

- TO: - IOC Members  
- WADA Accredited Laboratories  
- IOC Medical Commission Members  
- IOC Honorary Members  
- National Olympic Committees  
- NOC Medical Liaison Officers  
- International Summer Sport Federations  
on Olympic Programme  
- Olympic Games Organising Committees  
- Anti-Doping Agencies  
- World Anti-Doping Agency

Lausanne, 4 June 2004

Re: Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the 2004 Athens Olympic Games

Dear Colleagues and Friends,  
Sir, Madam,

**A. IOC Anti-Doping Rules**

Please find attached a copy of the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules* (“*Rules*”) which will be applicable in relation to the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004 (“*Olympic Games*”). Although it is your responsibility to study the contents of such document, we wish to bring the following points to your specific attention. Please note that all defined terms contained in this letter shall have the same meaning as in the *Rules*.

1. During the *Period of the Olympic Games*, all *Doping Controls* initiated by the IOC shall include *Testing* for all *Prohibited Substances* and all *Prohibited Methods* referred to in the *Prohibited List*.

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, 30 July 2004, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 29 August 2004.

The *In-Competition Period* is defined as “the *Period of the Olympic Games*”.

In other words, the *Period of the Olympic Games* shall be treated as an “in-competition period”.

*National Olympic Committees* are responsible to inform all their *Athletes* that they will be subject to *Doping Controls* at any time during the *Period of the Olympic Games* for all *Prohibited Substances* and all *Prohibited Methods* referred to in the *Prohibited List*.

2. All *Athletes* shall be subject, during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, to *Doping Controls* initiated by the IOC at any time or place with no advance warning required to be given to the *Athletes*.
3. The IOC intends to authorise WADA to carry out *Doping Controls*, on behalf of the IOC, during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, outside of Greece and at non-Olympic venues inside of Greece.
4. Pursuant to Article 15.1 of the *World Anti-Doping Code*, the IOC hereby authorises all *Anti-Doping Organisations* to carry out *Doping Controls* on the *Athletes* within their authority during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, prior to the *Athlete* having validated his accreditation for the *Olympic Games* and/or subsequent to the *Athlete* having finished his final competition at the *Olympic Games*.
5. The procedures and general provisions with respect to anti-doping rule violations arising from the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens 2004 are contained in Article 7 of the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules*.
6. In view of the extended nature of the *In-Competition Period*, we remind you that an *Athlete* should request a therapeutic use exemption prior to taking any substance that is included in the *Prohibited List*. This procedure is explained in further detail in the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules*.

The *IOC Anti-Doping Rules* as well as the *World Anti-Doping Code* can be seen on both the IOC website [www.olympic.org](http://www.olympic.org) and the WADA website [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org).

#### **B. The 2004 Prohibited List**

Please find attached a copy of the *Prohibited List*, as referred to in the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules*. This document is also referred to as *The 2004 Prohibited List International Standard*. A copy of this document can also be seen on the websites of the IOC and WADA referred to above.

#### **C. Athens 2004 Doping Control Guide**

Please note that the *Athens 2004 Doping Control Guide*, which will complement the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules* referred to above, will be distributed in due course by the Organising Committee for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens 2004.

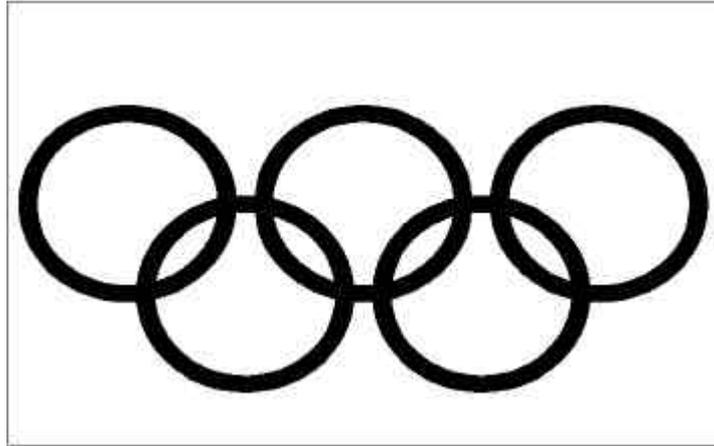
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Please ensure that the documentation and information referred to above is forwarded to all persons linked to your organization who have a need to know such documentation, in particular to the *Athletes*, coaches and medical personnel.

Yours sincerely,

Urs LACOTTE

Enc.



**The International Olympic Committee**  
**Anti-Doping Rules**  
applicable to the Games of the  
**XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004**

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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 or organisation 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 115<sup>th</sup> 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:

- S4. Anabolic Agents
- S5. Peptide Hormones
- S6. BETA-2 Agonists\*
- S7. Agents with Anti-Oestrogenic Activity
- S8. Masking Agents

(\* Only clenbuterol, and salbutamol when its concentration in urine is greater than 1000ng/mL)

categories of prohibited methods:

- M1. Enhancement of Oxygen Transfer
- M2. Pharmacological, 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. The *IOC* requires that *ATHOC* will include the current *Prohibited List* in its Doping Control Guide which is distributed to the NOCs and the *International Federations* prior to the *Olympic Games*. The NOCs shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegation, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of such *Prohibited List*.

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, 30 July 2004, 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 promptly 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 Right to Conduct Doping Controls**

The *IOC* shall have the right to conduct *Doping Controls* during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of cases that arise during this time.

The *IOC* shall have the right to re-analyse samples (taken during the *Period of the Olympic Games*), subsequent to the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*. Any anti-doping rule violation discovered as a result thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with these *Rules*.

All *Athletes* participating at the *Olympic Games* shall be subject, during the *Period of the Olympic Games*, to *Doping Controls* initiated by the *IOC* at any time or place, with *No Advance Notice*.

During the *Period of the Olympic Games*, the *Doping Controls* shall including *Testing* for all *Prohibited Substances* and all *Prohibited Methods* referred to in the *Prohibited List*.

**NOTE:**

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, 30 July 2004, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 29 August 2004”.

The *In-Competition Period* is defined as “the *Period of the Olympic Games*”:

In other words, the *Period of the Olympic Games* shall be treated as an in-competition period.

**5.2 Responsibility for IOC Doping Control**

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

The IOC Medical Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all *Doping Control* conducted by ATHOC and any other Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) providing services under its authority. *Doping Control* may be monitored by members of the IOC Medical Commission or by other qualified persons so authorised by the IOC.

- 5.2.2** 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 and ATHOC shall be in conformity with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of *Doping Control*.

In accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* there are a number of criteria that the IOC is responsible for outlining. These criteria and other IOC *Doping Control* requirements are outlined in Appendix 2.

ATHOC will prepare a Doping Control Guide, approved by the IOC, which will address the technical operations of the doping control program at the *Olympic Games*. This Guide will be distributed to the NOCs and the *International Federations* prior to the *Olympic Games*, and will include the relevant Prohibited List in force for the *Olympic Games*. The NOCs shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of such Doping Control Guide.

**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, 30 July 2004, 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 as appropriate.

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 *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 all locations during the times specified by the *Athlete* for that date and shall stay no less than two hours at each 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 *ATHOC* 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** For sports competed on an individual basis each *Athlete* finishing in the top four placements in all disciplines in the competition, plus at least one other *Athlete* (in the lead-up competitions or the final) selected at random.

**5.6.1.2** For Team Sports or other sports in which awards are given to teams, *Testing* will be conducted throughout the *Event*. During the preliminary rounds, the quarter and semi-finals (but not necessarily on all these occasions), one or two *Athletes* will be selected at random from at least 25% of the *Competitions*. In addition, a minimum of two *Athletes* will be selected at random from each of the top four finishing teams.

**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* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

## **5.7 Independent Observers:**

The *IOC* and *ATHOC* 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 ATHOC, however this choice is subject to the approval of the IOC.

## **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 (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used either to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Athlete* other than to identify him for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the *IOC* will follow WADA guidelines which indicate which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an *Athlete* should be selected for a urine test.

## **6.3 Research on Samples**

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 and may be further analysed.

# **ARTICLE 7 MANAGEMENT OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

## **7.1 Procedures and general provisions with respect to anti-doping rule violations arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games*.**

Pursuant to the Olympic Charter and, in particular, Paragraph 2.2.4 of Rule 25 thereof, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board has delegated to a disciplinary commission, as set out in further detail below (the "Disciplinary Commission"), its powers to hear the *Athletes* and other persons concerned in relation to all anti-doping rule violations (including but not limited to the handling of adverse analytical findings) arising upon the occasion of the *Olympic Games*. The right of any person who may be subject to a measure or sanction, to be heard pursuant to Rule 25.4 of the Olympic Charter, will be exercised before the Disciplinary Commission. The Disciplinary Commission will then provide to the IOC Executive Board a report of the hearing, including a proposal as to the decision related thereto. The proposal of the Disciplinary Commission is not binding upon the IOC Executive Board, who retains the ultimate authority to decide.

## **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 believes that any other anti-doping rule violation has been committed, shall immediately inform the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission 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 (- i.e. 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 Standards for Testing or the International Standards for Laboratories that undermines 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 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.

### **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 the World Anti-Doping Agency 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 promptly 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; and

- e) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory package, which includes information as requested by the International Standards for Laboratories;

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 Attendance at the Hearing:**

Included in the notification referred to in Article 7.2.5 above, the IOC President or a person designated by him shall summon the *Athlete*, or other person, and his chef de mission 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, shall also be invited to attend the hearing.

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 all measures reasonably possible in the circumstances to ensure that the rights of the *Athlete* or other person concerned are respected, whilst the procedure normally follows its course so that a decision can be made as quickly as possible.

#### **7.2.7 Provisional Suspension:**

The Chairman of the Disciplinary Commission may suspend the *Athlete* or other person, concerned until the IOC Executive Board has pronounced its decision.

#### **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 he 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. The Disciplinary Commission shall be assisted by the IOC Legal Department and the IOC Medical and Scientific Department.

#### **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.

#### **7.2.11 Communication of Disciplinary Commission report to IOC President and IOC Executive Board:**

After hearing all the parties and taking all the evidence admitted, the Disciplinary Commission shall deliberate and shall promptly communicate its report to the IOC President and the IOC Executive Board.

### **7.2.12 Decision**

Based upon the report of the Disciplinary Commission, the IOC Executive Board shall decide upon the case.

### **7.2.13 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).

### **7.2.14. 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, as well as those informed of the case pursuant to Article 7.2.5 above, of the decision of the IOC Executive Board.

### **7.2.15 Time Limit:**

The entire disciplinary procedure should 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 and, if requested, the B 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 not to apply this time limit with regard to anti-doping rule violations which become apparent prior to one week before the Opening Ceremony of the *Olympic Games* or on the last two days of such *Olympic Games*.

## **7.3 General Provisions**

### **7.3.1. Confidentiality:**

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.

### **7.3.2. 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.

### **7.3.3. Violation of procedures and general provisions:**

No violation of the above-noted procedures and general provisions can be invoked if the 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 guilty of 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 IOC; (c) the relevant *International Federation* and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; and (d) 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. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:

**12.5.1** Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

**12.5.2** If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

## **ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING**

### **13.1 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 DOPING CONTROL FOR ANIMALS COMPETING IN SPORT**

- 15.1** In any sport that includes animals in competition the *International Federation* for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of prohibited substances, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis.
- 15.2** With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, *Consequences*, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the *International Federation* for that sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the *Code*.

## **ARTICLE 16 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**

- 16.1** These Rules may be amended from time to time by the *IOC* Executive Board.
- 16.2** Except as provided in Article 16.5, these Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 16.3** 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.
- 16.4** The PREAMBLE and the APPENDIXES shall be considered integral parts of these Rules.
- 16.5** 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*.
- 16.6** 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 17 LANGUAGES**

The English version of these Rules shall prevail.

## APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

*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*.

*ATHOC:* The organising committee 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. For example, the finals of the 100-meter dash.

*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 *Event* 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 certain *Events* 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](http://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 Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004.

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, 30 July 2004, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games*, namely, 29 August 2004.

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* above.

Registered Testing Pool. 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 IOC Anti-Doping Rules:

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.

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.

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

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 ATHOC 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 Games Accreditation Pass.</p> <p>If the <i>Athlete</i> does not have his/her Games Accreditation Pass then a form of photo identification 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 ATHOC, and will make all reasonable attempts to locate and notify the <i>Athletes</i>.</p> <p>The IOC/ATHOC 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"> <li>• <i>Athlete</i> representative</li> <li>• Interpreter</li> <li>• IOC representative</li> <li>• International Federation representative</li> <li>• WADA Independent Observer</li> <li>• ATHOC management team</li> </ul>

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 IOC requires ATHOC 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 IOC requirement to record the <i>Athlete's</i> home address and telephone number as these are already held by ATHOC 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 IOC 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.

<p>Annex F</p> <p>F.3</p> <p>F.4.1</p>	<p><u>Samples that do not meet the laboratory pH or Specific Gravity guidelines.</u></p> <p>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>The IOC will determine with the contracted laboratory and ATHOC whether pH and specific gravity readings will be required to be taken at the time of sample collection.</p> <p>The IOC 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>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>
<p>Annex G</p>	<p><u>Sample Collection Personnel Requirements</u></p> <p>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>The IOC shall approve ATHOC's 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> <p>The IOC intends developing more detailed requirements in this area.</p>