

ANNUAL REPORT 2014 Russian Anti-Doping Agency «RUSADA»



Dear Colleagues!

We are pleased to present a report on the operational efficiency of the Russian Anti-Doping Agency "RUSADA" in 2014. Every year of the relatively short history of the Agency, established in 2008 in the lead-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Beijing, was marked by a landmark event and provided inspiration for further development. Throughout this period RUSADA's image grew to be that of an efficient anti-doping organization, we achieved a strong position in the system of doping prevention and deterrence in Russia, and were proud to be highly praised by our colleagues in the international anti-doping community.

The previous year was not an exception and could boast the first ever in Russia Winter Olympic Games, hosted by the city of Sochi. RUSADA provided professional training for the volunteers who made part of the anti-doping team of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. In addition, more than 50 members of RUSADA staff were recruited by the SOCHI 2014 Organizing Committee to support the clean competitions of the Games. It was also RUSADA's responsibility to organize testing of those athletes participating in the Games who were residing outside the Olympic Village.

Prevention of the anti-doping rules violation has always been identified by the Agency as a high priority policy. The previous year witnessed an extensive awareness-raising and education program. Among other things, RUSADA presented the Russian translation of the 2015 editions of the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards. The National Anti-Doping Rules of the Russian Federation were reviewed and brought into line with the new rules and regulations established by WADA.

In 2014 the amount of samples collected exceeded the number of 14 800, while our testing program was marked by a significant increase in the scope of target tests. The start of the year also witnessed a thoroughly reviewed RUSADA National Registered Testing Pool.

Substantial progress was made in investigation of cases of the anti-doping rules violation, including cases with the athletes' support personnel involved. We did advance in implementing the ABP program.

The Federal Law on Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation and the National Anti-Doping Rules of the Russian Federation constitute the legal basis

for RUSADA's daily activities. In 2014 the Agency successfully passed a recertification audit and confirmed its compliance with the ISO 9001:2008 international quality management standard.

Thinking of the tasks accomplished, we anticipate more work on prevention and deterrence of doping ahead, and we rely on support and cooperation of the sports community.



Yours faithfully,
Ramil Khabriev
RUSADA Director General

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ANNUAL REPORT 2014 OF RUSSIAN ANTI-DOPING AGENCY «RUSADA»

1 RUSADA main challenges in 2014

- Testing of athletes participating in the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2014 in Sochi.
- Organization and implementation of athletes testing in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and other WADA documents.
- Development of Test Distribution Plan. Increase of target testing.
- Revision of the criteria for inclusion in the National Registered Testing Pool, and review of the current NRTP.
- Planning and holding the educational activities according to the risks in different sports and the particularity of target audience.
- Preparation of informational materials.
- Participation in the implementation of anti-doping program of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi.
- Cooperation with international anti-doping organizations.
- Participation in doping-control during the major sport events in Russian Federation.
- Preparation of a new version of All-Russian anti-doping rules, developed in accordance with the new World Anti-Doping Code 2015 and revision of the internal documents in connection with the new Code.
- Results management and organization of the functioning of Disciplinary Anti-Doping and Therapeutic Use Exemptions Committees.
- Developing of investigations of anti-doping rules violations and related circumstances.

2 RUSADA participation in doping-control during Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

During the preparation for the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games 2014 in Sochi 100 DCO and 200 chaperones were trained by RUSADA staff. Within the contract with ANO «Sochi 2014» Organizing Committee» RUSADA also provided 18 Doping-control station Managers and 32 Doping-control Officers.

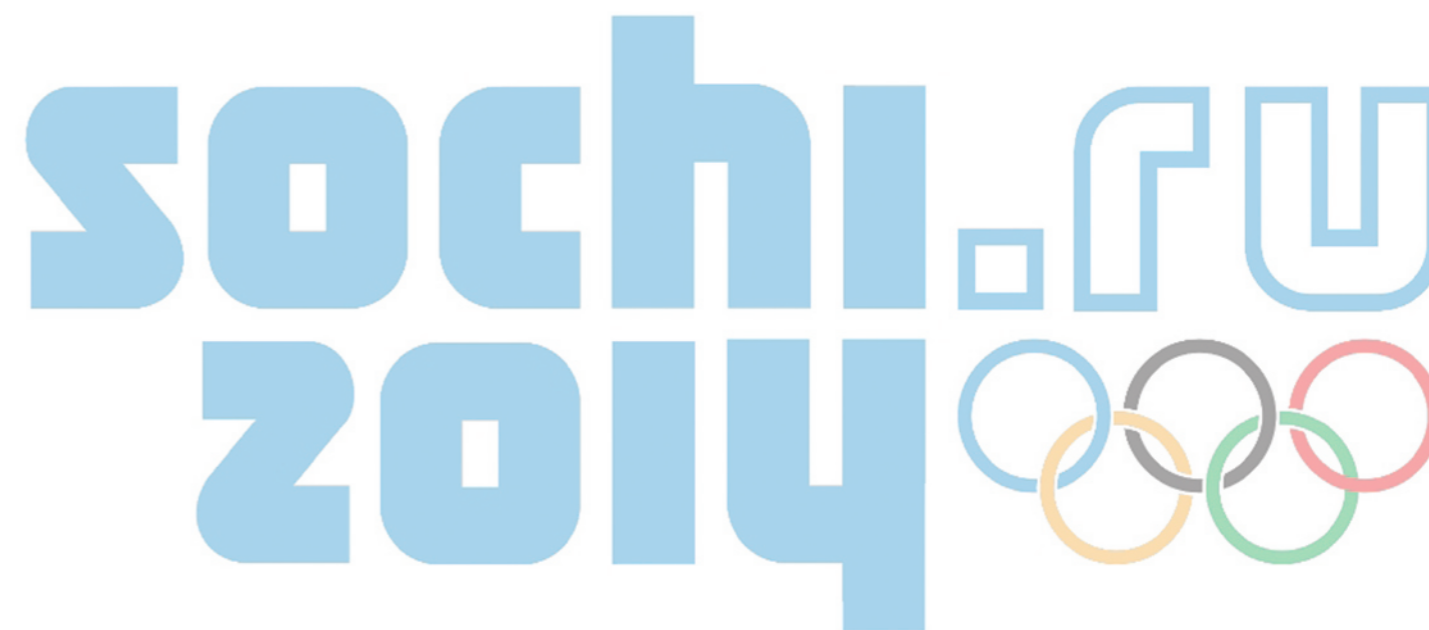
During Paralympic games RUSADA specialists participated in the organization of Target Testing Program and in functioning of the ANO «Sochi 2014» Organizing Committee» anti-doping working group.

As part of WADA delegation the specialist of RUSADA took part in the holding the education program Outreach for the participants of the Games.

The main WADA and IOC documents, the procedure of application for TUEs, IOC rule 'No needle', Declaration on an injection, Application for TUE to IOC were translated. These documents were placed in a specially created section on RUSADA website addressed to Olympic and Paralympic games in Sochi with comments of the specialists on filling the documents with the examples.

During the Olympic and Paralympic Games the specialists of RUSADA consulted the doctors and athletes regarding the medications and the procedure of filing the requests for TUE for 24 hours. Together with WADA Russian language was implemented to the Application «WADA 2014 Prohibited List» for iPhone и iPod Touch.

According to the IOC requirements the investigation on a possible violation of the rules regarding the availability of the athletes for out-of-competitions testing (missed tests and filing failures) for the candidates for participation in Olympic Games were finished before the beginning of the Games.



3 Doping-control

3.1. Planning, collection and transporting of the samples

The main tasks during testing in 2014 were:

- Developing of the Test distribution Plan (TDP). Developing of the effective plan and it's realization both during competition and out of competitions periods.
- Testing of not less than 2500 athletes-members of Russian national teams.
- Testing of the athletes — participants of the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2014 in Sochi.

- Review of the criteria of including the athletes into the National Registered Testing Pool (NRTP) and review of the existing NRTP.
- Increasing of the volume of the targeted testing
- Organization and holding of testing of the athletes according to the International standard for testing and other regulating WADA documents.

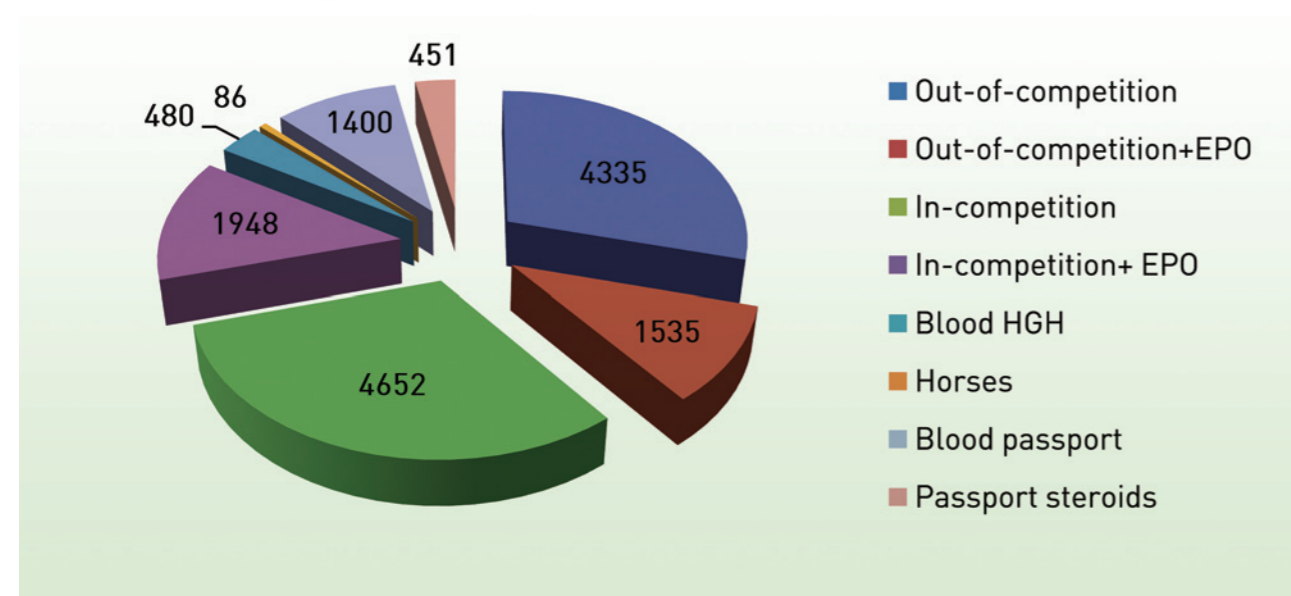
Testing planning

In the beginning of 2014 the test distribution plan by kinds of sport and types of analysis was developed and approved.

Table 1. Allocation of the samples by the types of analysis

Types of samples	Number
Out-of-competition	4335
Out-of-competition+EPO	1535
In-competition	4652
In-competition+ EPO	1948
Blood HGH	480
Horses	86
Blood passport	1400
Passport steroids	451
Total	14887

Diagram 1. Allocation of the samples by the types of analysis



The statistics of the total number of the collected samples from 2009 to 2014 and the statistics of the collected samples by the types of analysis, kinds of sports and type of sport events are introduced in Appendix 1. (see Appendix 1 (Diagrams 1-5, Tables 1-2)).

The priority was given to the testing of the athletes-members of the sports Russian national teams and athletes-participants of Olympic and Paralympic games in Sochi (I quarter 2014). As in the previous year one of the priority was testing of young athletes. According to the requirements of the new International standard on testing and investigations a general Pool of the athletes who RUSADA plans to test has been made, and also the National Registered testing pool has been reviewed. The risk assessment system has been reviewed. Thus, based on the new risk assessment system and considering the aspects of the main WADA documents (including TDS-SA) the TDP for 2015 conforming with WADA requirements has been prepared.

The created base of the Athlete Biological Passports and intellectual testing allows to make analysis of the conducted work and to make amendments while planning the targeted testing in real time mode. The created working group deals with the issues concerning analysis of the results of testing and planning.

During the realization of TDP in 2014 14 887 samples were collected in 58 regions of Russia and abroad: in Austria, Armenia, Abkhazia, Italy, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Finland, Switzerland, Estonia and the Republic of Belarus. The samples were collected mainly in the 10 subjects of the Russian Federation: Moscow and Moscow region, Krasnodar region, the Republic of Tatarstan, Stavropol region, Leningrad region, Tyumen region, Tula region, Chelyabinsk region, the Republic of Udmurtia and the Republic of Mordovia. This is due to the fact that these regions have a large amount of sport facilities and competition venues as well as the fact that in some regions certain sports are highly developed (for example, in the Republic of Mordovia — athletics, in Tula region — cycling, in Krasnodar region — athletics and canoe sprint, in Tyumen region — biathlon and cross country).

Table 2. Samples distribution by regions and cities of Russia in 2014 (the first ten regions)

Region	Quantity
Moscow and Moscow region	6 408
Krasnodar region	1 931
The Republic of Tatarstan	743
Stavropol region	557
Leningrad region	526
Tyumen region	402
Tula region	312
Chelyabinsk region	284
The Republic of Udmurtia	262
The Republic of Mordovia	254

Due to the large number of samples planned in 2014 the whole range of sport events held in the Russian Federation was covered and special attention was paid to the high-risk sports.

From the total number of 14 887 samples collected in 2014, 9 971 samples (67%) were collected from the athletes of summer Olympic sports and

3 417 samples (23%) from the athletes of winter Olympic sports. Most of the samples were collected in such sports as athletics, swimming, rowing, skating, biathlon, canoeing, wrestling, cross country, sport of athletes with disabilities and hockey. RUSADA conducted more than 500 tests among the athletes with disabilities and most of these athletes participated in Paralympics.

Table 3. Samples distribution by sports in 2014 (the first ten sports)

Sport	Quantity
Athletes	1 998
Swimming	1 238
Rowing	876
Skating	765
Biathlon	758
Canoeing	739
Wrestling	651
Cross country	615
Sport with disabilities	533
Hockey	505

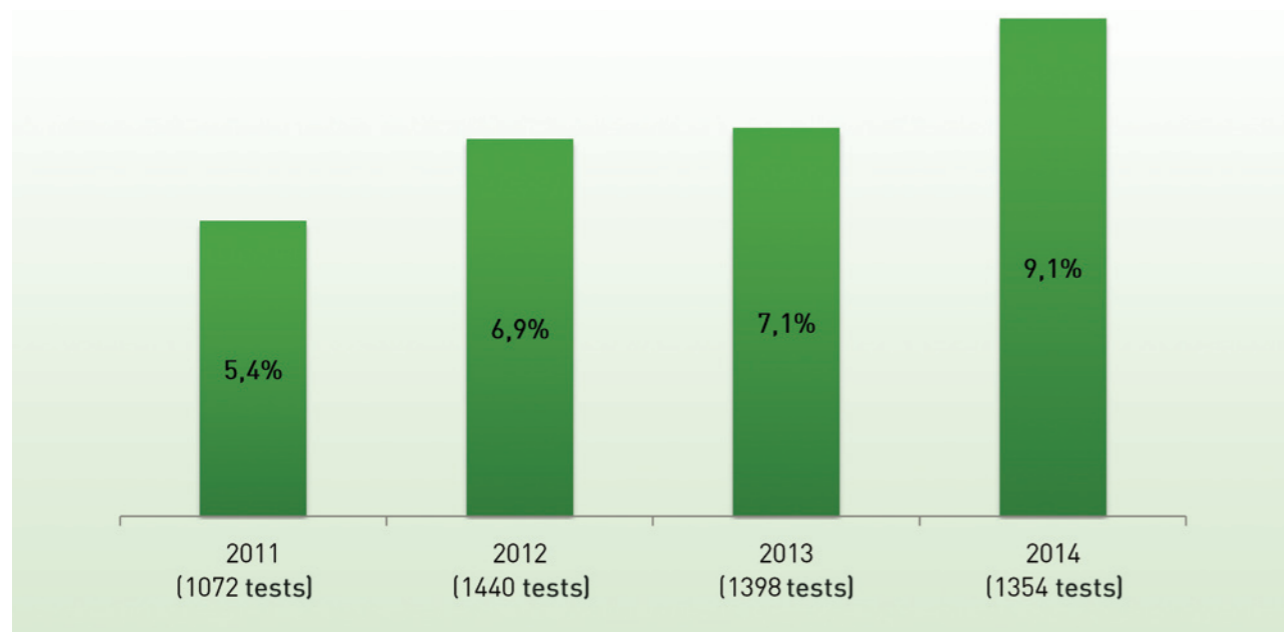
In anticipation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games special attention was given to the winter Olympic and Paralympic kinds of sports. All athletes participated in the Olympic and Paralympic Games were tested.

7920 samples (53%) of which were collected as out-of-competition testing (testing during training sessions or target testing) and 6 967 samples (47%) were collected during the competitions.

In 2014 special attention was given to target testing of the athletes (9% of the total number of samples were collected during target testing).

At the same time, increased percentage of target testing led to the need of the doping control officer's (DCO's) state extension. Regarding this need, four primary trainings for DCO were conducted and 14 new officers were hired.

Figure 2. Percentage of target testing of the total number of samples collected in 2011-2014



During the task of testing athletes of the Russian Federation national teams in 2014, 2755 athletes were tested [all these athletes were members of the RF national teams in Olympic sports].

1 851 samples (12.4%) were collected within Test program "Athlete Biological Passport" among 14 887.

Table 4. Number of samples distribution by testing type and comparison with previous years

Out-of-competition	In-competition	Total number
2014		
7920	6967	14887
53%	47%	
2013		
10740	8074	18814
57%	43%	
2012		
12272	8603	20875
59%	41%	
2011		
12108	7892	20000
61%	40%	

Table 5. Distribution of samples by athletes' age

Age category	Amount	%
2014		
Men, women	9305	62%
Juniors, boys, girls	5582	38%
Total	14887	100%
2013		
Men, women	11100	59%
Juniors, boys, girls	7714	41%
Total	18814	100%
2012		
Men, women	13152	63%
Juniors, boys, girls	7723	37%
Total	20875	100%
2011		
Men, women	11214	56%
Juniors, boys, girls	8786	44%
Total	20000	100%

Testing of young athletes

Testing of young athletes is one of the main directions of RUSADA activities.

During the year, juniors were tested at 350 sporting events, about 140 — competitions and 210 — training sessions and target testing.

Table 6. Distribution of samples by types of sport among youth and juniors

Competitive control	Out-of-Competition control
Athletics	Rowing
406	227
Canoeing	Football
232	213
Weightlifting	Athletics
211	210
Wrestling	Bobsleigh (skeleton)
196	203
Cycling track	Biathlon
188	197
Biathlon	Wrestling
179	161
Rowing	Hockey
162	160
Swimming	Swimming
146	143
Shooting	Skating
139	128
Cycling road	Powerlifting
129	127
Cross-country skiing	Judo
96	111
Judo	Boxing
92	106
Kettlebell lifting	Cross-country skiing
68	102
Cycling mountain bike	Canoeing
52	83
Boxing	Weightlifting
50	76
Powerlifting	Basketball
39	73
Horse riding	Handball
32	70
Blind sport	Volleyball
32	66

Table 6. Distribution of samples by types of sport among youth and juniors

Competitive control		Out-of-Competition control	
Taekwondo	32	Water polo	57
Cycling BMX	30	Freestyle skiing	38
Triathlon	30	Snowboard	36
Hockey	28	Cycling BMX	30
Deaf sport	20	Cycling track	28
Free calisthenics	19	Taekwondo	28
Arm wrestling	18	Fencing	28
Skating	18	Shooting	27
Sport of people with lesions of the musculoskeletal system	15	Deaf sport	25
Whitewater	12	Ski jumping	22
Nordic combined	12	Modern pentathlon	17
Diving	12	Sledding	15
Bobsleigh (skeleton)	8	Figure skating	13
		Synchronous swimming	12
Total	2703	Trampoline	11
		Diving	10
		Nordic combined	8
		Yachting	7
		Mountain skiing	5
		Triathlon	4
		Artistic gymnastic	2
		Total	2879

The main task for RUSADA in 2015 is to increase control in youth and children sport, which requires an increase in volumes and expansion of geography of testing. The current volume of testing can cover the main all-Russian championship and major international competitions among these age groups. But for the effective prevention and eradication of doping problems in youth sport, the testing at important regional and observation competitions where young athletes have a good chance to prove themselves and reach a new level is required.

RUSADA's work at the international competitions in 2014

In 2014 the staff of RUSADA conducted testing on major international competitions in Russia, including such events as the World Championships in fencing, rowing and canoeing, judo and hockey. In addition, RUSADA conducted testing on 46 international sports events where 763 samples were se-

lected. RUSADA experts participated in international missions in the framework of experience exchange with foreign colleagues from Antidoping Norway. Work at major international competitions, was welcomed by representatives of the international federations and observers. Also in the framework of international cooperation were conducted 116 targeted tests required by international federations, 226 samples were collected in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and the customers' requirements.

Table 7. The amount of samples taken within ABP

Sport	Blood Passport	Steroidal Passport	Total
Biathlon	76	41	117
Bobsleigh (skeleton)		35	35
Cycling track	30		30
Cycling road	82		82
Canoeing	68		68
Rowing	189	35	224
Skating	176	52	228
Athletics	332	101	433
Nordic combined	9		9
Cross-country skiing	183	8	191
Swimming	208	161	369
Sport of people with lesions of the musculoskeletal system	11		11
Triathlon	36		36
Weightlifting		18	18
Total	1 400	451	1 851

RUSADA National Registered Testing Pool

In 2014 RUSADA has resumed an active work on formation and revision of the National Registered Testing Pool (NRPT). There were significantly expanded

lists of candidates for inclusion in the NRPT. Thus, were identified 320 athletes in 12 sports. In 2014, 2015 samples were collected from NRPT athletes, an average of 5,6 sample per athlete.

Table 8. The amount of samples collected from National Registered Testing Pool's athletes

Sport	Amount of samples	Repetition testing factor
Swimming	384	8,9
Skating	389	8,8
Cross-country skiing	194	7,5
Biathlon	261	7,5
Rowing	148	6,2
Bobsleigh (skeleton)	39	5,6
Nordic combined	16	5,3
Canoeing	166	5,2
Cycling	180	3,9
Athletics	199	3,6
Triathlon	11	2,2
Wrestling	28	2,2
Total	2015	average 5,6

3.2 Educational programs

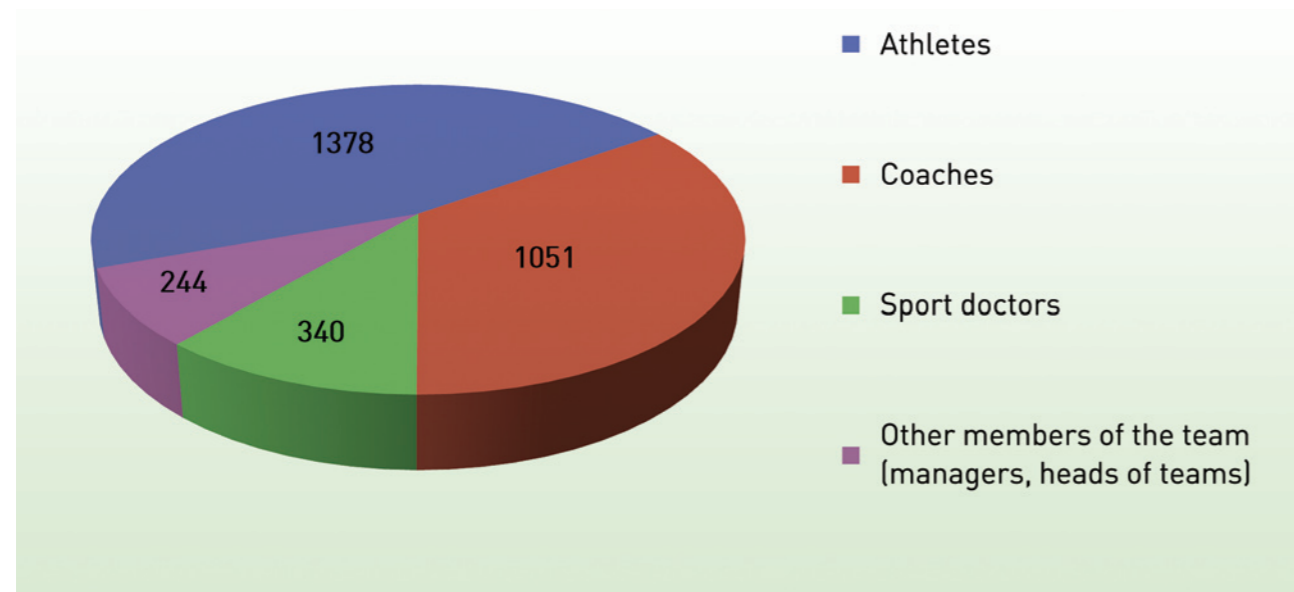
Informational and educational activities — an integral part of effective system of fight against doping in sport. A main objective of their carrying out — increase of level of awareness of athletes, coaches, sports doctors and other representatives of the sports public in the questions connected with of anti-doping rules violations.

The main directions on realization of RUSADA educational programs:

- carrying out educational activities (seminars, conferences, quizzes)
- preparing and distribution of information materials (printing editions and materials in mass media)
- development and deployment of interactive anti-doping programs.

Main target audiences: athletes, coaches, sports doctors, managers and chiefs of teams, sports journalists.

Diagram 3. Participants of educational events.



Carrying out of educational activities

During the year RUSADA conducted 92 educational events. Total number of participants attended: 3031 people. From them:

- Athletes — 1378 people
- Athlete's support personnel — 1635 people

To be specific:

- Doctors — 340 people
- Coaches — 1051 people
- Other representatives of federation — 244 people

Participants of educational activities are brought in electronic base.

For representatives of summer sports 37 seminars were conducted, for winter sports — 18 seminars, for Paralympics sports — 9 seminars, for non-Olympic sports- 4 seminars. Topics of seminars: "Types of anti-doping rules violations and responsibilities for such violations", "Doping control procedure: athlete rights and responsibilities", "Providing of whereabouts information. The ADAMS system". During seminars the changes in WADA Code, International standard for testing and investigations, WADA Prohibited List, which came into force on January 1, 2015 were discussed. Seminars were conducted as face to face seminars and the form of webinars.

In 2014 12 special seminars for sport doctors on the following topics: "WADA Prohibited list" and "Therapeutic use of prohibited substances and methods" were conducted.

In June of 2014 RUSADA with Russian public organization "League of health of the Nation" organized the 4th All-Russian scientific Conference with international participation "Doping in sport: risks, counteraction and prevention". There were 150 participants in the conference (representatives of Ministry of Sports of the Russian Federation, directors and specialists of fitness and sports organizations, athletes, coaches, sport doctors and other representatives of sport community). The guests of the conference were Olympic champions Svetlana Zhurova and Olga Brusnikina. The main subject of the conference was revised versions of the documents like World Anti-Doping Code, International standard for

testing and investigations, and WADA Prohibited list. The program of the conference included performances of representatives of National anti-doping organization of countries like Kazakhstan, Armenia, Belarus, and a representative of the Council of Regional Anti-Doping Organization of Eastern Europe. Following the results of the Conference the Collection of materials was published.

During the year RUSADA specialists performed in the following conferences:

- All-Russian Conference for the coaches of the Russian Cycling Federation,
- The Conference of the Russian Canoe Federation,
- The Conference of Russian Football Union,
- All Russian scientific Conference "Actual issues of preparation of sports reserve",
- The Science Conference "Medical support of high performance sport".

On November 13, 2014 RUSADA specialists with representatives of Department of youth and sport of the Sevastopol held the anti-doping Conference in the Sevastopol. The conference was attended by headmasters of sport schools, directors of regional sports federations, coaches, specialists, and athletes. Total number of participants was 200 people. Also throughout the year were held educational



events for the representatives of sport institutions of the following regions: Kaluzhskaya area, Rostovskaya area, and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region.

During the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi RUSADA specialist took part in the WADA's interactive edu-

cational quiz for the athletes and their support personnel.

Also during the year the specialist of the educational programs department took part in the meetings of the Monitoring Group of the Council of Europe.

Table 9. Distribution of educational activities

Sports	Number of events	Sports	Number of events
Basketball	1	Luge	1
Biathlon	1	Nordic combined and ski jumping	1
Bobsleigh	2	Rhythmic Gymnastics	1
Boxing	1	Rowing	2
Bullet shooting	2	Skating	2
Canoe sprint	2	Ski Racing	2
Cycling	3	Skiing	1
Diving	1	Snowboarding	2
Fencing	1	Swimming	5
Football	1	Synchronized swimming	1
Freestyle	1	Track and field	5
Golf	1	Trampoline	2
Greco-Roman wrestling	1	Water polo	1
Gymnastics	1	Weightlifting	3
Handball	1	Women's wrestling	1
Hockey	5	Paralympics sports	9
Judo	1	Non-Olympic sports	4
Other events:			
Seminars for the sport doctors (for the specialists of the Federal Medical-Biological Agency)	12		
Workshops for the representatives from sport federations responsible for anti-doping during Games in Sochi	2		
All-Russian scientific Conference with international participation "Doping in sport: risks, counteraction and prevention"	1		
All-Russian Conference for the coaches of the Russian Cycling Federation	1		
Seminar for coaches of Kaluga region	1		
Seminar for coaches of Rostov region	1		
Seminar for coaches of Sevastopol	1		
Seminar for coaches of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region	1		
The Conference of the Russian Canoe Federation	1		
The Conference of Russian Football Union	1		
The science Conference "Medical support of high performance sport"	1		
All Russian scientific Conference "Actual issues of preparation of sports reserve"	1		
Total:	92		

Educational materials

There were developed new and upgraded previously created presentations that formed the basis for seminars

Topics for presentation:

1. "Russian anti-doping agency RUSADA".
2. "Types of anti-doping rules violations and responsibilities for such violations".
3. "Doping-control procedure. Athlete rights and responsibilities".
4. "Therapeutic use of prohibited substances and methods".
5. "Providing whereabouts information on. The ADAMS system".
6. "World anti-doping Code 2015".
7. "Obligations of athlete's support personnel, the sanctions for violating of anti-doping rules".

During 2014 2900 copies of educational materials were prepared and spread for athletes and athlete's support personnel.

The kit for athletes included the following materials:

- Brochure «Pocket Guide for the athlete»
- Pocket version of WADA Prohibited list 2014
- Booklet "Cannabinoids"
- WADA booklet "Dangers of doping"
- Brochure «Providing whereabouts information. The ADAMS system»
- Folder
- The kit for athlete's support personnel included the following materials:
- Pocket version of WADA Prohibited list 2014
- Booklet WADA Prohibited List 2014"



- «Therapeutic use of prohibited substances and methods»
- «All-Russian Anti-Doping Rules»
- ADAMS brochure for athlete's support personnel
- Brochure «Guide for the athlete's support personnel»
- Folder

- Also there were published the following education materials:
- RUSADA booklet about the agency
- Poster about anti-doping ("WADA Prohibited list 2015", "Doping-control procedure. Athlete rights and responsibilities", "Types of anti-doping rules violations. Sanctions")

Due to the fact that since the January 1, 2015 updated version of documents on anti-doping issues came into force, the following materials were published:

- "World anti-doping Code 2015"
- "WADA Prohibited list 2015"
- "International standard for testing and investigations"
- "International standard for TUE".

In 2014 there was created an electronic database of subscribers (athletes and their support personnel) and a periodic anti-doping newsletter was created.

The information was spread on RUSADA website and in Facebook. During the year the website was visited by about 70,000 visitors. For the athlete, who are included into the testing pool, was created video instruction for providing information on whereabouts, which also can be found on the website.

In 2014 on the RUSADA website the "Check your knowledge" section started functioning. This section presents tests, that help to check knowledge level of athlete and theirs support personnel.

In 2014 the Application "WADA Prohibited list 2014" for iPhone and iPod Touch, with which person can check if the substance or a method is prohibited, was created.

So in 2014 the educational events for representative of all the risk sports were conducted. Most of the total numbers of participants were coaches and sport doctors. The necessity of conducting educational events for the specific audience was explained by the general changes in World anti-doping Code about obligation of athlete's supporting personnel. The information about changes in the primary documents was provided during the events, and also on the agency's website, social media and via email. In the beginning of 2014 final events about anti-doping software of Russian team, which was going to the Olympic and Paralympics games in Sochi were held. All the athlete of the national team listened at least once the information about anti-doping and they got educational material about the subject.

3.3 Results Management and Investigation

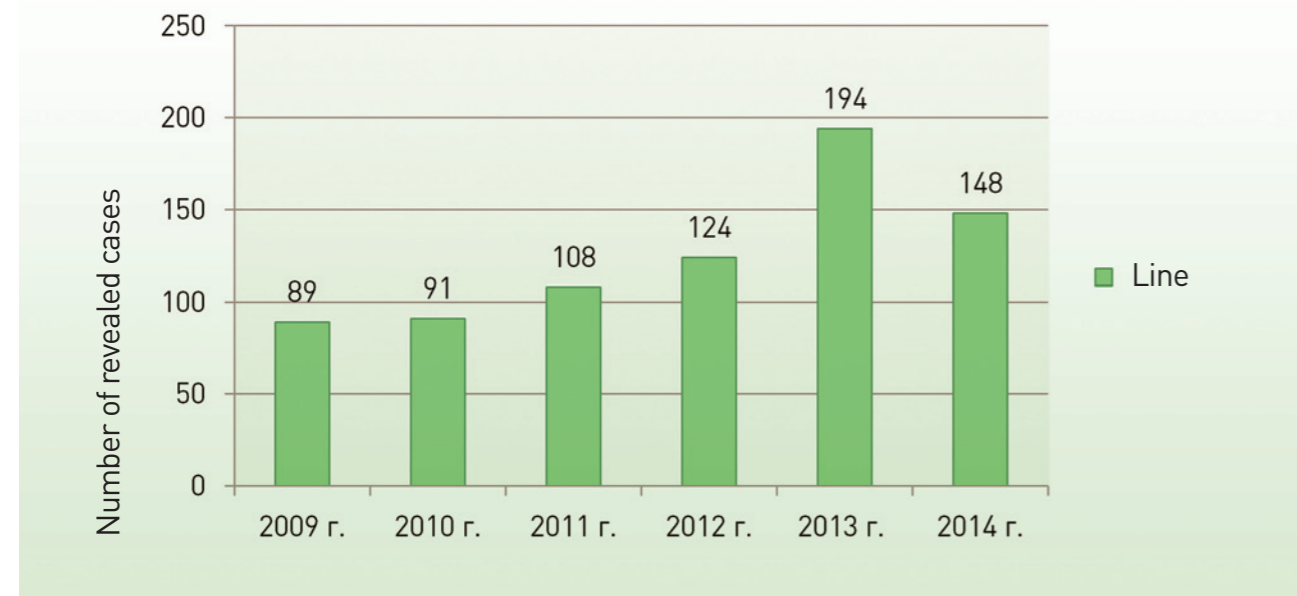
A reduction of the number of revealed violations was achieved in 2014, but the overall percentage of the revealed violations increased over the last year (See Table 10. and Figure 4.). This is due to the fact that fewer numbers of Samples were collected in 2014 in the view of Olympic games and Paralympic games in Sochi, but these numbers of Samples had been distributed across the type of sport based on the assessments of the risk on the using of Prohibited substances and (or) Prohibited methods in each type of sport.

Summer Olympic sports account for approximately 49 % of the anti-doping rules violation 82 % in 2012

Table 10. The comparison of the number of the anti-doping rules violations and atypical findings by years

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adverse Analytical Findings	89	91	108	124	194	148
Atypical Findings	178	189	130	187	322	556
A percentage of the total number of collected samples	1,87	1,89	1,55	1,92	2,23	4,42

Figure 4. The comparison of the total number of the anti-doping rules violation by years



and 56 % in 2013), winter Olympic sports — approximately 8 % (5,6%). The percentage of revealed anti-doping rules violation for summer Olympic sports has decreased in comparison with the previous year. The rise of the percentage of anti-doping rules violation for winter Olympic sports may be linked to a target testing of candidates to the Russian national team before Olympic games in Sochi.

The positive Samples were collected from Paralympic athletes — 2,7%. The number of anti-doping rules violation for non-Olympic sports has been slightly increased, percentage of which is 40,5%, this is explained by the raise of testing in these sports.

Additionally, 10 cases were brought against athlete support personnel (trainers and doctors), who were found guilty for assistance to athletes in anti-doping rules violation and possession of the prohibited methods.

The comparison by years, federations and numbers of violations is shown in Annex 2 (See Annex 2 Table 1).

The largest number of the anti-doping rules violation was recorded on All-Russian Athletics Federation (the number of revealed violations increased by 2 times) and All-Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation (See Table 11).

Table 11. Federations with the biggest number of revealed anti-doping rules violation in 2014

Federations	2011	2012	2013	2014
All-Russian Athletics Federation	14	16	22	41
Russian Weightlifting Federation	14	22	23	19
Russian power lifting Federation	17	24	25	19
All-Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation	4	0	5	8
Russian Wrestling Federation	5	1	16	7

The absolute figures for the anti-doping rules violation dynamic by federations are shown below. (See Table 11 and Table 12):

Table 12. Federations in Olympic sports, where the number of anti-doping rules violation has significantly increased competitive to 2013

Federation	2012	2013	2014
All-Russian Athletics Federation	16	22	41
All-Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation	0	5	8
Russian Cross Country Skiing Federation	0	1	4
Russian Boxing Federation	0	1	3
Russian Bobsleigh Federation	0	0	2

The percentage of revealed anti-doping rules violation in the track and field sport to the total quantity of collected samples remain the same as the previous years (approximately 2%), what is significantly less than in Russian Weightlifting Federation (4,87%) and Russian Powerlifting Federation (7,14%) (See Annex2 Table2).

The steep rise in the anti-doping rules violation cases in The Russian Cross Country Skiing Federation related to the fact that it has continued to substitute and use trimetazidine (S6b Stimulants), which was previously granted safe to use and often used in this sport.

Table 13. Federations in Olympic sports, where the number of anti-doping rules violation has significantly reduced competitive to 2013

Federation	2012	2013	2014
Russian Wrestling Federation	1	16	7
Russian Cycling Federation	9	20	5
The Russian Swimming Federation	5	7	2

Most of the anti-doping rules violation in 2014 was found by presence of anabolic agents (S1) — 58%, stimulants (S6) — 15,5%, diuretics (S5) — 12,8% in the athletes` samples (see Table 14 and Figure 5).

Anabolic agents occur in the speed and power sports (powerlifting, weightlifting, armsport, track and field), stimulants — in particularly all type of sport (pankration, cycling, skiing, track and field, wrestling, kayak/canoe), diuretics occur in sports with weight categories.

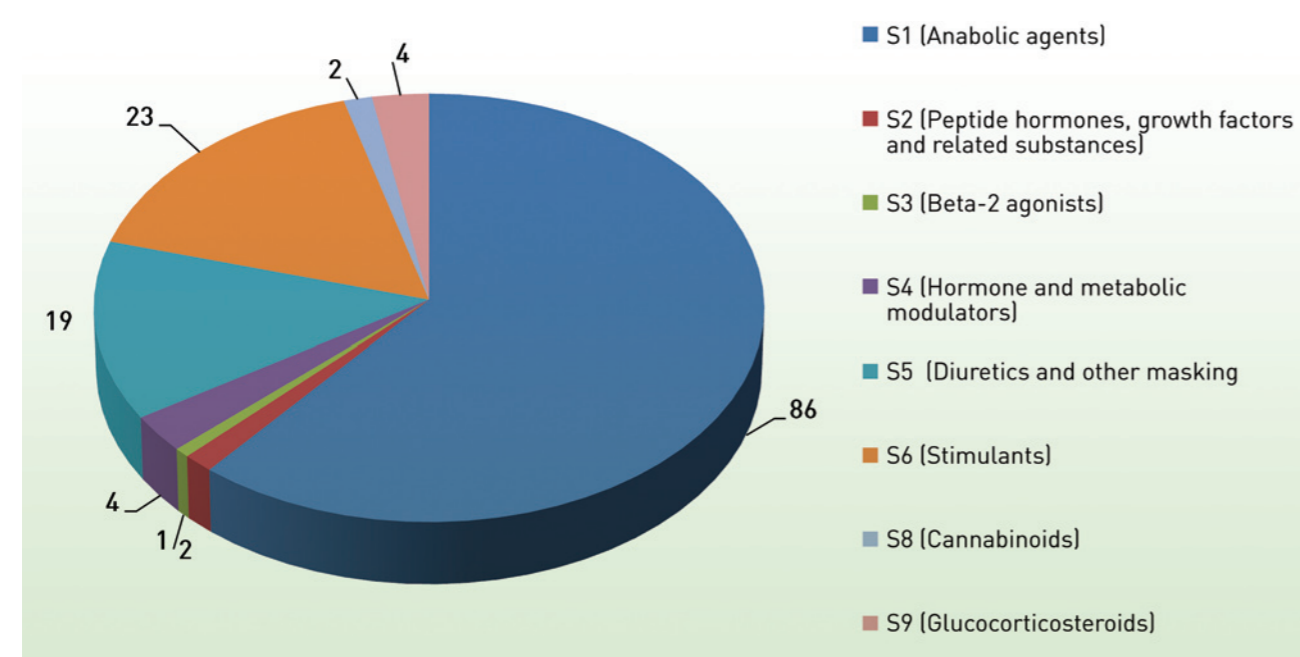
The rise of using anabolic agents continues to increase in 2014, in particular oralturinabol (See Annex 2

Table 3). However, furosemide use became two times less competitive to 2013 (from 9,3% in 2013 to 4,7 in 2014), what is related to the number of anti-doping reducing in wrestling and sambo (See Annex 2 Table 4). Moreover, the number of the using cannabinoids, beta-2 agonists and stimulators has decreased. WADA considerably increased permitted threshold of marihuana in the middle of 2013, resulting in anti-doping rules violation reduction related to cannabinoids. The stimulators using has reduced due to adoption of effective program for athletes` awareness regarding the danger of using food supplements (mostly masking agents such as geranium, geranium oil, geranium extract etc. and their synthetic analog — methylhexanamine).

Table 14. The number and percentage to the total quantity of revealed anti-doping rules violation

Substances	The number of substances in 2013	% 2013	The number of substances in 2014	% 2014
S1 (Anabolic agents)	92	47,42	86	58,1
S2 (Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances)	5	2,55	2	1,35
S3 (Beta-2 agonists)	6	3,06	1	0,6
S4 (Hormone and metabolic modulators)	4	2,04	4	2,7
S5 (Diuretics and other masking agents)	34	17,35	19	12,83
S6 (Stimulants)	40	20,41	23	15,54
S8 (Cannabinoids)	9	4,59	2	1,35
S9 (Glucocorticosteroids)	4	2,04	4	2,7

Figure 5. The number of revealed substances in 2014



The number of non-analytical violations has increased (from 8 in 2013 to 10 in 2014) such as refusing or failing to submit to sample collection; tampering or attempted tampering; possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods. Also in 2014 8 cases regarding to Athlete Biological Passport findings have been resolved (all in track and field).

3.4. Therapeutic use exemptions (TUE)

Total number of the submitted applications for a TUE decreased significantly in 2014 year (from 50 applications in 2013 to 37 applications in 2014 — See Table 15). However total number of TUEs granted is 17, and this is comparable to the previously granted TUEs in 2012 and 2013. The number of the refuses reduced. The number of the incomplete filing of TUE applications has also reduced. Total number of such applications was 13 (in 2013 it was 21).

Table 15: Statistics of Decisions on TUE in 2014:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TUE granted	9	16	9	20	22	17
Refuse	10	14	24	10	28	20
The administration is unproven	8	8	1	7	7	6
The lack of medical documents	1	3	7	1	6	1
Incorrect requests		2			2	
The application was transmitted to other ADO			1		2	
The substance does not require TUE	1	1	5	2	11	13
Total number of applications	19	30	43	30	50	37

The most common requests were for glucocorticosteroids, medicines for the treatment of asthma, allergies and pain syndrome (See Table 16). The second place was beta 2-agonists for treatment of asthma, however in all cases the experts did not confirm

the need of a prohibited substance, due to availability of alternative treatment. The requests for diuretics were submitted for the treatment of traumas and arterial hypertension.

Table 16: Requests for TUE on Prohibited Substances

CLASS	Submitted applications (TUE granted)
S1. Anabolic Agents	2 (2)
S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances)	1 (1)
S3. Beta-2 agonists	10 (1)
S4. Hormone and metabolic modulators	4 (4)
S5. Diuretics	5 (4)
S6. Stimulants	2 (0)
S7. Narcotics	1 (1)
S9. Glucocorticosteroids	16 (6)
Prohibited method	1 (1)

The tendency for requesting of permitted substances and methods continued in 2014. Most often such applications were submitted for permitted route of GCS, permitted dose of beta 2-agonists, antiepileptic, analeptics and hypoglycemic medicines.

The number of refuses (20) has slightly declined in 2014 if we compare to 2013 (28) due to the lack of incorrect or incomplete application forms for TUE and the percent of the unproven administration was reduced.

Conclusions:

- The most part of submitted applications were for GCS and beta-2 agonists, as these medicines are often used for treatment of athletes. However in all cases permitted route and dose could have been used. This fact shows lack of knowledge of the WADA Prohibited List;
- For class S4 (hormone and metabolic modulators) we observe increase of percent of

positive decisions, as a result of complete file of medical documents and the administration of these substances in the case of actual necessity

3.5 Athlete's biological passport

There was an active work in developing athlete's biological passport. In anticipation of Track and Field Championships 2013 and Winter Olympic Games in Sochi a list of athletes who should be tested in the framework of ABP Program was drafted.

The Council consisting of hematological experts that were advising RUSADA on identifying atypical profiles continued its work.

As a result of its work it has been identified 8 cases of possible violation of anti-doping rules, namely use of prohibited substances and methods. All the athletes were suspended for abnormal results of their hematological passports.

3.6 Investigations

In 2014 there was an intense development in investigation. In the summer of 2014 RUSADA initiated an investigation in the Center of Olympic training in the name of Chogin (in the future — Center). During the instigation was found violation of anti-doping rules by athlete's support personnel, to be specific by director of the Center Kolesnikov V.V. Mr. Kolesnikov was disqualified for four years for having equipment for prohibited method. The investigation on the Center was not finished and planned to be continued in 2015.

In the December 2014 RUSADA initiated the investigation about the facts that were represented in the German movie "Secret case: how Russia creates champions".

The direction of investigations has a particular importance due to the requirement of the new Code to automatically investigate athlete's personnel in a number of cases.

In 2014 RUSADA continued their partnership with the Federal Service for Drug Control (FSDC), with whom RUSADA signed partnership in 2013.

In 2014 RUSADA initiated investigations about potential violation of anti-doping rules by two athletes based on their hematological passports. Also due to the investigation in the Center of Chogin, from All Russian Athletic Association were taken 6 cases about track and field athletes, in their hematological passports were found atypical indicator by International Athletic Association. Given cases were finished in 2015 by disqualifying all 8 athletes.

4 International Cooperation

In 2014 RUSADA partnerships with other Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) were developing in a wide variety of fields and activities.

The year started with a number of missions organized in Russia within the framework of the long-term cooperation project between RUSADA and Anti-Doping Norway. As part of those missions the world leaders in the Olympic winter sports were tested by the international doping control teams of the Russian and Norwegian DCOs in the run-up to the 2014 Olympic Winter Games in Sochi.

During the period of the Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games RUSADA also made part of the international doping control team, participating in both test planning and sample collection activities.

Provision of the sample collection services at the international level went on to be a high-priority activity for RUSADA throughout the year. The tests were carried out within the scope of 14 contracts with ADOs worldwide, including the contract with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The sample collection services supporting out-of-competition and in-competitions testing programs of 18 International Federations (IFs) and one National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO) were rendered in 27 sports.

The International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), International Ski Federation (FIS) and International Basketball Federation (FIBA) enlarged the circle of our partners. It was also for the first time that RUSADA conducted tests on the athletes in the Na-

tional Registered Testing Pool (NRTP) of another NADO — the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) — on behalf of this NADO and on the territory of the Russian Federation.

The overall number of tests organized by RUSADA in winter and summer sports within the scope of 2014 contracts with ADOs internationally amounted to 352 tests.

Table 17. Tests for ADOs worldwide: Sports

Summer Olympic Sports		Winter Olympic Sports		Winter Paralympic Sports	Non-Olympic Sports	
IC	OOO	IC	OOO	OOO	IC	OOO
29	89	58	93	15	27	41

Table 18. Tests for ADOs worldwide: Test Types

Urine Tests		Blood Tests	
IC	OOO	IC	OOO
94	163	20	75

Information and education establish another goal for RUSADA international activities. The 2014 experience in the field marked a progressive cooperation with the partners of the previous years' and led to new connections and exciting opportunities.

RUSADA made part of the WADA Outreach team during the period of the 2014 Olympic Winter Games in Sochi. While in collaboration with the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) a successful education and information Outreach project was carried out during the IWF Junior World Championships 2014 in Kazan.

Putting a special emphasis on making the anti-doping policies popular among the sports communities and wider public, and in order to raise fair play principle awareness and support fair and healthy sport, RUSADA was continuously open for worldwide media enquiries and interviews, the BBC, CNN, Sky Sports, ARD German TV having been among our international media contacts.

RUSADA also feels the importance of every ADO ensuring the success of the world anti-doping program by being duly represented and having their say in the international anti-doping community. Following this policy, throughout the year RUSADA attended a number of the international meetings, among those:

- the annual WADA Symposium for Anti-Doping Organizations;
- the meeting of the ADOs of Northern Europe, where the prospects of possible cooperation of the participating organizations in the Barents Region were discussed;
- the meetings of the Working Group of the Council of Europe on Education and Prevention of Doping in Sport.

In 2014 RUSADA also joined the Working Group on Anti-Doping Programs of the Major Events and the Working Group on Practical and Scientific Aspects of the TDSSA Implementation of the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organizations (iNADO).

5 Priority objectives for 2015:

- Organizing Agency's activities in compliance with the provisions of the National Anti-Doping Rules of the Russian Federation and WADA regulations in force since the 1st January 2015. Review of the Agency's local documents to bring them in line with the relevant WADA regulations;
- Giving priority to the youth and junior sport;
- Developing and implementing steroid profiles management tools. Emphasis on the steroid profiles in the endurance sports;
- Extending the regional network of the doping control experts, including the DCOs and BCOs network;
- Developing and implementing the out-of-competition testing program for the athletes qualifying for the Summer Olympic Games 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
- Developing education and information activities;
- Establishing a new Disciplinary Committee panel;
- Completing the ongoing investigations;
- Increasing efficiency of cooperation with the law enforcement bodies within the framework of the ongoing investigations;
- Developing the reference materials for the expert doctors and the TUE Committee;
- Enlarging the scope of international cooperation.

Diagram 1. Total amount of samples collected from 2009 to 2014

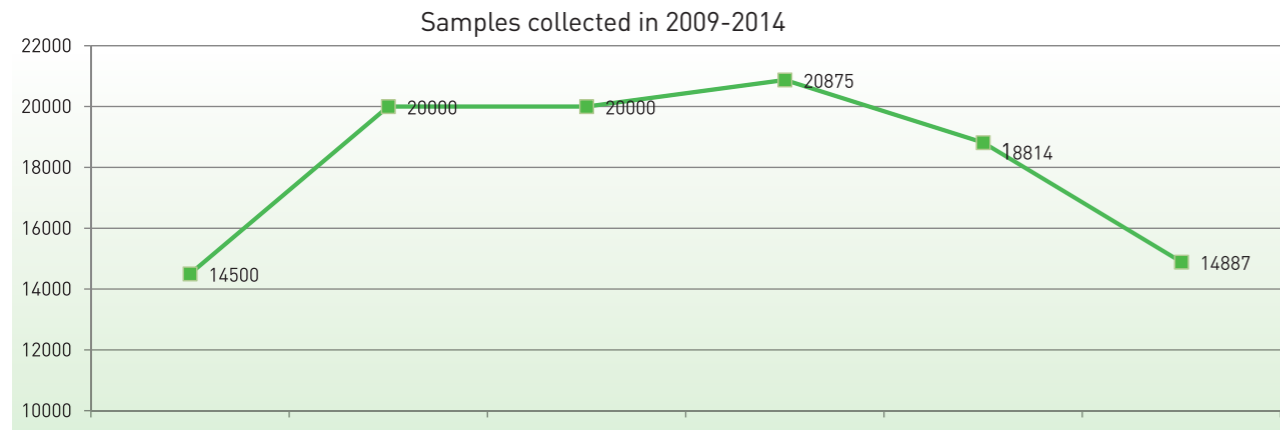


Table 1. Total amount of samples collected from 2009 to 2014

2009		2010		2011	
Sport	Number of Samples	Sport	Number of Samples	Sport	Number of Samples
Athletics	2370	Athletics	3440	Athletics	4152
Cycling	802	Swimming	1400	Rowing	1359
Weightlifting	737	Cycling	1336	Swimming	1072
Swimming	723	Wrestling	1158	Cycling	1039
Canoe	636	Canoe	1051	Weightlifting	860
Rowing	599	Rowing	907	Wrestling	772
Wrestling	558	Weightlifting	868	Canoe	669
Judo	506	Boxing	671	Football	593
Shooting	374	Judo	509	Judo	454
Football	345	Football	272	Shooting	386
Other sports	6850	Other sports	8388	Other sports	8644
Total	14 500	Total	20 000	Total	20 000

2012		2013		2014	
Sport	Number of Samples	Sport	Number of Samples	Sport	Number of Samples
Athletics	3486	Athletics	3002	Athletics	1998
Cycling	1095	Speed Skating	1319	Swimming	1238
Swimming	917	Cycling	1259	Rowing	876
Rowing	807	Biathlon	1059	Speed Skating	765
Weightlifting	774	Wrestling	769	Biathlon	758
Canoe	679	Cross-Country Skiing	768	Canoe	739
Wrestling	639	Swimming	753	Wrestling	651
Football	561	Judo	667	Cross-Country Skiing	615
Judo	536	Canoe	665	Sports for People with Lesions of the Musculoskeletal System	533
Boxing	294	Football	646	Ice Hockey	505
Other sports	10060	Other sports	7907	Other sports	6209
Total	20 875	Total	18 814	Total	14 887

Diagram 2. Samples collected in 2010-2014 by type of analysis

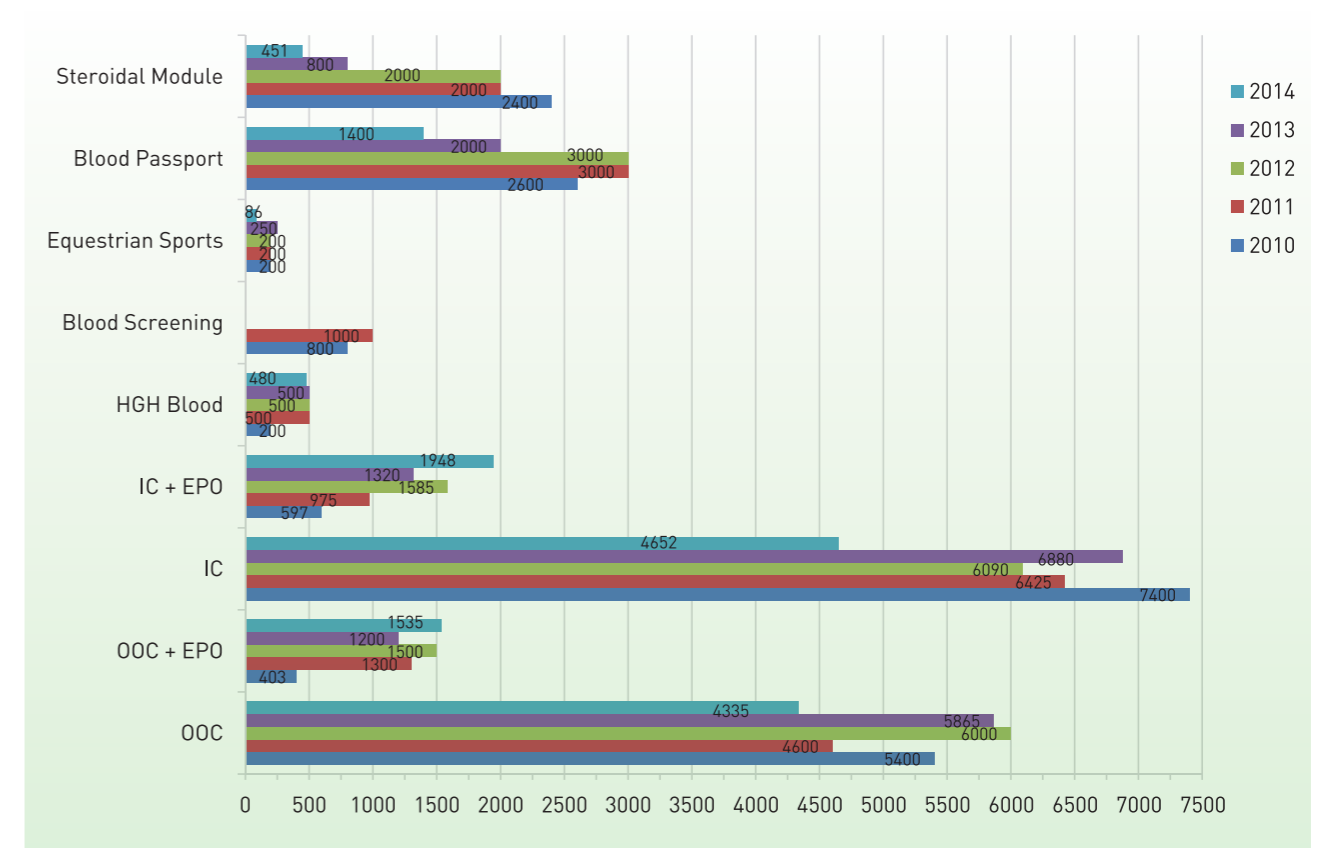


Diagram 3. Samples collected in 2010-2014 by type of analysis

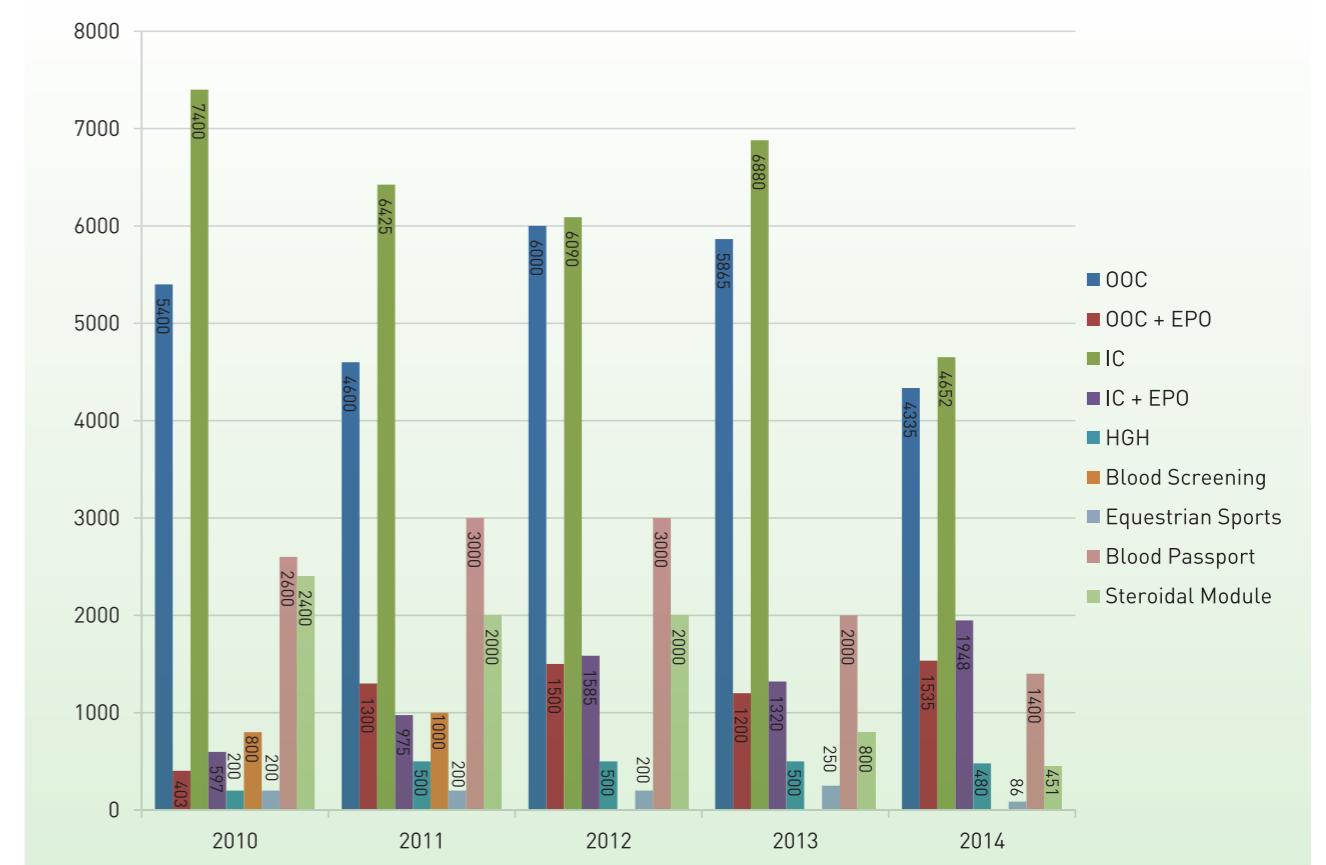


Diagram 4. Samples collected in 2011-2014 by sport categories

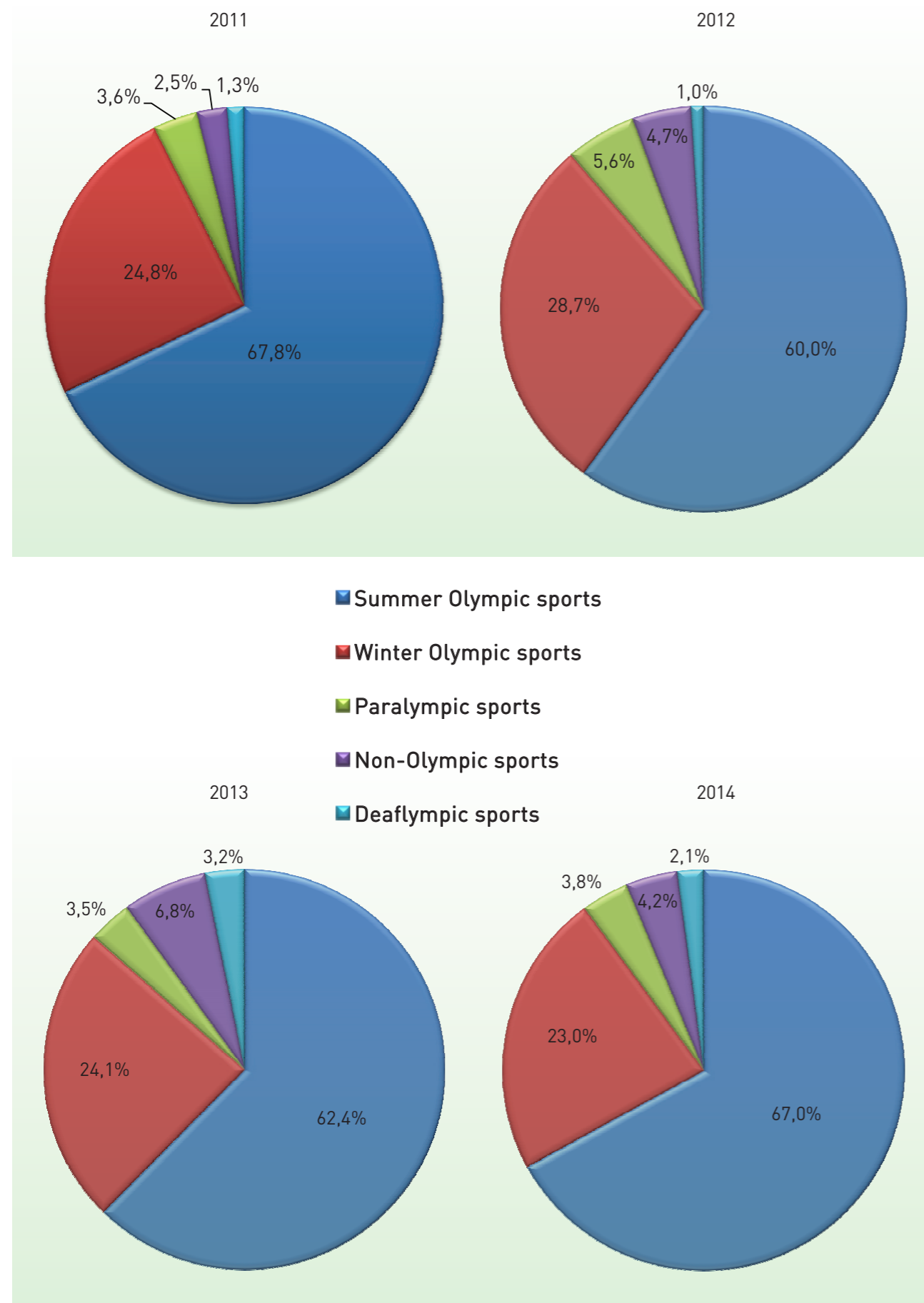


Table 2. Samples collected in 2011-2014 by type of testing

	Out-of-Competition Testing	In-Competition Testing	Total
2014			
	7920	6967	14887
2013			
	10740	8074	18814
2012			
	12272	8603	20875
2011			
	12108	7892	20000

Diagram 5. Collected samples by type of testing

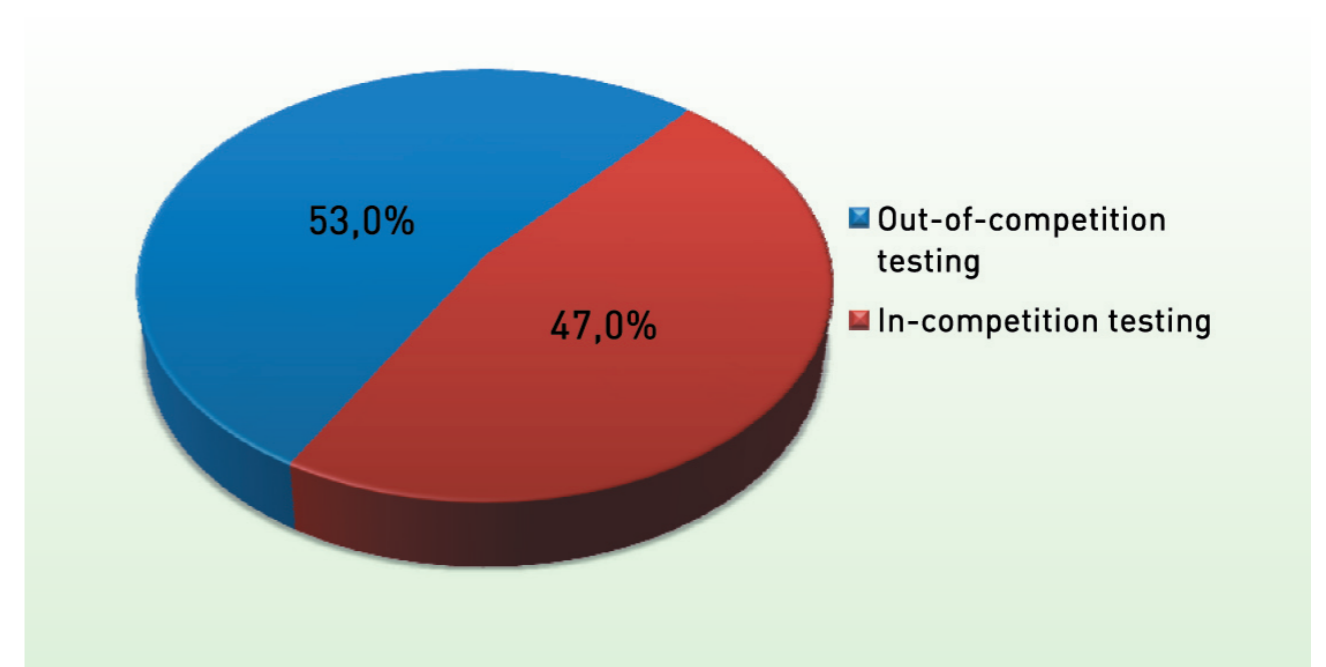


Table 1: Number of violations by year and by federations (2011-2014)

Federation	Anti-Doping Rule Violations 2011	Anti-Doping Rule Violations 2012	Anti-Doping Rule Violations 2013	Anti-Doping Rule Violations 2014
All-Russia Athletic Federation	14	16	22	41
Russian Powerlifting Federation	17	24	25	19
Russian Weightlifting Federation	14	22	23	19
Russian Armsport Association				13
Russian Pankration Federation				9
All-Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation	4		5	8
Russian Wrestling Federation	5	1	16	7
Russian Cycling Federation	5	9	20	5
Cross Country Ski Federation of Russia	3		1	4
Russian Biathlon Union		2	3	3
Russian Boxing Federation	2		1	3
All-Russian Swimming Federation		5	7	2
Russian Bobsleigh Federation				2
Professional Boxing Federation of Russia		1	1	2
All-Russian Kettlebell Lifting Federation		4	3	1
Russian Ice Hockey Federation	11	8	3	1
Federation of Physical Culture and Sport for Persons with Physical Disabilities of Russia	3	6	2	1
Russian Judo Federation	2	3	2	1
Russian Alpine Skiing and Snowboard Federation		2	1	1
Russian Canoe Slalom Federation		1	1	1
Russian Football Union	1	6		1
Russian Taekwondo Union	1	1		1
Federation of Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined of Russia	1			1
Russian Triathlon Federation	2			1
Russian Wushu Federation			8	
All-Russian federation of wrestling on belts			7	
Russian Committee of Deaf Sports			7	
Sports Federation of the blind of Russia	7	1	7	
Federation of JIU-jitsu of Russia			6	
Russian shooting Union			5	
The water Polo Federation of Russia	2		3	
The Union of handballers of Russia			2	
Federation of rowing of Russia	3	2	2	
Kickboxing Federation of Russia			2	
The fencing Federation of Russia			2	
All-Russian Federation of gripping			1	
All-Russian Sambo Federation		2	1	
The Union of skaters of Russia	1	2	1	

Federation of equestrian sports of Russia	1	1
Luge Federation of Russia		1
The Federation of French Boxing of Russia		1
The Federation of freestyle Russia		1
Federation of bodybuilding and fitness Russia	6	
Federation of fire-applied sports of Russia		2
Rugby Federation of Russia		1
Federation of modern pentathlon of Russia	1	1
Federation of figure skating of Russia		1
Federation of field hockey of Russia	3	

Table 2: Percentage of detected violations of the total number of samples taken in sports in 2014

Federation	Anti-Doping Rule Violations 2014	The number of samples collected in this sport	Percent
All-Russian Kettlebell Lifting Federation	1	104	0,96%
All-Russian Kayak-Canoe Federation	8	739	1,08%
All-Russia Athletic Federation	41	1998	2,05%
All-Russian Swimming Federation	2	1238	0,16%
Federation of Physical Culture and Sport for Persons with Physical Disabilities of Russia	1	533	0,19%
Russian Armsport Association	13	54	24,07%
Russian Football Union	1	470	0,21%
Russian Bobsleigh Federation	2	261	0,77%
Russian Boxing Federation / Professional Boxing Federation of Russia	5	237	2,11%
Russian Cycling Federation	5	1067	0,47%
Russian Alpine Skiing and Snowboard Federation	1	48	2,08%
Russian Canoe Slalom Federation	1	36	2,78%
Cross Country Ski Federation of Russia	4	615	0,65%
Russian Powerlifting Federation	19	266	7,14%
Federation of ski jumping and Nordic combined of Russia	1	56	1,79%
Judo Federation of Russia	1	434	0,23%
Russian Wrestling Federation	7	651	1,08%
The Taekwondo Union of Russia	1	124	0,81%
Triathlon Federation of Russia	1	114	0,88%
Russian Weightlifting Federation	19	390	4,87%
Russian Biathlon Union	3	758	0,40%
Russian Ice Hockey Federation	1	505	0,20%
Federation of pankration of Russia	9	29	31,03%
Sports Fund "Heraklion"	1		
Total	148		

Table 3: Number of identified in 2014 substances by classes

S1 Anabolic agents	Amount	Total	Persent
oralturinabol	30	86	60,56%
ostarin	10		
testosterone	8		
methandienone	7		
stanozolol	7		
methenolone	5		
oxandrolone	5		
nandrolone	4		
clenbuterol	4		
mesterolone	3		
drostanolone	1		
boldenon	1		
clostebol	1		
S6 (b) Stimulators regarding to specific substances			
methylhexaneamine	5	14	9,85%
trimetazidine	4		
tuaminoheptane	3		
ephedrine	1		
N-ethyl-1-phenylbutan-2-amine	1		
S6 (a) Stimulators not regarding to specific substances			
carphedon	6	9	6,33%
bromantan	2		
amphetamine	1		
S5 Diuretics and other masking agents			
furosemide	10	19	13,38%
acetazolamide	3		
hydrochlorothiazide	2		
indapamide	3		
torasemide	1		
S9 Glucocorticosteroids			
triamcinolone acetone	2	4	2,81%
prednisolone	2		
S4 Hormone antagonists and modulators of metabolism			
clomiphene	2	4	2,81%
anastrozole	1		
GW1516	1		
S2 Peptide hormones, growth factors and similar substances			
chorionic gonadotropin	2	3	2,11%
releasing factor of growth hormone (GHRP-6)	1		
S8 Cannabinoids			
Marijuana	2	2	1,40%

S3 Beta-2 agonists			
fenoterol	1	1	0,70%
Total		142	

Not recorded during the year:

- S7 Drugs
- P1 Alcohol
- P2 Beta Blockers

Table 4: The number of classes of substances identified in 2014 by kinds of sports

Kind of sport	Classes of substances		Amount of cases	Total
	S1	S5		
Armsport	S1		12	
	S5		1	15
	S6 6		2	
	Other violations		1	
Biathlon	S1		2	
	S4		1	4
	S6 6		1	
Bobsleigh	S1		1	
	S2		1	3
Box	S4		1	
	S5		2	
	S6a		1	3
	S1		1	
Cycling	S3		1	
	S5		1	5
	S6 6		1	
	Other violations		1	
Kettlebell Lifting	S5		1	1
Alpine skiing and snowboarding	S5		1	1
Kayak-Canoe	S1		5	
	S6a		1	8
	S66		2	
Canoe Slalom	S1		1	1
Judo	S6 6		1	1
Athletics	S1		20	
	S4		1	
	S5		2	
	S6a		2	41
	S66		1	
	S8		1	
	S9		2	
	Other violations		12	

Kind of sport	Classes of substances	Amount of cases	Total
Cross country skiing	S2	1	4
	S66	3	
Pankration	S1	3	8
	S5	1	
	S6a	1	
	S66	1	
	S8	1	
	Other violations	1	
Powerlifting	S1	16	21
	S5	2	
	S2	1	
	S66	1	
	Other violations	1	
Swimming	S1	1	2
	S5	1	
Ski jumping	S5	1	1
Professional boxing	S1	2	3
	S66	1	
Wrestling	S1	3	8
	S5	3	
	S6a	2	
Sport for Persons with Physical Disabilities	S1	1	1
Sports for blind persons	S8	1	1
Taekwondo	S1	1	1
Weightlifting	S1	15	21
	S4	1	
	S5	2	
	S9	2	
	Other violations	1	
Triathlon	Other violations	1	1
Football	S1	1	1
Sports Fund «Heraklion»	S66	1	1
Ice hockey	S1	1	1

