



The International Olympic Committee
Anti-Doping Rules
applicable to the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin,
2006

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PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* bodily Specimen

- 2.1.1** It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence

or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

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

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

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

2.2.1 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

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

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

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

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete* at any time or place of any prohibited substance or prohibited method, referred to in Article 2.6.3 below, unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.3 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* at any time or place of any prohibited substance or prohibited method referred to in Article 2.6.3 below, by *Athlete Support Personnel* in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a TUE granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.3 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

categories of prohibited substances:

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

categories of prohibited methods:

- M1. Enhancement of Oxygen Transfer
- M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation
- M3. Gene Doping

- 2.7 Trafficking in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.8 Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any *Athlete*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation, Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*

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

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

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

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

4.3 Therapeutic Use

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

4.3.2 It is expected that most *Athletes* entered to compete in the *Olympic Games* who require a TUE would have already received the TUE from their *International Federation*. These *Athletes* are required to notify any other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* of their receipt of a TUE. Therefore it is required that, no later than the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Olympic Games*, namely, 31 January 2006, the *International Federation* concerned must also notify the *Athlete's NOC*, WADA and the *IOC Medical Commission*.

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

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

ARTICLE 5 DOPING CONTROL

5.1 Doping Control Responsibilities

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

The *Period of the Olympic Games*, or *In-Competition Period*, is defined as "the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Olympic Games*, namely, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 26 February 2006".

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

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

5.2 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

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

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

- 5.2.2** *Doping Control* may be monitored by members of the *IOC* Medical Commission or by other qualified *Persons* so authorised by the *IOC*.
- 5.2.3** The *IOC* has the authority to appoint any other Anti-Doping Organization it deems appropriate to carry out *Doping Control* on its behalf. Such Anti-Doping Organization shall comply with the *International Standard for Testing* and all applicable rules.

5.3 Doping Control Standards

Doping Control conducted by the *IOC*, *TOROC* and any other Anti-Doping Organization under Article 5.2.2 shall be in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Doping Control*.

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

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

5.4 Coordination of the Olympic Games Doping Control

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

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

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

- 5.5.1** The *IOC* requires each *NOC* after consulting with the relevant *International Federations* to identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are potentially going to compete in the *Olympic Games*. The *NOC* must provide the *IOC* with detailed information no later than the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Olympic Games*, namely, 31 January 2006, about the intended location of their *Athletes* during the *Period of the Olympic Games*. The *NOC* may revise its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time.

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

- 5.5.2** Any *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on two attempts during the *Period of the Olympic Games* shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit the locations during the times specified by the *Athlete* for that date and time and shall stay no less than two hours at such location.

5.5.3 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Article 5.5.1 shall be shared with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* on the strict condition that it be kept confidential and be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6 Selection of *Athletes* to be Tested

5.6.1 At the *Olympic Games*, the *IOC* in consultation with the *TOROC* and the relevant *International Federations* shall determine the number of tests to be performed. The following clauses outline what is required for the *Doping Control* at the *Olympic Games* (unless otherwise agreed with the *IOC*):

5.6.1.1 Pre-competition

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

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

5.6.1.2 Post-competition

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

5.6.1.2.1 For sports competed on an individual basis each *Athlete* finishing in the top five placements in all disciplines in the competition, plus two other *Athletes* (in the lead-up competitions or the final) selected at random. For Pursuit, Relay and Team Sprint competitions: one randomly selected *Athlete* in all top five teams plus one randomly selected athlete in the two randomly selected teams.

5.6.1.2.2 For Team Sports or other sports in which awards are given to teams, *Testing* will be conducted throughout the *Period of the Olympic Games*.

Curling:

Round robins: in each competition day the sessions starting at 9.00 a.m. and the session starting at 2.00 p.m will be tested (two sessions out of three programmed per day). In each of these sessions a sheet of ice will be randomly selected among the four; one *Athlete* will be randomly selected in each of the two teams.

Tie-breakers will not be tested.

Semi-finals: two *Athletes* per team will be randomly selected.

Finals: four *Athletes* per team will be randomly selected.

Ice hockey:

Preliminary competitions: each day two male *Competitions* and/or two female *Competitions* will be randomly selected. One *Athlete* per team will be randomly selected for testing.

Semifinals: Two *Athletes* randomly selected per team;

Finals: Four *Athletes* randomly selected per team

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

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

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

5.7 Independent Observers:

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

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

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

Blood Samples may be used either to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Storage of Samples and delayed analysis

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

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

7.1 General Principles

- 7.1.1** These anti-doping rules, in particular this Article 7, set forth the applicable procedure in order to establish any anti-doping rule violation, to identify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned and to apply the measures and sanctions set forth in the Olympic Charter and the Code.
- 7.1.2.** Any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games* will be subject to the measures and sanctions set forth in Rule 23 of the Olympic Charter and its Bye-law, and/or Articles 10-12 of the Code.
- 7.1.3.** Any measure or sanction applying to any anti-doping rule violation arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games* will be pronounced in accordance with Rule 23 of the Olympic Charter and its Bye-law.
- 7.1.4.** Pursuant to Rule 23.2.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Executive Board has delegated to a Disciplinary Commission, as established pursuant to Article 7.2.4 below (the “Disciplinary Commission”) all its powers, except :
- (i) the power to pronounce, with regards to IOC members, the honorary President, honorary members and honour members, a reprimand or suspension (Rule 23.1.1 of the Olympic Charter)
 - (ii) the power to pronounce, with regards to IFs, the withdrawal from the programme of the Olympic Games of a discipline or event (Rule 23.1.2a of the Olympic Charter) as well as the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an IF or of an association of IFs (Rules 23.1.2.b and 23.1.3.a of the Olympic Charter)
 - (iii) the power, with regards to NOCs, to pronounce the suspension, or the withdrawal of provisional recognition of an NOC or of an association of NOCs or another recognized association or organisation (Rules 23.1.4.a and b, 23.1.5.a and 23.1.8.a of the Olympic Charter)
 - (iv) in the context of the *Olympic Games*, with regard to individual competitors, teams, officials, managers, other members of any delegation as well as referees and members of the jury : permanent ineligibility or exclusion from future Olympic Games (Rules 23.2.1 and 23.2.2 of the Olympic Charter).

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

- 7.1.5.** In all procedures relating to any anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games*, the right of any *Person* to be heard pursuant to Bye-law to Rule 23.3 of the Olympic Charter will be exercised solely before the Disciplinary Commission. The right to be heard includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally in front of the Disciplinary Commission or to submit a defence in writing, at the option of the *Person* exercising his right to be heard.
- 7.1.6.** In all cases of anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games* for which the IOC Executive Board has delegated all its powers to the Disciplinary Commission, the said Disciplinary Commission will decide on the measure and/or sanction to be pronounced.

Such decision, which the Disciplinary Commission shall promptly communicate to the IOC President and the IOC Executive Board, shall constitute the decision by the IOC.

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

7.2 Procedures

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

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

7.2.2 Verification of validity of anti-doping rule violation :

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

7.2.3 Informing the *IOC* President :

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

7.2.4 Setting up a Disciplinary Commission:

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

7.2.5 Notifying *Athlete* or other *Persons* concerned of the anti-doping rule violation:

The *IOC* President or a person designated by him shall, in confidence, promptly notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* chef de mission, the *International Federation* concerned and a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* of:

- a) any adverse analytical finding;
- b) the anti-doping rule violation or of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;
- c) the *Athlete's* right to request the analysis of the B sample or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived;
- d) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested;
- e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories; and
- f) the composition of the Disciplinary Commission.

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

7.2.6 Exercise of the right to be heard:

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

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

7.2.7 Provisional Suspension:

The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the *Athlete* or other individual person, concerned until the decision has been pronounced by the Disciplinary Commission or the *IOC* Executive Board, as the case may be.

7.2.8 Nature and circumstances of violation; adducing evidence:

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

7.2.9 Opinion of experts, adducing other evidence:

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

7.2.10 Intervention of *International Federation* concerned:

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

7.2.11 Extending the procedure to other *Persons*:

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

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

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

7.2.13 Time Limit:

The entire disciplinary procedure shall not exceed 24 hours from (i) in the case of an adverse analytical finding, the conclusion of the sample analysis (- i.e. on the A sample) or (ii) in the case of an other anti-doping rule violation, the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned is informed of such anti-doping rule violation.

However, the *IOC* President may decide to extend this time limit depending upon specific circumstances of a case, in particular on the last two days of the *Olympic Games*.

7.3 General Provisions

7.3.1. Conflict of interest:

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

7.3.2. Violation of procedures and general provisions:

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

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

8.1 Automatic Disqualification:

A violation of these *Rules* in connection with Doping Control automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual result obtained in that *Competition* (- i.e. with respect to which the Doping Control was carried out) with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

8.2 Ineligibility:

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

ARTICLE 9 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

9.1 Disqualification of Olympic Games Results

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

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

9.2 Status During Ineligibility

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

9.3 Management of Anti-Doping Rule Violations beyond Disqualification:

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

ARTICLE 10 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 10.1** Where more than one team member in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with the *Olympic Games*, the Team shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Olympic Games*. If more than one team member in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action, as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*.

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

- 11.1** The *IOC* Executive Board has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *NOCs and International Federations* that are not in compliance with these *Rules*.
- 11.2** The *IOC* may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *NOCs or International Federations* with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and *Athletes* to participate in *Olympic Games*.

ARTICLE 12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

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

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

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

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

12.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

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

12.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 11

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

12.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1. Confidentiality:

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

13.2 Public Disclosure

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

ARTICLE 14: MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Recognition by other organisations of Decisions made by the IOC

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

14.2 Recognition by the IOC of Decisions made by other organisations

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

ARTICLE 15 APPLICABLE LAW, AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF

ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 15.1** These *Rules* are governed by the Olympic Charter by the Code and by Swiss law.
- 15.2** These *Rules* may be amended from time to time by the *IOC* Executive Board.
- 15.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these *Rules* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these *Rules* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 15.4** The PREAMBLE and the APPENDICES shall be considered integral parts of these Rules.
- 15.5** These *Rules* have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these *Rules*.
- 15.6** Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of an *NOC*, including the *NOC*'s delegation attending the *Olympic Games*, may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Olympic Committee*.

ARTICLE 16 LANGUAGES

The English version of these *Rules* shall prevail.

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS (referred to in the Preambles)

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

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

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

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

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

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Standard for Testing. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code* with regard to the *Testing* processes.

IOC. International Olympic Committee.

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympic Games. The XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin in 2006.

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

Period of the Olympic Games. The period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Olympic Games*, namely, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 26 February 2006.

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

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

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

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

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

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

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

Rules. The International Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin, 2006.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 – CRITERIA RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING (referred to in Article 5.3)

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

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

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

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

Ref.	Item	Criteria
5.3.4	The ADO shall establish criteria to validate the identity of an <i>Athlete</i> selected to provide a <i>Sample</i> . This ensures the selected <i>Athlete</i> is the <i>Athlete</i> who is notified.	<p>The <i>IOC</i> requires the <i>Athlete</i> to present his/her Olympic identity and accreditation card</p> <p>If the <i>Athlete</i> does not have an Olympic identity and accreditation card then an official identity document with photo is required.</p>
5.3.6	For Sample Collection, the ADO shall establish criteria to ensure that reasonable attempts are made to notify <i>Athletes</i> of their selection for <i>Sample</i> collection	<p>NOCs are required to provide accurate <i>Athlete</i> Whereabouts information to the <i>IOC</i>. This information will be used to locate and notify selected <i>Athletes</i>.</p> <p>DCOs will be provided with this information as well as any training schedules managed by <i>TOROC</i>, and will make all reasonable attempts to locate and notify the <i>Athletes</i>.</p> <p>The <i>IOC/TOROC</i> will attempt to notify an <i>Athlete</i> twice using the <i>Athlete</i> Whereabouts information before it is considered that a doping violation has occurred.</p>
6.2b) 6.3.3	The ADO shall establish criteria for who may be authorised to be present during a <i>Sample</i> Collection Session in addition to the <i>Sample</i> Collection Personnel (and the <i>Athlete</i>)	<p>In addition to the <i>Athlete</i> and the <i>Sample</i> Collection Personnel, the following people may be present (see Standard for conditions) during a <i>Sample</i> Collection Session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Athlete</i> representative • Interpreter • <i>IOC</i> representative • International Federation representative • WADA Independent Observer • <i>TOROC</i> management team

Ref.	Item	Criteria
6.2c) 6.3.2	<p>The ADO shall ensure that the Doping Control Station meets the minimum criteria prescribed in 6.3.2.</p> <p>The DCO shall use a Doping Control Station which, as a minimum, ensures the <i>Athlete's</i> privacy and is used solely as a Doping Control Station for the duration of the Sample Collection Session.</p>	<p>Unless otherwise agreed, the <i>IOC</i> requires <i>TOROC</i> to provide the following as a minimum for an <i>Olympic Games</i> Competition Venue Doping Control Station:</p> <p>The Doping Control Station should consist of a Waiting Area, one or more Processing Rooms and one or more toilets. All spaces should be contained in the one enclosed lockable Station.</p> <p>The "Waiting Room" should contain a check-in desk at the entrance, a refrigerator or other form of cooling for sealed drinks, enough chairs for the peak time load of the Station, and a television.</p> <p>The "Processing Room/s" (the number required will depend on the number of <i>Athletes</i> at the peak-time) should each contain a table, 5 chairs, a lockable refrigerator and a hazard waste bin.</p> <p>The Toilet must be large enough for 2 people and enable the witness to directly observe the passing of the urine sample.</p>
7.4.5	Re minimum information on the Doping Control forms	Note that it is not an <i>IOC</i> requirement to record the <i>Athlete's</i> home address and telephone number as these are already held by <i>TOROC</i> for the Accreditation process.
8.3.1	The ADO shall define criteria ensuring that any sealed sample will be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station.	Unless otherwise agreed, the <i>IOC</i> requires the samples collected at <i>Olympic Games</i> Competition Venues to be secured in a lockable refrigerator prior to transport from the Doping Control Station.

Ref.	Item	Criteria
Annex F F.3 F.4.1	<p data-bbox="323 215 772 271"><u>Samples that do not meet the laboratory pH or Specific Gravity guidelines.</u></p> <p data-bbox="323 304 772 607">The ADO is responsible for establishing criteria for the number of additional Samples to be collected at the <i>Athlete's</i> Sample Collection Session. If the additional Sample/s collected do not meet the relevant laboratory's guidelines for analysis, the ADO is responsible for scheduling a new sample Collection Session for the <i>Athlete</i> and , if required, taking subsequent appropriate action.</p>	<p data-bbox="801 215 1402 327">The <i>IOC</i> will determine with the contracted laboratory and <i>TOROC</i> whether pH and specific gravity readings will be required to be taken at the time of sample collection.</p> <p data-bbox="801 360 1402 450">The <i>IOC</i> requires one (1) additional sample to be collected from an <i>Athlete</i> in the event of an initial sample being outside the laboratory requirements.</p> <p data-bbox="801 506 1402 629">In the event that additional laboratories are required to be used for the <i>Olympic Games</i> Doping Control Program they will be required to use the same agreed guidelines.</p>
Annex G	<p data-bbox="323 768 772 824"><u>Sample Collection Personnel Requirements</u></p> <p data-bbox="323 857 772 1099">The ADO shall determine the necessary competence and qualification requirements for the positions of Doping Control Officer, Chaperone and Blood Collection Official. The ADO shall develop duty statements for all Sample Collection Personnel that outline their respective responsibilities.</p>	<p data-bbox="801 768 1402 880">The <i>IOC</i> shall approve <i>TOROC's</i> use of existing anti-doping personnel in the host country and the plans for the recruitment and training of additional personnel required to conduct the Games anti-doping program.</p>

VIOLATION OF PROCEDURES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS :

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

APPENDIX 3 – TECHNICAL PROCEDURES RELATING TO DOPING CONTROL (referred to in Article 5.3)

1. Outline of Turin 2006 Olympic Games Doping Control Program

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

The *Period of the Olympic Games* is defined as “the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Olympic Games*, namely, 31 January 2006, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 26 February 2006”.

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

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

The Turin Organizing Committee (TOROC) and, more specifically, TOROC Medical Services, are responsible to setting up the infrastructure to enable the *Doping Control* samples to be collected and analysed in accordance with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin, 2006 (“*Rules*”). The primary objective of TOROC *Doping Control* Function is to ensure the safe chain of custody of both the Athlete and the sample throughout the *Doping Control* process.

The IOC Medical Director and the Head of TOROC *Doping Control* Function provide the link between IOC MC and TOROC Medical Services.

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

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

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

The IOC/TOROC/WADA task force will coordinate the *Doping Control* program conducted prior to or after an *Athlete’s Competition* (excluding the *Doping Control* conducted in association with the actual *Competition*). TOROC *Doping Control* Function will be the exclusive service provider for sample collection at all Olympic venues. *Athletes* staying or training in non-Olympic venues within the Italian territory or outside Italy may be tested by WADA and WADA’s contracted service providers with a letter of authority from the IOC.

Samples collected under the IOC jurisdiction in Italy will be analysed in accordance with the Prohibited List at the “A. Bertinaria” *Doping Control* Laboratory of Orbassano, which is a WADA temporary accredited laboratory in Italy. The results of the tests will be reported to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from the *Doping Control* Laboratory. For the period of 31 January 2006 until the last results from the *Period of the Olympic Games*, the results will also be provided to the Head of the Independent Observer Team.

Generally, negative results will be provided in 24 hours and it is expected that the positive results will be provided in 48 hours, with the exception of the EPO test results, which will be provided in 72 hours.

Samples collected outside of Italy may be analysed at any WADA accredited laboratory as determined by the IOC/TOROC/WADA task force. The results of the tests will be provided to the Chair of the IOC MC directly from the accredited laboratory.

In any case WADA will receive all results from “A. Bertinaria” *Doping Control* Laboratory of Orbassano and any other accredited laboratory, in accordance with the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code (“Code”) and the International Standard for Laboratories.

2. Prohibited Substances and Methods

The Prohibited List, an International Standard of the Code, in force during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, lists the substances and methods prohibited for the Turin 2006 Olympic Games. The reference list will be the version which will be published on 1 January 2006.

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

3. Medications

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

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

4. Therapeutic use exemptions

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

During the *Period of the Olympic Games* the IOC will be considered as an Anti-Doping Organisation, with the corresponding responsibilities in terms of TUE. Consequently, all TUE requests will have to be made using the standard forms which can be downloaded from the IOC’s and WADA’s website. A dedicated mailbox will be present in each Polyclinic for late TUE submission. The DCO on duty in the *Doping Control* Station of each Olympic village will be responsible of bringing the forms from the mailbox to the IOC MC Office daily.

5. Turin 2006 Olympic Games Doping Control Procedures

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

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

5.1 PREPARATION FOR THE SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCESS

5.1.1 Collection of Whereabouts information

The IOC/TOROC/WADA task force requires each NOC after consulting relevant IFs to identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of the *Athletes* who are potentially going to compete at the *Olympic Games*. The NOC must provide the IOC/TOROC/WADA task force with name and contact information of the appointed person who will be responsible for providing throughout the *Period of the Olympic Games* detailed information about the intended location/s of their *Athletes* from the date of the Opening of the Olympic village (31 January 2006) until the closing ceremony (26 February 2006). The NOC may revise its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate.

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

5.1.2 Authorised Access to the Doping Control Stations

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

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

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

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

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

The *Athlete* is entitled to be accompanied by an accredited representative and/or interpreter. This *Athlete* representative must be in the possession of a valid *Olympic* identity and accreditation card.

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 Sample Collection Equipment

The primary urine sample collection equipment to be used is the Bereg Kit, which has a unique numbering system on all bottles and containers; is tamper proof and ensures that there is no identity of the *Athlete* evident from the equipment sent to the Laboratory.

The *Doping Control* Station will contain a supply of Collection Vessels, Bereg Kits and *partial sample* Kits enabling the *Athlete* to make a choice of appropriate equipment. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, s/he may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO on the *Doping Control* Official Record. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete's* opinion that the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Session.

The primary blood sample collection equipment to be used is the Bereg Kit (small), which has a unique numbering system on all vacutainers and containers, is tamper proof and ensures that there is no identity of the *Athlete* evident from the equipment sent to the Laboratory.

The *Doping Control* Station will contain a supply of butterfly needles, vacutainers, and Bereg Kits enabling the *Athlete* to make a choice of appropriate equipment.

5.2 SELECTION OF ATHLETES

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

In accordance with the requirements of the *Rules*, the IOC MC and TOROC, in consultation with each IF, and with WADA, where relevant, shall select *Athletes* for sample collection using target testing and weighted selections as well as random selection methods or selection on the basis of finish position.

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

An *Athlete* may be subject to *Doping Control* on more than one occasion during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, but no more than one control per day.

Following the selection of an *Athlete* for sample collection and prior to notification of the *Athlete*, the IOC MC and TOROC shall ensure *Athlete* selection decisions are disclosed only to those who need to know in order to ensure the *Athlete* can be notified and tested on a *no advance notice* basis, where possible.

The following criteria will be adopted for the selection of *Ranking Test* on urine samples:

- *Individual Competitions*: top five athletes plus two randomly selected *Athletes*.
- *Pursuit, Relay and Team Sprint Competitions*: one randomly selected *Athlete* in all top five teams plus one randomly selected *Athlete* in the two randomly selected teams.
- *Team Competitions*:

Curling:

Round robins: in each *Competition* day the sessions starting at 9.00 a.m. and the session starting at 2.00 p.m will be tested (two sessions out of three programmed per day). In each of these sessions a sheet of ice will be randomly selected among the four; one *Athlete* will be randomly selected in each of the two teams.

Tie-breakers will not be tested.

Semi-finals: two *Athletes* per team will be randomly selected.

Finals: four *Athletes* per team will be randomly selected.

Ice hockey:

Preliminary Competitions: each day two male *Competitions* and/or two female *Competitions* will be randomly selected. one *Athlete* per team will be randomly selected for testing.

Semifinals: two *Athletes* randomly selected per team.

Finals: four *Athletes* randomly selected per team.

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

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

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

5.3 NOTIFICATION OF ATHLETES

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

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

Athletes selected for testing will generally be notified with *no advance notice*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Athlete's* representative is not required to be present during the notification process, and notification cannot be delayed waiting for the *Athlete's* representative.

The *Doping Control* Notification shall be in four copies: one copy to be given to the *Athlete*; the original and one copy provided to IOC MC Director, who will forward a copy to the Chair of the Independent Observer Team and one copy to be kept by TOROC.

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

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

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

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

The DCO will inform the Head of TOROC *Doping Control* Function, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director.

5.4 REPORTING TO THE DOPING CONTROL STATION

The *Athlete* shall report with her/his *Doping Control* Access Pass to the *Doping Control* Station as soon as possible, but in any event, no later than 60 minutes after the time of notification (as specified on the *Doping*

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

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

The DCO/Escort shall consider any reasonable request by the *Athlete* to delay reporting to the *Doping Control* Station or request to leave the Station after checking in if the request relates to one or more of the activities listed in the International Standard for Testing.

A DCO/Escort shall reject a request for delay from an *Athlete* if it will not be possible for the *Athlete* to be continuously chaperoned.

If it is agreed that the *Athlete* can leave the *Doping Control* Station, the Escort will Escort the *Athlete* and carry the *Athlete's* Olympic identity and accreditation card.

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

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

Upon arrival at the *Doping Control* Station, the *Athlete* will be required to show her/his *Doping Control* Access Pass and be signed in prior to being allowed entry into the waiting room. The *Athlete's* identity will be verified by means of the photo, name, and accreditation number on her/his Olympic identity and accreditation card. The actual time of arrival will be recorded at the check-in desk and on the Notification.

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

Any personal belongings that the *Athlete* or the *Athlete* representative bring with them (clothing, bags, etc.) may be examined by the DCO after approval from the IOC MC representative upon entering and leaving the *Doping Control* Station for evidence of manipulation or other anti-doping rule violations.

The *Athlete* and the *Athlete* representative shall remain in the waiting room under the supervision of the DCO or her/his designee until the *Athlete* indicates s/he is ready to provide the urine sample (in the case of urine collection) or the *Athlete* is called into the Venipuncture Area (in the case of blood collection).

In the event that an *Athlete* urgently needs to provide the urine sample but is required for a Medal Ceremony and there is no time to complete the full doping control sealing process and completion of the *Doping Control* Official Record, a *partial sample* process (see paragraph 5.5.5 below) will be undertaken with the *Athlete* returning to the *Doping Control* Station after the Medal Ceremony to complete the sealing and documentation processes.

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

The IOC MC representative shall promptly inform the Chair of the IOC MC and the IOC Medical Director of the situation. If the IOC MC representative is not present, the DCO will inform the Head of TOROC *Doping Control* Function, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

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

5.5 URINE SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

5.5.1 Provision of the urine sample

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

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

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

If there are any doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the sample, the *Athlete* shall be asked to provide an additional sample. If the *Athlete* refuses to provide an additional sample, the DCO shall inform the Head of TOROC *Doping Control* Function, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC MC Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

5.5.2 Sealing of the urine sample

The DCO shall verify, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the requested minimum urine volume has been provided. If it has, the DCO will direct the *Athlete* to select a sealed *Bereg Kit* and check the packaging to ensure there is no evidence of tampering. The *Athlete* shall open the kit, remove the bottles, open the sealed wrapping in which the A and B bottles are contained, and place the contents on the table in front of her/him, with the lids of the *Bereg* bottles facing down. The *Athlete* and the DCO will check that the code numbers on the *Bereg Container* and the A and B bottles, and lids all match. S/he shall check that the A and B bottles are empty and clean. The DCO will ask the *Athlete* to remove the red plastic ring preventing accidental closure of the bottles.

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

The *Athlete* shall pour approximately one third (minimum 25 ml and 40 ml for an EPO Test sample) into bottle B and two thirds (minimum 50 ml and 60 ml for an EPO Test sample) of the urine from the collection vessel into bottle A, as directed by the DCO. If more urine is provided, first the A bottle and then the B bottle will be filled as much as possible, as directed by the DCO. A few drops of urine shall remain in the collection vessel.

Next, the *Athlete* shall close the two *Bereg* bottles and check that no leakage occurs.

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

The DCO shall record the code number of the A and B bottles on the *Doping Control* Official Record. The *Athlete* or the DCO shall place the A and B bottles into the *Bereg Container* and close it. The *Athlete* shall check that the code numbers on the *Bereg Container* are identical to that recorded on the *Doping Control* Official Record.

5.5.3 Preliminary test to determine if the urine meets the laboratory guidelines for specific gravity

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

If the sample does not meet this specification, an additional sample will be required by the DCO (see paragraph 5.5.6 below).

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

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

5.5.4 Completion of Doping Control Official Record

During the sample collection session, the DCO will record the following information on the *Doping Control Official Record*:

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

The *Athlete* shall certify, by signing the *Doping Control Official Record*, that the entire procedure has been performed in substantial compliance to the above-mentioned procedures.

If the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, the *Athlete* representative shall sign on behalf of the *Athlete*. The *Athlete* shall be given a copy of the *Doping Control Official Record*.

5.5.5 Partial sample

If the *Athlete* has produced less than the requested urine volume (75 ml or, in the case of an EPO Test, 100 ml) the DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that a further sample shall be collected to meet the laboratory's volume requirements. The *Athlete* will be instructed to temporarily seal the *partial sample* and then wait until further sample can be provided.

The *Athlete* shall select a Bereg Kit, check the packaging and Bereg bottles in the above-mentioned manner (however, without opening the sealed wrapping containing the B bottle) and shall pour the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle.

The *Athlete* shall then select and open a *partial sample* kit containing one white plastic tap and one individually numbered void tape.

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

The DCO will assist with the procedures outlined.

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

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

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

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

The DCO shall then direct the *Athlete* to open the styrofoam box, open the Bereg Container and the A bottle containing the *partial sample* and pour the contents of the A bottle into the collection vessel.

If the combined urine volume is still less than required, the *Athlete* shall pour the sample into the A bottle and reseal the A bottle and the Bereg Container using another *partial sample* Kit. The *Athlete* will repeat these steps until the combined volumes meet the 75 ml or 100 ml requirements.

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

5.5.6 Additional urine required

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

If it is determined by the relevant Laboratory that neither of the *Athlete's* samples meet the laboratory's specific gravity requirements for analysis and this is not related to natural causes, the IOC/TOROC shall schedule another sample collection session for the *Athlete* for *Target Testing* as soon as possible.

If the *Target Testing* sample collection also results in samples that do not meet the laboratory's specific gravity requirements for analysis, the IOC shall investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation.

5.5.7 Transfer to Village Polyclinic

If an *Athlete* cannot complete the sample collection procedure at the *Doping Control* Station within the time limits determined by the DCO, the sample collection may be completed at the Olympic village Polyclinic.

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

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

5.6 BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

5.7 FAILURE TO COMPLY

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

The IOC MC representative shall promptly inform the Chair of the IOC MC or the IOC Medical Director of the situation. If the IOC MC representative is not present, the DCO will inform the Head of TOROC *Doping Control* Function, who will inform the Chair of the IOC MC, through the IOC Medical Director, who shall decide on the further steps to be taken.

5.8 POST COLLECTION ADMINISTRATION AND ARRANGEMENTS

5.8.1 Athlete sign-out

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

5.8.2 Transportation of Athletes

After completion of the sample collection procedures, TOROC shall be responsible for the transportation of the *Athletes* from the *Doping Control* Station to the Olympic village.

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

5.8.3 Sample and Forms security

Once the sample (urine or blood) has been sealed, it will normally be secured in a lockable fridge in the *Doping Control Station*.

Sealed blood samples will be stored in the fridge.

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

5.8.4 Sample session documentation

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

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

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

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

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

5.9 TRANSPORT AND RECEIPT OF THE SAMPLES

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

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

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

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

5.10 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

6 VIOLATION OF PROCEDURES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

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