



Doping Control Guide

December 2021

PURPOSE OF THE DOPING CONTROL GUIDE

The purpose of this guide is to give the Games participants information about the doping control programme and how it will be conducted. This guide is not a detailed set of rules, but rather a summary of the key aspects of the rules. It complements the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Anti-Doping Rules / International Paralympic Committee's (IPC) Anti-Doping Code but does not replace or supersede it.

This document reflects planning as of December 2021. All information contained within this document is subject to revision based on changes to competition schedule, venue operations and security requirements.

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1. GOVERNANCE OF ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMME

1.1 Olympic Games

During the period of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games (the Games), which starts on 27th January with the opening of the Olympic Villages and ends on 20th February 2022 with the Closing Ceremony, the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 (the IOC Rules) will apply.

The IOC delegated its authority to implement the doping control programme to the International Testing Agency (ITA).

Sample collection responsibilities for the Games have been delegated to the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (Beijing 2022). The IOC is a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and has established the IOC Rules in compliance with the Code and the International Standards. The IOC Rules outline, amongst other things, the various anti-doping rule violations and the detailed results management process following a possible anti-doping rule violation (ADRV). The IOC Rules are complemented by mandatory International Standards and other internal policies and procedures. Athletes qualified and registered by their National Olympic Committees (NOC) may be tested at any time during the Games Period, as well as in the lead up to the Games, regardless of their location. All participants accept the IOC Rules as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with them.

1.2 Paralympic Games

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is responsible for directing the Beijing 2022 Winter Paralympic Games (the Games) anti-doping programme from the opening of the Paralympic Villages on 25th February 2022 up to and including the day of the Closing Ceremony on 13rd March 2022 inclusively.

The sample collection responsibilities for the Games have been delegated to the Beijing

Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (Beijing 2022). The IPC is a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and has established the IPC Anti-Doping Code (the IPC Code) in compliance with the Code. The Games Rules of the IPC Code outlines the various anti-doping rule violations (ADRV) and the detailed result management process following a possible ADRV. The IPC Code is complemented by mandatory International Standards and other internal policies and procedures.

The IPC Code shall apply during the Games Period. Athletes qualified and registered by their National Paralympic Committees (NPC) may be tested at any time during the Games Period, as well as in the lead up to the Games, regardless of their location. All participants accept the IPC Code as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with it.

2. IN-COMPETITION AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING

The standard definition of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition as per the IOC Rules/ IPC Code applies to the Games. In-Competition is defined as “the period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition”.

Note: Where WADA so agrees, an International Federation may specify a different definition of In-Competition.

The definition of Out-of-Competition is “any period which is not In-Competition”. The term “Competition” is defined as “a single race, match, game or singular sport contest”.

3. LABORATORY

Samples collected by Beijing 2022 will be analysed at the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory in Beijing or any other WADA-accredited laboratory as agreed to by the IOC and IPC. The analysis results will be provided to the IOC or IPC and WADA via the WADA Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS). Results are typically provided within 24 to 72 hours of receipt by the laboratory. More time may be required for those samples requiring additional analyses, including but not limited to confirmation analyses. The IOC and IPC intend to keep samples in long-term storage for future reanalysis programmes as per the statute of limitations in the International Standard for Privacy and Protection of Personal Information (ISPPPI) of the Code.

Some samples will be subject to analysis following the Closing Ceremony. Any anti-doping rule violation discovered as a result of such analysis will be dealt with in accordance with the IOC Rules /IPC Code.

4. WADA PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND METHODS

The 2022 Prohibited List (the List) contains the substances and methods prohibited in connection with the Games. If, at the time of the Games, the 2022 Prohibited List is amended, the valid version that can be found on the WADA website shall be applicable. All athletes and athlete support personnel must familiarise themselves with the Prohibited List.

5. PRESCRIPTION AND NON-PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION USE

It is the responsibility of each athlete to determine whether a medication he/she is using or considering using contains a prohibited substance or method according to the List. At all times, athletes are strongly advised to check the status of all medications through appropriate means such as through their team physicians and medical support staff.

Another resource an athlete may consult is the Global Drug Reference Online (Global DRO), a multilingual online drug reference database maintained by several National Anti-Doping Organisations. Athletes and support personnel can search on Global DRO for the prohibited status of medication ingredients, as well as the status of medication brands available for purchase in New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The database can be found at www.GlobalDRO.com.

Based on the drug database of National Medical Products Administration, the China Anti-Doping Agency developed a list of commonly used drugs for athletes and built a consulting system for safe drug consumption. In the system, the prohibited status of the drugs and of the medication ingredients is clarified to help athletes search and consult. Currently, the database is only available in Chinese and can be found at yycx.chinada.cn.

6. SUPPLEMENT USE

The use of dietary supplements by athletes is strongly discouraged since the manufacturing and labeling of supplements in many countries may not follow strict controls and is not regulated and may therefore result in contamination with substances on the List. Athletes using nutritional supplements are at risk of incurring an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF). Hence, extreme caution is recommended regarding the use of such products.

Before taking medications and/or supplements, athletes and their support personnel should always consult:

- The Prohibited List;
- With their National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO);
- With their International Federation (IF);
- With a Physician

7. THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUE)

7.1 For the Olympic Games

What is a TUE?

Athletes may have illnesses or conditions that require them to take medications or undergo procedures. If the medication or method an athlete is required to use to treat an illness or condition is prohibited as per WADA's Prohibited List, a TUE will give that athlete the authorisation to use that substance or method while competing without invoking an ADRV and applicable sanction. Applications for TUEs are evaluated by a panel of physicians; the TUE Committee (TUEC).

Timelines for TUE submissions

Before 2 January 2022

Athletes should follow the normal process and submit new requests to their IF or NADO. Pre-existing TUEs will follow the recognition process provided they are entered in ADAMS.

Between 2 January and 20 February 2022

All Athletes participating in the Olympic Winter Games should apply in person to the ITA's TUE office located in the polyclinic of the Beijing Olympic Village. Before the opening of the Village on 27 January 2022, only ADAMS submissions are accepted.

How to submit a TUE

FOR SECURITY REASONS, NO TUE APPLICATIONS ARE ACCEPTED BY EMAIL

The Athlete must:

- 1 – Fill in the TUE form, sign it and have it signed by their physician.
- 2 – Gather all the necessary supporting medical documentation ([Resources List | World Anti-Doping Agency \(wada-ama.org\)](#)).

3a – Bring the form and the supporting documentation to the TUE office situated in the polyclinic of the Beijing Olympic Village.

OR

3b – Submit the form and the supporting documentation directly in ADAMS, if they are familiar with the process.

All updated information related to the TUE process can be found on <https://ita.sport/TUE-Beijing-2022>

7.2 For Paralympic Games

7.2.1 International-Level Athletes

From 18 February until 13 March 2022, all athletes registered to compete at the Games are considered International-level Athletes through the duration of the Games Period as defined in the IPC AD Code. Therefore, from 18 February 2022, the IPC becomes responsible for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) and the Games Period TUE rules apply to all athletes.

7.2.2 TUE

It is an athlete's responsibility to ensure that any medication or method they take to treat an illness or medical condition is not prohibited according to the List.

Athletes may have to take a medication that is on the List to treat an acute or chronic illness or medical condition. Before doing so, they must apply for a TUE and be given an approval for the particular medication and/or method. Athletes should consult with their NPC team physician to guide them through this process. All TUEs will be managed per the 2021 International Standard for TUEs (ISTUE) of the Code and entered into ADAMS. NPCs are encouraged to:

- Be proactive in assisting their athletes in verifying the status of their medications.
- Identify, along with the athlete's physician, therapeutic use alternatives to prohibited medications or methods, if appropriate.
- Submit legible and complete a TUE application in a timely manner.
- The IPC TUE Committee can be consulted with any questions or to obtain TUE application forms.
- The most common reason a TUE is denied is because of the lack of proper medical

documentation. Athletes and NPC medical staff are encouraged to carefully document any and all medical treatment including proper diagnoses and treatment plans.

7.2.3 TUE Recognition

A copy of any currently valid TUE approval certificate and supporting medical documentation must be submitted to the IPC TUE Committee for review by 18 February.

Submissions must be in English and entered into ADAMS or by email to tue@paralympic.org. The IPC will notify the athlete through the NPC whether the TUE is recognised. Particular care should be given to any TUEs which may expire during the Games Period.

7.2.4 New TUE Application

Prior to 18 February 2022, athletes must determine whether they are an International-level Athlete by their International Federation (IF). If they are International-level Athletes, they should apply to their IF. If not, athletes may contact their National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO).

From 18 February 2022, ALL athletes must apply to the IPC TUE Committee and submit the completed TUE application with supporting medical documentation either through ADAMS or by email to tue@paralympic.org. Submissions must be in English. If approved, the TUE will only be valid for the duration of the Games (unless the IPC is the International Federation of the sport). The decisions of the IPC TUE Committee will be communicated to the athlete's NPC, NADO, the IF and to WADA.

7.2.5 Retroactive TUEs

Article 4.3 of the 2021 ISTUE will apply in the event of an emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition.

Details of the TUE process, including the TUE application process, the medical documentation in support of the application required and the criteria for granting a TUE are outlined in the IPC AD Code and 2021 ISTUE.

Further information on the TUE process as well as the TUE application form can be found on the IPC website:

www.paralympic.org/the-ipc/anti-doping/tue.

8. WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION

Effective out-of-competition testing programmes are essential in the fight against doping in sport. This largely depends on accurate and complete whereabouts information in order to locate athletes for testing. The IOC/IPC/ITA and Beijing 2022 therefore request the assistance of all NOCs/NPCs in this regard.

8.1 For the Olympic Games

Requirements

In order to protect clean athletes and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the fight against doping, it is required that:

- ① Athletes that are included in an IF or NADO testing pool (RTP and TP) shall continue to provide the required accurate whereabouts information via ADAMS. The NOCs must expressly remind their athletes of the duty to submit accurate and complete whereabouts in ADAMS prior to and during the period of the Games.
- ② NOCs shall provide the ITA with rooming information of all athletes belonging to their delegations during the Games Period via the ITA Rooming List App.
- ③ Such information shall be provided to the ITA by the Chef de Mission (or another authorized NOC representative) within 24 hours of their arrival at the Olympic Village, official accommodation or individual accommodation.
- ④ The mandatory period of rooming information is defined as the period during which both requirements below are met:
 - During the Games Period (27 January – 20 February 2022)
 - The presence of each athlete in China



⑤ The NOCs shall also monitor and manage the updates of the rooming information, and provide any further reasonable assistance requested by the ITA in order to locate athletes belonging to their delegations.

⑥ It is an obligation of all NOCs to submit such rooming information via the ITA Rooming List App. Failure to provide whereabouts information may lead to disciplinary consequences for athletes and NOCs.

Rooming List App

The Rooming List App provides NOCs with an application to facilitate submissions of the rooming list in accordance with the IOC Rules . Details of the app are as follows:

- ① The ITA will contact each NOC and provide a dedicated username, temporary password and instructions by email.
- ② Once you receive the email from the ITA, please follow the link (rooming.ita.sport) for instructions on how to access the application on your mobile phone or computer.
- ③ The NOC will find the pre-populated list of athletes belonging to its delegation in the app.
- ④ The NOC shall enter the required information (accommodation information, period of stay) for all athletes.
- ⑤ The NOC shall update the information in the event that there are any changes to the athletes' rooming allocation.

* If you have the rooming list data already managed via your own applications, the ITA can provide you with the bulk upload function.

* Contact the ITA at support.rooming@ita.sport if you need any support.

* The information received will be handled with full confidentiality and will be used for the sole purpose of conducting doping control activities.

8.2 For Paralympic Games

The IPC Anti-Doping Code states:

If an Athlete is not in a Registered Testing Pool, the IPC may require the Athlete or the relevant third party (e.g. the Athlete's NPC) to provide such information about the Athlete's whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct Out-of-Competition Testing, including information equivalent to the whereabouts filings that an Athlete would have to make in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations if they were in a Registered Testing Pool. And: Where an organisation or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IPC informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the IPC, that organisation or body may be fined, in addition to reimbursement of all of the IPC costs incurred in Testing that such Athlete(s);

The IPC stipulates that all NPCs:

- Ensure that athletes that are included in the IPC, an IF or NADO testing pool (RTP and TP) continue to provide accurate and detailed whereabouts information to the respective anti-doping organisations.
- Provide timely information on travel schedules, accurate rooming list allocations (including for athletes that stay in private accommodations) and team specific training schedules for all athletes competing at the Games.

The IPC will provide the NPCs with a whereabouts form template to complete. The use of this form is not mandatory, NPCs may choose to submit the information in any format they prefer as long as the following information is provided:

- Athlete arrival and departure information.
- Information on the location of athletes that have not yet arrived in the Games as of 25 February (i.e. if an athlete has not left home or is in a training camp).
- Athlete room allocations in the Paralympic Village.
- Address of athletes in the Games footprint not staying in the Paralympic Village.

- Dedicated NPC training times.

The above information must be submitted in English to whereabouts@paralympic.org within 24 hours of the NPC's final Delegation Registration Meeting and NPCs must continue to provide any relevant updates throughout the Games Period as information becomes available.

Failure to comply may result in consequences for the NPC.

9. ANTI-DOPING INTELLIGENCE

The IOC/IPC/ITA and Beijing 2022 are committed to protecting clean athletes, clean athlete support personnel and the integrity of sport.

The ITA has its own doping reporting platform called 'Reveal' in order to offer the opportunity to all athletes, athlete support personnel, NOC staff and other persons to report any suspicions of doping offences. Reveal allows for suspicions to be disclosed in complete confidentiality.

Reveal can be accessed for report at: <https://www.reveal.sport/frontpage>

If you wish to promote the use of Reveal on your website, you can contact the ITA at: reveal@ita.sport

Olympic athletes are encouraged to use 'Reveal' while Paralympic athletes are encouraged to use WADA Speak UP! platform.

10. EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

On behalf of the IOC, the ITA will be monitoring the National Olympic Committee (NOC) education activities in the lead up to the Games. In accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (section 20.4.12), NOCs have an obligation to plan, implement, evaluate and promote anti-doping Education in line with the requirements of the International Standard for Education. In addition, the ITA will provide all NOCs with a comprehensive Anti-Doping Education Guidebook containing instructions for the planning and delivery of clean sport education for Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel ahead of the Games.

NOCs are strongly encouraged to collaborate with National and Regional Anti-Doping Agencies (NADOs and RADOs) in the development and delivery of pre-Games anti-doping education activities. Those NOCs with limited resources and capacity are encouraged to take advantage of the free and publicly available WADA Anti-Doping Education and Learning (ADEL) courses for Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel. The following ADEL courses are recommended:

- ADEL for Registered Testing Pool athletes (athletes)
- International-Level Athletes Education Programme (athletes)
- High Performance Coaches' Education Programme (coaches)
- Medical Professional's Education Programme (medical support personnel)

Those NOCs requiring assistance with the planning and delivery of their education programmes will have the option of requesting support from the ITA.

Further information can be found on the [ITA's dedicated Beijing 2022 webpage](#), and on the [ITA Athlete Hub](#).

11. WADA INDEPENDENT OBSERVER PROGRAMME

The WADA Independent Observer (IO) Programme helps to enhance the confidence of athletes and the public by monitoring and reporting on all phases of the doping control process at major events, in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards. The programme is conducted in a neutral and unbiased manner through a team of international anti-doping experts who work closely with the IOC/IPC/ITA, and Beijing 2022. The IO team will observe the implementation of the various anti-doping programmes during the Games Period and provide daily feedback to the IOC/IPC/ITA and Beijing 2022 to help amend operations and procedures where necessary. At the conclusion of the IO Mission, a report will be published covering the implementation of all aspects of the anti-doping programme at the Games. The report will also include any areas of improvement for the next Games. The purpose of the programme is for the IOC/IPC/ITA, Beijing 2022 and WADA to work collaboratively in delivering an effective anti-doping programme for the Games and to further develop the anti-doping capacity in the region for future Games.

12. SERVICES AND REQUIREMENTS OF DOPING CONTROL

12.1 Interpreters during the Doping Control Process

Beijing 2022 will recruit local Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and Chaperones capable of communicating in English and international Doping Control Officers with multiple language skills to meet the language demand for doping control.

Athletes may also bring their own designated interpreter during the doping control process. Only one interpreter per athlete will have access to the Doping Control Station (DCS) and will be allowed to participate in the doping control process except for witnessing the urine sample provision.

In addition, Beijing 2022 will also provide online translation services or telephone interpretation services through the Games' multilingual call centre when necessary.

12.2 Food and Beverage for Athletes Undergoing Doping Control

In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI), it is the athlete's responsibility whether they choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a sample, and it is at their own risk if they choose to do so.

Sealed water and beverages will be available for athletes at the doping control station (DCS). Athletes should always select the beverage him/herself and make sure it is sealed before drinking. Neither food nor a food ordering system is available for athletes in the DCS. Athletes may bring food into the doping control station or ask their support personnel to bring food from places like the athletes' lounge, but consumption is at their own risk and is only allowed in the waiting room. Food consumption is prohibited in the processing room.

12.3 Transport after Doping Control

Beijing 2022 will provide transportation for athletes and representatives who have undergone

doping control from the competition venues to the Olympic/Paralympic Village (including during non-shuttle bus hours).

If an athlete resides outside the Olympic/Paralympic Village, it will be the responsibility of the NOC/NPC to provide transport for the athlete back to their accommodation.

12.4 Victory Ceremony for Athletes Who Have Not Completed Doping Control

If a medallist needs to participate in a Victory Ceremony at the Medals Plaza and cannot complete the doping control process at the venue in sufficient time, he or she will be accompanied by a Chaperone or a Doping Control Officer to complete the doping control process in the Doping Control Station at the Medals Plaza.

12.5 Testing on the Closing Ceremony Day

12.5.1 Olympic Games

On Closing Ceremony Day, athletes must complete the tests before heading to the Closing Ceremony. For athletes who must be present at the Closing Ceremony, Beijing 2022 will develop measures to ensure they can complete the tests according to the Code.

12.5.2 Paralympic Games

Doping control will be conducted on the day of the Closing Ceremony. Athletes must complete doping control before going to the Closing Ceremony.

12.6 Testing for the World Records

Beijing 2022 will conduct doping control to ratify world records if so required by the relevant IF. The athlete who breaks a world record will be notified by Beijing 2022. If an athlete establishing a new world record is not notified immediately after his/her performance, please visit the venue doping control station and let the anti-doping staff know that the athlete has broken the world record. If the doping control station is closed, please come to the doping control station in the Olympic Village as soon as possible.

Doping control is not mandatory to ratify an Olympic record.

There are no world records at the Winter Paralympics.

12.7 Testing Requests for National / Regional Records

In order to ensure national/regional records are ratified, a test may be requested by the athlete, athlete support personnel, or NOC.

Application procedures:

- ① Let the doping control staff at the Doping Control Station in the venue know the request of getting tested for breaking the national or regional record;
- ② Acquire the testing application form for breaking the national or regional record in the Doping Control Station in the venue;
- ③ Athlete fills in the testing application form for breaking the national or regional record;
- ④ Athlete provides the testing application form to the doping control staff in the doping control station, and the doping control station manager or an authorized staff signs the form;
- ⑤ Athlete receives doping control.

13. GENERAL INFORMATION OF DOPING CONTROL TECHNICAL PROCEDURES

13.1 Authority

Doping controls will be conducted under the following authorities:

Olympic Winter Games	Testing Authority	IOC (delegated to ITA)
	Sample Collection Authority	Beijing 2022
	Result Management Authority	IOC (delegated to ITA)
Winter Paralympic Games	Testing Authority	IPC
	Sample Collection Authority	Beijing 2022
	Result Management Authority	IPC

13.2 Equipment to be Used

The Berlinger sample collection equipment will be used to collect both urine and blood samples at the Beijing 2022 Games. The equipment conforms with the 2021 International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI). For further details about the equipment, please visit the following link:

www.berlinger.com/drug-and-doping-control/quality-management/product-approvals

13.3 Authorised Personnel in the Doping Control Station (DCS)

Only the following personnel with a Doping Control Access Pass (DCS Pass) may enter the DCS during doping control operational hours:

- ① Athletes subject to doping control
- ② One (1) athlete's representative with Games accreditation

- ③ Doping control personnel on duty (Doping Control Station Managers, Chaperone Coordinators, Venue Coordinators, Doping Control Officers, Blood Collection Officers, Chaperones, Beijing 2022 doping control coordination centre staff)
- ④ Interpreter
- ⑤ International Federation Anti-Doping Official (designated IF official in the Sport-specific Protocol)
- ⑥ International Testing Agency (ITA)– for the Olympic Games
- ⑦ IPC Anti-Doping Staff (IPC-AD)– for the Paralympic Games
- ⑧ World Anti-Doping Agency Independent Observers (WADA-IOs).

13.4 Mobile Phones and Cameras in the DCS

Athletes and their support personnel can use their mobile phones if they do NOT disturb other athletes and athlete support personnel in the waiting area. The use of mobile phones in the processing room will only be possible if explicitly allowed by the DCO.

Mobile phones shall NOT be used as a camera and/or to record the process once inside the DCS. No other video and/or audio recording devices are allowed to be used in the DCS.

13.5 Athlete Rights and Responsibilities

Athletes and their representatives should ensure in advance that they are familiar with their rights and responsibilities with regard to the sample collection procedure. In most countries, a NADO and/or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) has the required information in a country's native language. NOCs/NPCs or National Federations should contact their NADO/RADO to receive the necessary anti-doping education.

Rights

- A) To have a representative or an interpreter.
- B) To ask for additional information about the sample collection process.
- C) To request a delay in reporting to the DCS for valid reasons.
- D) To request modification(s) to the sample collection process (in the case of an athlete with an impairment or a minor athlete).

Responsibilities

- A) To always remain within direct observation of the DCO/Chaperone from the point when initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until completion of the sample collection procedure.
- B) Provide valid identification (Games accreditation card for Beijing 2022).
- C) Comply with sample collection procedures.
- D) Report immediately to the DCS unless delayed for valid reasons.
- E) If applicable, to have available any specialised equipment to provide a sample (such as a catheter)

Non-compliance of any of the athlete's responsibilities may result in a failure to comply with the Anti-Doping Rules.

13.6 Outline of the Doping Control Procedure

Beijing 2022 will plan and implement all doping control procedures according to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI). The following are key points in the doping control procedure:

- ① The notification process must be conducted without any advance notice. The athlete shall be the first person notified that he/she has been selected for sample collection except in the situations which are specified in the ISTI.
- ② The athlete shall provide the first urine sample subsequent to notification.
- ③ The athlete is required to provide his/her Games AD card to confirm his/her identity and sign the notification form after being notified.
- ④ The athlete shall avoid excessive hydration to avoid diluted sample(s).
- ⑤ It is recommended that the athlete is accompanied by a representative throughout the sample collection procedure, except for the witnessing of the sample, unless the athlete is a minor and he/she requests it.
- ⑥ For urine collection a minimum of 90ml will be required.
- ⑦ The athlete is required to wash his/her hands before the sample provision or wear gloves during the provision of the sample.

- ⑧ During the witnessing of the sample provision, the DCO must ensure that the sample is provided directly from the athlete's body into the sample collection vessel, hence the DCO will request that any clothing be removed or lifted to ensure the DCO has an unobstructed view.
- ⑨ The DCO will instruct the athlete how to seal the sample into bottles, and the athlete shall handle the sample and seal. The athlete shall follow the DCO's instructions and if there is anything unclear, the athlete should ask questions.
- ⑩ The athlete and their representative, if present, shall ensure that all of the information recorded on their doping control form is accurate and correct.
- ⑪ Requirements for insufficient samples: When an athlete provides less than the required volume (minimum of 90ml) of urine, a partial sample procedure (temporary sealing procedure) will be conducted. In the case of this procedure, the athlete shall remain at the Doping Control Station observed. The partial sample will be stored and controlled in the DCS by the DCO. The testing is completed until the required volume of urine is collected.
- ⑫ Suitable specific gravity for analysis: For samples with a minimum volume of 90ml and less than 150ml, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer. For samples with a volume of 150ml and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.
- ⑬ If a sample collected from the athlete does not meet the SG requirements, then the athlete is required to pass a urine sample until a sample with the required specific gravity is collected, or until the ITA/IPC has determined that sample collection should not continue. While waiting to pass a sample(s) to ensure that a urine sample with the required SG is collected, the athlete shall remain under observation. While waiting to pass an additional sample, the athlete must not drink excessive amounts of liquids.
- ⑭ Should a blood sample be required for an Athlete Biological Passport, and the athlete exercised in the two hours prior to notification, the DCO or other designated Sample Collection Personnel shall chaperone the athlete until this two-hour period has elapsed, when a sample may be collected.
- ⑮ The BCO shall inform the athlete to remain in a normal seated position with feet on the floor for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a sample.
- ⑯ The amount of blood required depends on the type of sample analysis requested by the Testing Authority.

- ⑰ The BCO is only permitted to perform three attempts on the athlete's arms to draw the required amount of blood. If after three attempts the BCO has been unable to draw the required amount of blood, the DCO will terminate the blood sample collection session.
- ⑱ Athletes are strongly recommended to declare any prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications and supplements they have taken in the past 7 days.
- ⑲ The athlete can decide whether they agree to have their samples used for anti-doping research. Whether they agree or disagree will not influence the result of sample analyses.

13.7 Modification for Athletes Who are Minors

- ① An athlete who has not reached the age of 18 years is considered a minor.
- ② According to ISTI "ANNEX B - MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WHO ARE MINORS", modifications can be made for the testing of minors.
- ③ It is recommended that the notification of an athlete who is a minor is conducted in the presence of an adult/guardian.
- ④ If the athlete would like to have a representative present during the notification and/or throughout the sample collection procedure, the chaperone must escort the athlete to locate a representative who can accompany him/her at notification and/or throughout the sample collection procedure.
- ⑤ The athlete representative during the notification and during the sample collection session should be the same person.
- ⑥ It is recommended that the minor athlete is accompanied by a representative throughout the sample collection procedure, except for the witnessing of the sample, unless the minor athlete requests it. The objective of this is to ensure that the witness DCO is observing the sample provision correctly as required in the ISTI.

13.8 Modifications for Athletes with Impairments

According to the ISTI, Annex A-MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WITH IMPAIRMENTS, modifications can be made for testing on athletes with a disability. The IPC has published the Doping Control Guide for Testing Athletes in Para Sport which provides guidelines for testing Athletes with a disability.

13.9 Dried Blood Spot Testing (DBS)

Dried Blood Spot testing will be implemented during the Beijing 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

13.10 Paperless Doping Control

Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games will use the MODOC system for paperless doping control. Paper forms will be used for the notification process. Should the paperless system be out of operation, backup paper forms shall be used for sample collection.

Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games will use paper doping control forms.

13.11 COVID-19 Countermeasures

Every person going through doping control (including athletes and representatives) shall follow the COVID-19 related policies and countermeasures of Beijing 2022, including the following key points:

- ① Athletes and representatives shall wear N95/KN95 medical protective masks throughout the entire doping control process, except for necessary occasions where a quick removal of the mask is allowed, like confirming identity, hydrating, etc.
- ② Maintain physical distancing for at least one meter and avoid physical contact.
- ③ Wash hands with liquid soap or disinfect hands, except for before the sample provision, when athletes shall rinse their hands with water only.

13.12 Ownership of Samples

Samples collected during the Games are owned by the IOC or IPC respectively. The IOC or IPC may transfer ownership of the samples to another Results Management Authority or to another Anti-Doping Organisation upon request.

13.13 Sample Collection Personnel

1. Beijing 2022 shall ensure:

That sample collection personnel shall not be minors.

BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood

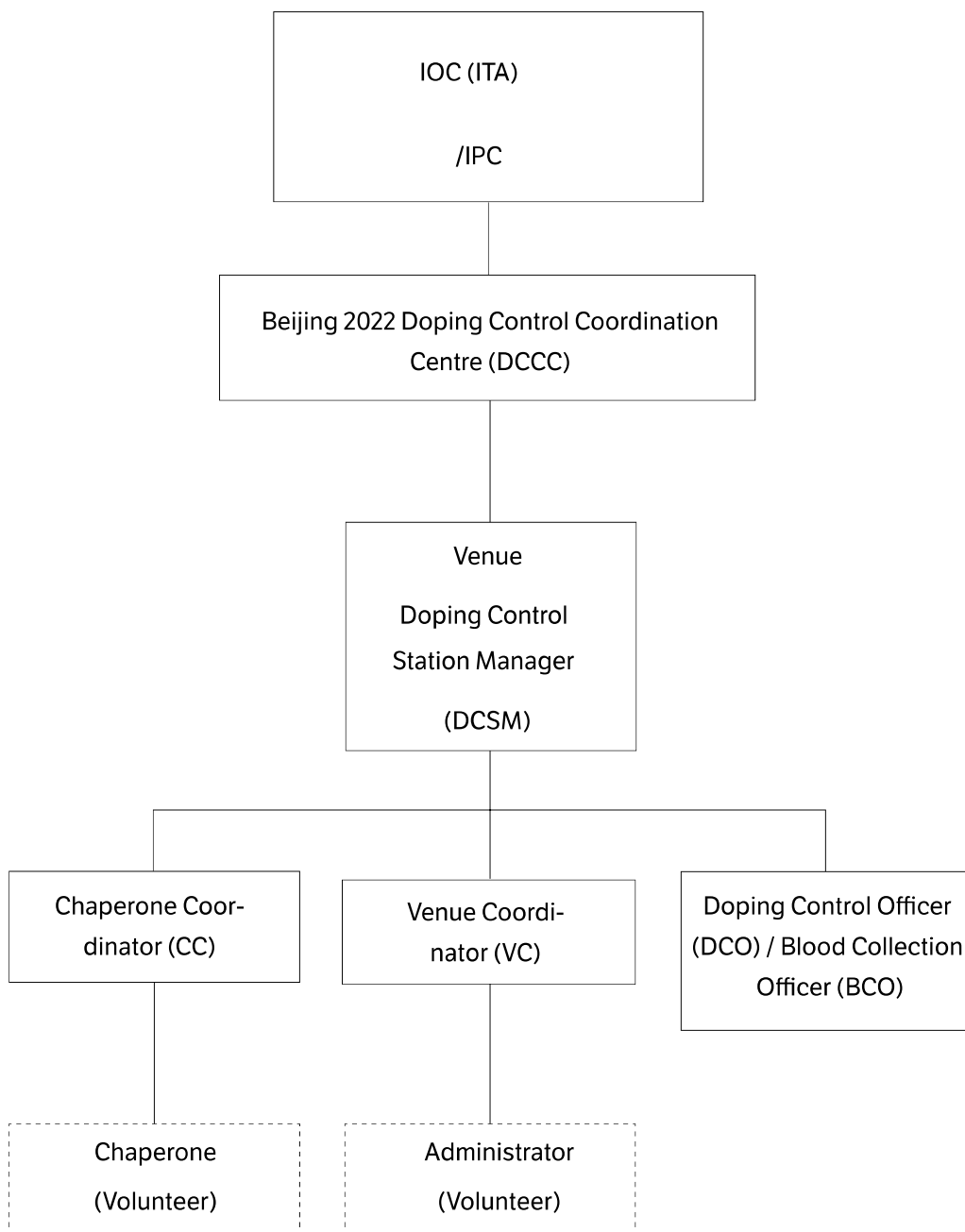
collection in China.

That sample collection personnel do not have an interest in the outcome of a Sample Collection Session to which they are appointed.

That sample collection personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

2. Only sample collection personnel that have an accreditation recognised by Beijing 2022 shall be authorised by Beijing 2022 to conduct sample collection on behalf of Beijing 2022. Accreditation shall only be valid for the duration of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

ANNEX A: BEIJING 2022 DOPING CONTROL KEY WORKFORCE STRUCTURE



ANNEX B: USEFUL LINKS

Olympic Games	Paralympic Games
<u>IOC Anti-Doping Rules</u>	<u>IPC Anti-Doping Code</u>
<u>ITA Intelligence platform-Reveal</u>	<u>IPC TUE Application form</u>
	<u>WADA Speak Up!</u>
	<u>Doping Control Guide for Testing Athletes in Para Sport</u>
For both Games	
<u>World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List for 2022</u>	
<u>Global DRO – multi-lingual online drug reference database</u>	
<u>Athlete safe drug using consulting system (CHINADA)</u>	
<u>Urine sample collection process - movie</u>	

ANNEX C: USEFUL CONTACTS

For Olympic Games	
Support for Rooming list App	support.rooming@ita.sport
General contact for doping control	beijing2022_antidoping@ita.sport
For Paralympic Games	
TUE submission	tue@paralympic.org
Whereabouts submission	whereabouts@paralympic.org
General contact for doping control	antidoping@paralympic.org
For Organising Committee	
General contact for doping control	dop@beijing2022.cn