Ski-Jumping & Nordic Combined Federation;
- Russian Committee of Deaf Sports.

The highest rate of anti-doping rules violations was fixed in the Russian Powerlifting Federation, All-Russia Athletics Federation, Russian Weightlifting Federation, Russian Ice Hockey Federation, and Russian Paralympic Committee.

Most anti-doping rules violations in 2011 were related to the presence of prohibited substances in athletes' samples. These substances were anabolic agents (S1) – 45%, diuretics (S5) – 20%, stimulants (S6) – 17% and cannabinoids (S8) – 11%. Due to the increased amount of positive tests for methylhexanamine it is for the first time when stimulants were placed third in the rating of the most “popular” prohibited substances.

In 2011 there were many reports of positive tests for anabolic steroids and stimulants attributed to special substances in the WADA Prohibited List. The



increase in positive tests for stimulants is provoked by the use of dietary supplements containing methylhexaneamine. The use of diuretics and other masking agents decreased and reached 20% (33% in 2010 and 25% in 2009).

Marihuana rating is still rather high.

In 2011 RUSADA identified substances previously not detected in the samples of Russian athletes:

- Anabolic agents: methyltestosterone, trenbolone, extradienone;
- Stimulants: methylhexaneamine attributed to the S6 (a) class of the WADA Prohibited List 2010. In 2011 it was moved to the S6 (b) class.

The use of oral turinabol and testosterone has increased considerably (for oral turinabol – 2 positive tests in 2010 and 23 positive tests in 2011; for testosterone – 3 positive tests in 2010 and 12 positive tests in 2011).

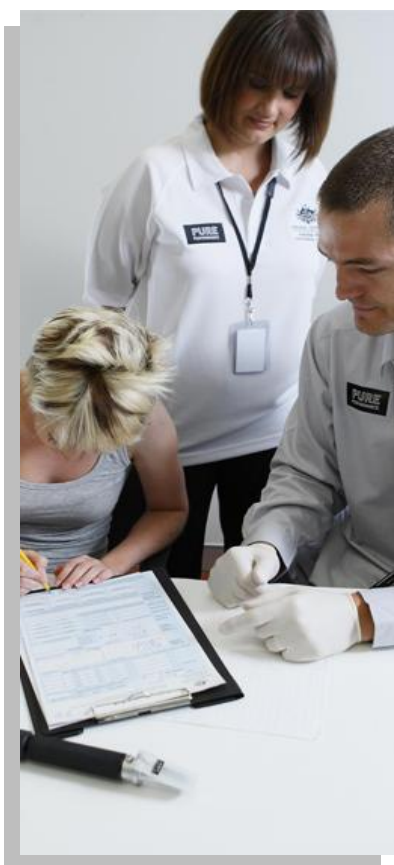
Most positive tests (90.7%) were collected during an in-competition period. About 40% of positive samples belong to juniors.

Availability rules violations during OOC period in 2011 for different sports

Sport	Missed tests or failures to provide accurate whereabouts information
Cross-country skiing	9
Skating	8
Swimming	7
Luge	3
Wrestling	4
Bobsleigh	3
Biathlon	1
Rowing	1
Nordic Combined	1
Ski Jumping	1
Triathlon	1
Taekwondo	1
Total	40

*For more details, please, refer to [Appendix 2](#).

2.4.4. Therapeutic Use Exemption



The amount of applications for TUE grew from 30 in 2010 to 43 in 2011. At the same time more applications were rejected in 2011 for the following reasons:

- ✓ Athletes apply for TUE for allowed substances and methods – in 2011 there were 5 times as many such applications as in 2010;
- ✓ Applications lack medical documentation – this year there were twice as many such applications as last year.

TUE applications

		2009	2010	2011
TUE granted		9	16	19
TUE rejected		10	14	24
	TUE is unreasonable	8	8	11
	Insufficient medical data	1	3	7
	Incorrect application form		2	
	Given to another ADO			1
	Medicine is not prohibited; no need for TUE	1	1	5
TOTAL		19	30	43

*More comprehensive information is available in [Appendix 3](#)

83% of athletes applied for three classes of prohibited substances: Glucocorticosteroids, beta2-agonists, diuretics.

2.4.5. Education and PR

The main goal of education is to create zero-tolerance to doping and to raise athletes' and personnel awareness of anti-doping issues. RUSADA focused the attention on the preparation to the Summer Olympic Games 2012 in London, Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi and 1st Winter Youth Olympic Games in Innsbruck.

2.4.6. Information and Education

The main goals for the Educational Department were the following:

- Updating educational programmes;
- Introducing new technologies, reporting forms and improving quality of education;
- Ensuring accessibility of educational programmes.

RUSADA elaborated a number of framework presentations on the most urgent anti-doping issues: "WADA Prohibited List and TUE", "Anti-Doping Rules Violations and Sanctions", "Dietary Supplements in Sports", "Athlete's Rights and Obligations. Sanctions for Anti-Doping Rules Violations", "Whereabouts Information. ADAMS".

RUSADA created a special anti-doping programme for the students of sport schools and institutions.

In 2011 RUSADA integrated questionnaires to evaluate the quality of educational seminars and to find out athletes' wishes and preferences.

A number of presentations were created special for doctors taking into account their competence, professional features and sphere of responsibility: "Prohibited List 2011/2012", "Therapeutic Use Exemption", "Doping-control procedures", "Athlete Biological Passport".

RUSADA made educational seminars available via video, Skype or Webinars. Online seminars could become a convenient and cost-efficient tool to educate athletes who are difficult to access personally (who train abroad or in remote regions of Russia).

In 2011 RUSADA carried out 103 educational seminars. 57 educational events were organized for summer sports federations and 46 seminars for winter sports federation.

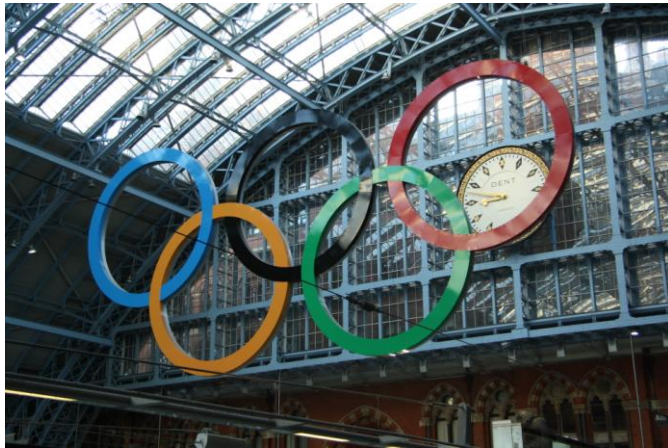
In total 32 sports federations took part in RUSADA seminars:

Sport	Number of seminars	Number of participants
Basketball	6	93
Box	4	191
Cycling	2	63
Volleyball	3	87
Canoe sprint	3	199
Canoe slalom	2	75
Rowing	1	29
Judo	1	13
Athletics	6	281
Table tennis	1	9
Swimming	1	48
Trampoline	1	30
Synchronised swimming	1	21
Artistic Gymnastics	1	9
Shooting	2	98
Weightlifting	3	147
Football	1	29
Mini Football	1	25
Powerlifting	1	36
Cross country skiing	6	123
Snowboard	2	19
Figure Skating	1	18
Speed Skating	1	17
Curling	1	42
Freestyle Skiing	2	43
Ice Hockey	1	23
Nordic Combined	1	12
Ski Jumping	1	14
Biathlon	1	21
Alpine Skiing	2	28
Skeleton	1	12
Luge	4	126

*The table doesn't include the participants of Outreach and joint seminars for different sport federations.

2.4.7. XXX Summer Olympic Games 2012 in London

RUSADA worked out a plan of Pre-Olympic educational activities in 2011-2012.



In 2011 37 seminars for Olympic candidates were held. 305 participants were present. 75 people were taught how to work in ADAMS.

Every athlete will get the following set of Anti-Doping Literature before leaving for the

Olympic Games:

- ✓ Prohibited List 2012;
- ✓ International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption;
- ✓ Athlete Pocket Memo;
- ✓ Pocket Prohibited List 2012 in English and in Russian;
- ✓ «Beware of doping!» booklet;
- ✓ Anti-Doping Rules of the Russian Federation;
- ✓ Doping-Control Memo;
- ✓ Athlete Rights and Obligations;
- ✓ Anti-doping educational materials recorded on a CD;
- ✓ IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the London 2012 Olympic Games.

2.4.8. XXII Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi

RUSADA held first educational seminars to prepare DCOs for the work at the Winter Olympic Games 2014 in Sochi.

RUSADA worked out the plan of Pre-Olympic educational events for 2011-2014 and the plan of literature distribution to athletes and their personnel who are going to take part in the Olympic Games 2014.



30 seminars for candidates to participate in Winter Olympics 2014 were held in 2011. 248 participants were present. 28 athletes took part in the ADAMS practical seminar.

15 seminars for Sochi Olympics candidates were planned for 2012.

The total number of participants equals 2 625.



2.4.9. Communications

In 2011 RUSADA communications strategy was aimed at changing public attitude to anti-doping organizations and anti-doping rules violations through raising public awareness of doping in sports, anti-doping rules and programmes.

RUSADA interacted with mass media providing experts' comments and interviews on the urgent anti-doping issues. RUSADA initiated a series of publications devoted to the Athlete Biological Passport.

In December 2011 the design and structure of the RUSADA web-site were changed in order to improve its functionality and usability.

In 2011 217 press-releases on RUSADA activities were published on the

RUSADA official web-site (compared to 157 in 2010).

Visitors to RUSADA website www.rusada.ru in the year 2011 equaled 80 850 users (compared to 30 093 visitors in 2010).

In 2011 there were 1,021 references to

RUSADA made by mass media (compared to 1 016 in the year 2010).





Press	84
Online	917
Radio	3
TV	17
Total	1021

There were 550 doctor's comments in the Online Consulting section web-published (compared to 490 answers in 2010).

In October 2011 RUSADA registered its official accounts on Facebook and Twitter.

Three press conferences were held:

- «Russia – Country of Sports»;
- All-Russia scientific and practical conference “Doping in sports: risks, deterrence, prevention”;
- Press-conference “Fighting doping internationally: results and perspectives”.

Proactive media communications favoured the establishment of good relationships with the media. The pool of loyal journalists was formed. This helped to manage to a certain degree the information flow and to attract the attention of the audience to the most important anti-doping issues.

Social media create an informal communication platform which helps RUSADA to get in contact with the target audience, be open and available. It is also an efficient tool to stay aware of the activity of other anti-doping organizations.

➔ 2.5. Regional Cooperation

One of the priorities for RUSADA in 2011 was cooperation with the Russian Federation regional authorities responsible for physical culture and sports and with the representatives of sport organizations.

RUSADA worked on the following projects in 2011:

- RUSADA regional development;
- Cooperation agreements on anti-doping activities with Russian regional authorities, sport and medical organizations;
- Human research for the position of RUSADA regional representative;
- Recruiting and training Blood Collection Officers, Doping-Control officers and chaperones;
- Cooperation in terms of anti-doping activities with sports federations and unions of the Russian Federation.

On 24-25 November 2011 regional representatives took part in RUSADA educational seminars and workshops in Moscow.

In 2011 RUSADA signed agreements with the Federal Service on Surveillance in Healthcare, Krasnodar regional department of the Federal Drug Control Service, Krasnodar Department for Physical culture and Sport. RUSADA signed contracts with the Krasnodar city hospital #2, Kislovodsk central city hospital, Sochi city hospital #6.

2.6. International Cooperation

RUSADA signed 17 agreements with anti-doping organizations, which let the organizations to collaborate on doping-controls in 2011. Being partners with IAAF, IBU, FILA, FISA, FITA, RUSADA developed its relations with other anti-doping organizations and started to cooperate with the Canadian Center for Ethics in Sport (CCES), ICF, ITU, FIG, FIB, FIDE, FIVB, IRB, SportAccord. In the end of the year the agreement with WADA was signed.

New ADAMS 3.0 interface and user manual were translated into Russian. Official papers and laws adopted in 2011 in the Russian Federation were translated into English to make them familiar to the international community and stockholders.

In 2011 RUSADA developed cooperation with foreign anti-doping organizations. In June 2011 the All-Russia scientific and practical conference “Doping in Sports: risks, deterrence, prevention” was held. Representatives from

Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Latvia and Serbia took part in the event.

One of RUSADA strategic partners in 2011 was Anti-Doping Norway (ADN). The ADN-RUSADA collaboration was marked by a series of special projects. Russian and Norwegian experts got the opportunity to work in the partner-organization as a



trainee, to take part in the joint educational seminars for athletes and DCOs and to share experience with foreign colleagues. RUSADA and ADN carried out two educational events in Kirkenes and Murmansk for young athletes within the Barents Project. Norwegian and Russian DCOs took part in a joint mission explaining the rules of doping-control procedures to cadets and juniors. Outreach was carried out as well.

In December 2011 RUSADA presented its Anti-Doping Programme which embraced all major RUSADA activities. The document got a positive review from WADA and IOC.





3. RUSADA Priorities for 2012

2012 is the year of the Olympic Games 2012 in London and of the final preparation stage to the Winter Olympics 2014 in Sochi. In the following years Russia is going to host other major sport events, such as Universiade in Kazan, World Championship in Athletics in Moscow and others.

RUSADA priority activities for 2012 include:

- Doping-controls and education before Summer Olympic Games 2012 in London;
- Implementation of Athlete Biological Passports;
- Increasing variety of educational tools;
- Regional and international development;
- Anti-Doping Programme for OG Test Events in Sochi;
- Educating doping-control personnel for Sochi Organizing Committee.



Samples Collected by Types of Tests and Types of Sports

<i>Sport</i>	<i>IC</i>	<i>OOB</i>	<i>OOB+EPO</i>	<i>IC+EPO</i>	<i>Blood HGH</i>	<i>Blood Screening</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>ABP blood</i>	<i>ABP steroids</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rowing	175	67	211	91	101	134		328	252	1359
Alpinism	4									4
Basketball		120								120
Biathlon	258	224	109	130	48	94		359	220	1442
Bobsleigh	36	91								127
Bodybuilding		20								20
Boxing	151	133								284
Cycling-BMX	47		4							51
Cycling-MTB	58			15	5			23		101
Cycling-Track	146	61	62	68	17	38		74	51	517
Cycling-Road	151	16	6	32	7			91	67	370
Water Polo	41	94	74		10					219
Water Skiing	9									9
Volleyball	48	99								147
Wrestling	305	240								545
Handball	4	112								116
Kettlebell Sport	28									28
Alpine Skiing	47	59								106
Canoe	162	46	45	47	42	87		164	76	669
Canoe Slalom	42	7								49
Greco-Roman Wrestling	104	123								227
Judo	258	196								454
Curling	4	4								8
Equestrian Sport	17	30					200			247
Speed Skating	228	98	124	62	94	113		179	164	1062
Athletics	960	365	241	334	76	377		1144	655	4152
Nordic Combined	45	5								50
Cross-Country Skiing	421	184	120	91	28	30		270	183	1327
Mini Football	23	16								39
Powerlifting	16	296								312
Swimming	250	127	134	92	33	117		188	131	1072
Diving	6	52								58
Trampoline	6	8								14
Ski Jumping	15	17								32
Shooting	354	32								386
Rugby	4	21								25
Sambo	27	100								127
Luge	9	67						18	18	112
Climbing	36	24								60
Snowboarding	10	53								63
Modern Pentathlon	67	32	10							109
Deaf Sport	109	55	94	10						268
Athletes with Physical Disabilities	72	125	26					143	45	411
Blind Sport	43	75	20							138
Acrobatic Gymnastics	5									5
Artistic Gymnastics	40	164			29	10				243
Skeet Shooting	142	14								156
Archery	12									12
Tennis		8								8
Triathlon	91	12	10	3				19	19	154
Taekwondo	36	26								62
Weightlifting	400	331			10				119	860
Universal Fighting Arts	4									4
Fencing	58	127								185
Figure Skating	67	1								68
Freestyle	2	90								92
Football	395	198								593
Ice Hockey	351	112	10							473
Field Hockey	6									6
Bandy	12	20								32
Rhythmic Gymnastics	8	3								11
Total	6425	4600	1300	975	500	1000	200	3000	2000	20000

Samples collected by Olympic and Non-Olympic Sports in 2011

Summer

Sports	Amount	%
Rowing	1359	10,03%
Basketball	120	0,89%
Boxing	284	2,10%
Cycling-BMX	51	0,38%
Cycling-MTB	101	0,75%
Cycling-Track	517	3,81%
Cycling-Road	370	2,73%
Water Polo	219	1,62%
Volleyball	147	1,08%
Wrestling	545	4,02%
Handball	116	0,86%
Canoe	669	4,94%
Canoe Slalom	49	0,36%
Greco-Roman Wrestling	227	1,67%
Judo	454	3,35%
Equestrian Sport	247	1,82%
Athletics	4152	30,63%
Swimming	1072	7,91%
Diving	58	0,43%
Trampoline	14	0,10%
Shooting	386	2,85%
Modern Pentathlon	109	0,80%
Artistic Gymnastics	243	1,79%
Skeet Shooting	156	1,15%
Archery	12	0,09%
Tennis	8	0,06%
Triathlon	154	1,14%
Taekwondo	62	0,46%
Weightlifting	860	6,34%
Fencing	185	1,36%
Football	593	4,37%
Field Hockey	6	0,04%
Rhythmic Gymnastics	11	0,08%
Total	13556	

Winter

Sports	Amount	%
Biathlon	1442	29,06%
Bobsleigh	127	2,56%
Alpine Skiing	106	2,14%
Curling	8	0,16%
Speed Skating	1062	21,40%
Nordic Combined	50	1,01%
Cross-Country Skiing	1327	26,74%
Ski Jumping	32	0,64%
Luge	112	2,26%
Snowboard	63	1,27%
Figure Skating	68	1,37%
Freestyle	92	1,85%
Ice Hockey	473	9,53%
Total	4962	

Non-Olympic

Sports	Amount	%
Alpinism	4	0,55%
Bodybuilding	20	2,76%
Water Skiing	9	1,24%
Kettlebell Sport	28	3,87%
Mini Football	39	5,39%
Powerlifting	312	43,09%
Rugby	25	3,45%
Sambo	127	17,54%
Rock Climbing	60	8,29%
Acrobatic Gymnastics	5	0,69%
Blind Sport (Powerlifting)	59	8,15%
Universal Fighting Arts	4	0,55%
Bandy	32	4,42%
Total	724	

Paralympic

Sports	Amount	%
Summer Sports		
Cycling	25	5,10%
Athletics	240	48,98%
Powerlifting	57	11,63%
Swimming	57	11,63%
Total	379	
Winter Sports		
Alpine Skiing	16	3,27%
Cross-Country Skiing, Biathlon	95	19,39%
Total	111	
TOTAL	490	100%

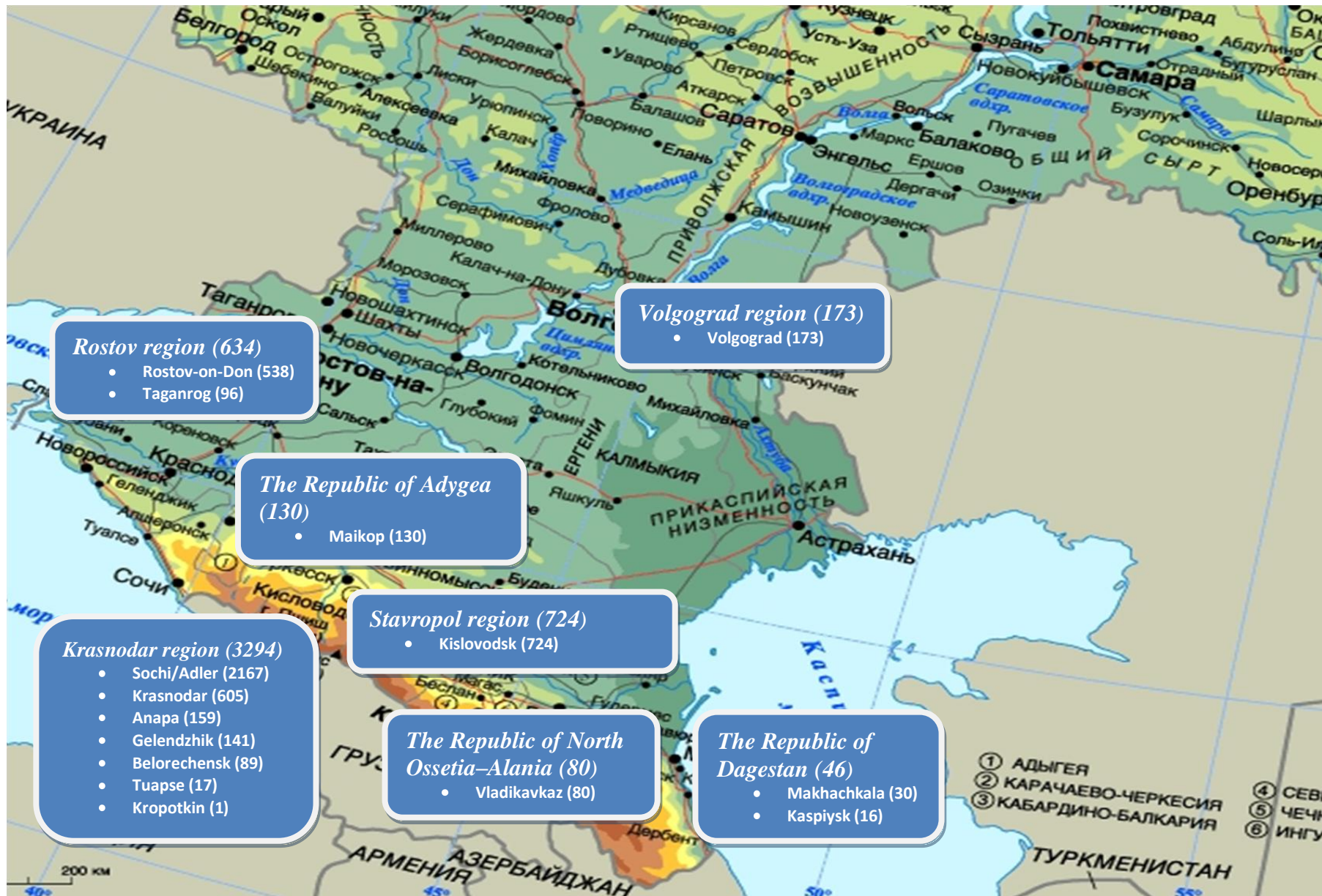
Deaf Sport

Sports	Amount	%
Summer Sports		
Wrestling	10	3,73%
Greco-Roman Wrestling	10	3,73%
Athletics	67	25,00%
Swimming	104	38,81%
Shooting	16	5,97%
Total	207	
Winter Sports		
Alpine Skiing	5	1,87%
Curling	4	1,49%
Cross-Country Skiing	15	5,60%
Snowboarding	9	3,36%
Ice Hockey	28	10,45%
Total	61	
TOTAL	268	100%

Samples Collected by Age of Athletes

Вид спорта	Мужчины, женщины		Юниоры, юниорки, юноши, девушки		Всего
Rowing	821	60,4%	538	39,6%	1359
Alpinism	4	100,0%			4
Basketball	30	25,0%	90	75,0%	120
Biathlon	724	50,2%	718	49,8%	1442
Bobsleigh	50	39,4%	77	60,6%	127
Bodybuilding	14	70,0%	6	30,0%	20
Boxing	124	43,7%	160	56,3%	284
Cycling-BMX	618	59,5%	421	40,5%	1039
Cycling-MTB	125	57,1%	94	42,9%	219
Cycling-Track	9	100,0%			9
Cycling-Road	77	52,4%	70	47,6%	147
Water Polo	213	39,1%	332	60,9%	545
Water Skiing	21	18,1%	95	81,9%	116
Volleyball	28	100,0%			28
Wrestling	74	69,8%	32	30,2%	106
Handball	329	49,2%	340	50,8%	669
Kettlebell Sport	37	75,5%	12	24,5%	49
Alpine Skiing	77	33,9%	150	66,1%	227
Canoe	187	41,2%	267	58,8%	454
Canoe Slalom	4	50,0%	4	50,0%	8
Greco-Roman Wrestling	37	78,7%	10	21,3%	47
Judo	683	64,3%	379	35,7%	1062
Curling	2508	60,4%	1644	39,6%	4152
Equestrian Sport	15	30,0%	35	70,0%	50
Speed Skating	504	38,0%	823	62,0%	1327
Athletics	39	100,0%			39
Nordic Combined	166	53,2%	146	46,8%	312
Cross-Country Skiing	710	66,2%	362	33,8%	1072
Mini Football	42	72,4%	16	27,6%	58
Powerlifting	14	100,0%			14
Swimming	27	84,4%	5	15,6%	32
Diving	178	46,1%	208	53,9%	386
Trampoline	17	68,0%	8	32,0%	25
Ski Jumping	40	31,5%	87	68,5%	127
Shooting	83	74,1%	29	25,9%	112
Rugby	36	60,0%	24	40,0%	60
Sambo	34	54,0%	29	46,0%	63
Luge	34	31,2%	75	68,8%	109
Climbing	204	76,1%	64	23,9%	268
Snowboarding	382	92,9%	29	7,1%	411
Modern Pentathlon	123	89,1%	15	10,9%	138
Deaf Sport	5	100,0%			5
Athletes with Physical Disabilities	147	60,5%	96	39,5%	243
Blind Sport	101	64,7%	55	35,3%	156
Acrobatic Gymnastics	12	100,0%			12
Artistic Gymnastics	8	100,0%			8
Skeet Shooting	109	70,8%	45	29,2%	154
Archery	21	33,9%	41	66,1%	62
Tennis	281	32,7%	579	67,3%	860
Triathlon	4	100,0%		0,0%	4
Taekwondo	133	71,9%	52	28,1%	185
Weightlifting	48	70,6%	20	29,4%	68
Universal Fighting Arts	47	51,1%	45	48,9%	92
Fencing	362	61,0%	231	39,0%	593
Figure Skating	252	53,3%	221	46,7%	473
Freestyle	6	46,2%	7	53,8%	13
Football	25	100,0%			25
Ice Hockey	11	100,0%			11
Total	11014	55,63%	8786	44,37%	19800

Samples Collected by Russian Cities and Regions



Anti-Doping Rules Violations in 2011 by Sports Federations

Federations	Anti-Doping Rules Violations in 2011	Samples Collected
Russian Field Hockey Federation	3	6
Bodybuilding and Fitness Federation of Russia	6	20
Russian Powerlifting Federation	17	312
Paralympic Committee	10	361
Russian Ice Hockey Federation	11	473
Russian Weightlifting Federation	14	741
Russian Triathlon Federation	2	116
Russian Taekwondo Union	1	62
Federation of Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined of Russia	1	82
All Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation	4	342
Modern Pentathlon Federation of Russia	1	109
Water Polo Federation of Russia	2	219
Russian Cycling Federation	5	695
All-Russia Athletic Federation	14	1976
Russian Boxing Federation	2	284
Russian Wrestling Federation	5	772
Russian Rowing Federation	3	645
Russian Judo Federation	2	454
Cross Country Ski Federation of Russia	3	844
Russian Football Union	1	593
Russian Skating Union	1	606
Total	108	

1TUE

1 case was handed over to the International Federation.



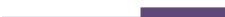
Prohibited Substances Detected in 2011

Class	Substance	Number of Athletes	%
S1	Anabolic Agents	51	46,36%
S5	Diuretics and other Masking Agents	23	20,18%
S6	Stimulants	19	16,67%
S8	Cannabinoids	13	11,40%
S4	Hormone and Metabolic Modulators	2	1,75%
S9	Glucocorticosteroids	2	1,75%
Total		110	

S1 Anabolic Agents	Amount	Total	%
oral turinabol	23	75	55,15%
testosterone	12		
methandienone	9		
stanozolol	7		
nandrolone	5		
metenolone	3		
Clenbuterol	2		
Mesterolone	2		
Methyltestosterone	2		
oxandrolone	2		
trenbolone	2		
drostanolone	2		
norandrosterone	1		
noretiocholanolone	1		
Oxymetholone	1		
estradienedione	1		
S5 Diuretics and other Masking Agents			
furosemide	15	24	17,65%
acetazolamide	3		
hydrochlorothiazide	2		
canrenone	2		
indapamide	1		
triamterene	1		
S8 Cannabinoids			
marijuana	14	14	10,29%
S66 Specific Stimulants			
Methylhexanamine	9	13	9,56%
sibutramine	2		
Tuaminoheptane	1		
Etamivan	1		
S6a Non-Specified Stimulants			
carphedon	6	7	5,15%
Bromantan	1		
S4 Hormone and Metabolic Modulators			
Tamoxifen	2	2	1,47%
S9 Glucocorticosteroids			
dexamethasone	1	1	0,74%
Total		136	100%



Not Detected in 2011:
S2 Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and Related Substances
S3 Beta 2-agonists
S7 Narcotics
P1 Alcohol
P2 Beta-Blockers
M1, M2, M3 Prohibited Methods



Prohibited Substances by Sports

Sports	Substance Class	Cases	Total
Rowing	S5	3	3
Bodybuilding and Fitness	S1	4	11
	S4	1	
	S5	4	
	S6b	2	
Boxing	S5	1	2
	S6b	1	
Cycling	S1	2	5
	S5	2	
	S6b	1	
Water Polo	S5	1	2
	S8	1	
Canoe	S1	2	5
	S6a	1	
	S6b	2	
Judo	S5	2	2
Speed Skating	S8	1	1
Athletics	S1	7	14
	S5	2	
	S6a	2	
	S6b	1	
	S9	1	
	Other Violations	1	
Cross-Country Skiing	S1	1	3
	S6a	2	
Nordic Combined	S6b	1	1
Powerlifting	S1	15	17
	S4	1	
	S5	1	
Modern Pentathlon	S8	1	1
Wrestling	S1	1	5
	S5	3	
	S6b	1	
Triathlon	S1	1	2
	S6a	1	
Taekwondo	S5	1	1
Weightlifting	S1	11	14
	Other Violations	3	
Football	S8	1	1

Field Hockey	S8	3	3
Ice Hockey	S5	1	11
	S6a	1	
	S6b	4	
	S8	5	

Paralympic Committee

Powerlifting (Athletes with Physical Disabilities)	S1	3	4
	S5	1	
Powerlifting (Blind Sports)	S1	3	4
	S5	1	
Athletics (Blind Sports)	S1	1	3
	S8	2	

TUE Applications in 2011

Sports	Number of Applications	Approved	Rejected	Not needed
Ice Hockey	12	6 (glucocorticosteroids, B2-agonists, narcotoc)	2 (B2-agonists)	4 (B2-agonists)
Athletics	3	1 (glucocorticosteroid, adrenaline)	2 (B2-agonist)	
Artistic Gymnastics	3		3 (diuretic, glucocorticosteroids)	
Biathlon	2	1 (diuretic)		1 (B2-agonist)
Boxing	2	2 (B2-agonist, insuline)		
Cross-Country Skiing	2	1 (glucocorticosteroid)	1 (diuretic)	
Paralympic Fencing	2		2 (glucocorticosteroid)	
Football	2		1 (glucocorticosteroid)	1 (calcitonin)
Short-track	2	1 (диуретик, glucocorticosteroid)		1 (glucocorticosteroid intravenously)
Volleyball	1	1 (glucocorticosteroid)		
Greco-Roman Wrestling	1	1 (diuretic)		
Curling	1	1 (narcotic)		
Mini Football	1		1 (glucocorticosteroid)	
Powerlifting	1		1 (diuretic)	
Shooting	1	1 (glucocorticosteroid, diuretic)		
Luge	1		1 (diuretic)	
Sleigh-Hockey	1	1 (insuline)		
Softball	1		1 (glucocorticosteroid)	
Swimming	1		1 (B2-agonist)	
Skeet Shooting	1	1 (hormone)		
Weightlifting	1		1 (narcotic)	
Figure Skating	1	1 (diuretic)		



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