



BULL'S EYE THE ISSF IPOD ON DOPING

2011: A YEAR IN REVIEW

AS USUAL, WITH THIS FIRST EDITION OF THE IPOD OF THE YEAR, WE SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A LOOK BACK ON THE PAST YEAR.

THE ISSF IS PLEASED TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON THE ISSF'S 2011 ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMME. FOR EASE OF READING AND UNDERSTANDING THE REPORT IS PROVIDED IN THE FORM OF QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

How many In-competition doping controls were undertaken this year?

World Cups + World Championships:

300 tests

Continental Championships:

Roughly 280 tests.

How many Out-of-competition doping controls were undertaken this year?

28

How many Adverse Analytical Findings were reported, how many anti-doping rule violations were committed and what was their outcomes?

One international adverse analytical finding was reported in the course of the 10th African Shooting Championships. This matter involves Propranolol (a beta blocker). The matter is pending.

Five adverse analytical findings were reported at the national level:

One French shooter's sample yielded an adverse analytical finding of Betamethasone (a glucocorticosteroid). An anti-doping rule violation was later asserted and he was sanctioned with a warning and was forced to return his silver medal.

One German shooter's sample yielded an adverse analytical finding of Furosemide (diuretic). An anti-doping rule violation was later asserted and she received a warning and a fine of 100 €.

The other three cases are pending: One involves a finding of 19-Norandrostenedione (anabolic androgenic steroid), the second involves a finding of Furosemide, and the third involves a finding of Metoprolol (a beta blocker).

How many filing failures and or missed

tests were reported and asserted?

One missed test and one filing failure were asserted by the ISSF.

RTP: How many athletes were in the Registered Testing Pool at the end of 2011?

78 men, 49 women.

As you can all appreciate it was a busy year for the ISSF in the implementation of its anti-doping programme!

The ISSF firmly believes that all the education initiatives it has undertaken in the past years have played an instrumental role in keeping the number of anti-doping rule violations and doping cases low. The same applies to 2011:

- The Information Portal On Doping (IPOD) section of the ISSF's Bi-Monthly publication, ISSF NEWS provides important information to all which serves both as an information medium, but also as a reminder to all involved in our sport to respect our individual responsibilities and obligations with regards to anti-doping.
- The ISSF Web-site continues to provide a wealth of information on doping, rules and regulations, answers to common questions and various links to all relevant WADA documents and anti-doping materials.
- The ISSF Anti-Doping Outreach booth has maintained its success at the Munich World Cups. In 2011, another 200 individuals took the quiz to test their anti-doping knowledge and obtain important information as needed and required.

And so with a look back at 2011, the ISSF can assert that it is proud of the work it has accomplished and pleased that there were few anti-doping rule violations reported both at the international and national levels. By carefully following its 2011 Test Distribution plan and implementing its many education tools, the ISSF is encouraged by the numbers yielded in its report. We have come a long way, but there is more work to be done.

2011 WAS A GOOD YEAR. 2012 MUST BE EVEN BETTER!

The fact that it is an Olympic year is of added importance. The avoidance of anti-doping rule violations prior to and during the London Olympic Games is of utmost importance for the protection of our sport, of its reputation and of the values which are inherent to it: fair-play, clean competition and respect.

For the love and respect of shooting sport, of all shooters, of all your respective countries and of yourselves as individuals involved with the ISSF, please continue to take your responsibilities regarding anti-doping seriously.

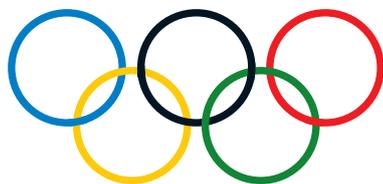
Together we can win the fight against doping. Let's make 2012 the cleanest year yet!

Should any IPOD readers have any additional questions about 2011, please direct them to munich@issf-sports.org.

They will be addressed in the next edition of the IPOD.



THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S ANTI-DOPING RULES FOR THE 2012 LONDON OLYMPICS GAMES



As we all know, the Summer Olympic games will be held in London, England this coming August. In preparation for the Games, more than 15 billion dollars has already been spent in infrastructure, operational and administrative expenditures. A key element of the London 2012 Organizing Committee's preparations for the Olympic and Paralympic Games which is responsible for its share of this 15 billion dollar outflow has been the establishment of a comprehensive anti-doping testing programme by LOGOC, the London Olympic Games Organizing Committee.

Concurrently, in its preparations for the Games, the International Olympic Committee has drafted and issued the IOC Anti-Doping Rules which will be in effect in the course of these 2012 Olympics and found the backbone of LOGOC's anti-doping programme.

The IOC has established and adopted its 2012 Olympics IOC Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping in the Olympic Movement. The IOC Anti-Doping Rules are complemented by other IOC documents, the World Anti-Doping Code and all WADA International Standards, as well as the anti-doping rules of the relevant International Federations and National Olympic Committees.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement and, in particular, the Olympic Games. Any person belonging to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and must abide by the decisions of the IOC. In fact, 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 as adopted by the IOC. Therefore, all athletes and athlete support personnel who take part in the Olympic Games have a responsibility to be aware of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules that will be in place and implemented throughout the Games.

And so, in the ISSF's preparations for the Olympics and in order to allow our IPOD readers to become better acquainted with some important elements of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules, the following provides a summary of some pertinent aspects of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules for all ISSF athletes and member federations to acknowledge.

DOPING CONTROL AND RESULTS MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:

Only the IOC has the right to conduct or cause to conduct doping control during the period of the London Olympic Games, and is responsible for the subsequent handling of such cases.

- Although many believe that WADA is responsible for testing during the Olympic Games, this is incorrect. In fact, it is the IOC who is responsible for Doping Control during the Period of the London Olympic Games. Only the IOC is entitled to delegate all or part of its responsibility for Doping Control to one or several other organisations.

IN-COMPETITION TESTING PERIOD:

The Period of the London Olympic Games is defined as "the period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the London Olympic Games, namely, 16 July, 2012 up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the London Olympic Games, namely, 12 August, 2012".

- This means that any doping control which takes place within this period is considered an In-competition test and therefore all substances prohibited in-competition will apply to the sample analysis results.

NO ADVANCE NOTICE TESTING:

All athletes participating at the London Olympic Games shall be subject, during the period of the London Olympic Games, to doping control initiated by the IOC at any time or place, with No Advance Notice. Such doping control shall be deemed to be In-Competition for purposes of the Prohibited List, and therefore may include testing for all Prohibited Substances and all Prohibited Methods referred to in the Prohibited List.

- All shooters and their Member Federations should be advised that shooters may be tested at any time, and on any day, during the period of the London Olympics, with no notice provided prior to testing.

WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION, MISSED TESTS AND RESULTS MANAGEMENT IN THE EVENT OF A THIRD STRIKE

Also of interest are some specific modifications that have been brought to the portion

of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules which deals with Whereabouts Information and Missed tests, which distinguish these Rules from those of the 2010 Vancouver Olympics and 2008 Beijing Olympics.

WHEREABOUTS INFORMATION: (ARTICLES 4.5.1.1 AND 4.5.1.2 LONDON ANTI DOPING RULES)

The IOC will not ask all athletes to provide whereabouts information but will rather rely upon the existing Registered Testing Pools ("RTPs") (e.g. of the International Federations and the National Anti-Doping Organisations) to get the whereabouts information on athletes participating in the 2012 London Olympic Games.

- It should be noted that for those shooters attending the Olympics who are neither in the ISSF RTP nor their NADO's RTP, the IOC asks that the relevant shooters' National Olympic Committees (NOC's); provide in particular rooming lists and training schedules (Article 4.5.1.3 London Anti-Doping Rules).
- Also of importance is that an NOC may be sanctioned for not providing such information or deliberately providing misleading or incorrect information; (Article 10 London Anti-Doping Rules).

MISSED TESTS – RESULTS MANAGEMENT: (ARTICLES 4.5.9 AND 6.2.4.1 LONDON ANTI-DOPING RULES)

Although the IOC is not the anti-doping organisation responsible for athletes in their respective RTP, the IOC will have jurisdiction on deciding whether a Missed Test has occurred in the context of the London Olympic Games.

- It also should be noted that, in general, the NOCs are required to provide all assistance to the IOC in relation to Results Management and gathering of documentation with respect to any possible Missed Test.

"THIRD STRIKE" – RESULTS MANAGEMENT (ARTICLE 6.2.4.3 LONDON ANTI-DOPING RULES)

According to the Code and the International Standard for Testing (in particular, Clause 11.6.5 thereof), the IOC does not have jurisdiction to decide on an anti-doping rule violation in the case of a third Whereabouts Failure or Missed Test of an athlete in an RTP.

- As such, if the IOC declares that a Missed Test has occurred, then it will be the anti-doping organisation that has the shooter in its RTP who will be responsible for bringing proceedings against the shooter under Article 2.4 of the World Anti-Doping Code.

PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS – IN PARTICULAR IN CASE OF MISSED TEST OR THIRD “STRIKE” (ARTICLE 6.2.4.4 AND 6.2.8 LONDON ANTI-DOPING RULES)

In addition to the usual right to provisionally suspend an athlete in case of a (potential) anti-doping rule violation, wording has been added to the IOC Anti-Doping Rules that allows the IOC to provisionally suspend an athlete who would have been the subject of a (potential) third strike.

- Again, the actual decision of whether or not this third strike and-or provisional suspension will ultimately amount to an anti-doping rule violation and an eventual sanction will be left to the responsible anti-doping organisation to decide.

In summary, with regards to whereabouts information and missed tests, in the course of the 2012 London Olympic Games:

- All NOCs will be required to provide certain information, for example, on athletes with two pre-existing strikes in the past 18 months;
- The IOC will manage potential Missed Tests, in the context of the London Olympic

Games, as noted above;

- The IOC may chose to provisionally suspend an athlete in the event of a third strike
- The IOC will defer to the responsible anti-doping organisation (e.g. the IF or the NADO, as the case may be) to carry out the results management of the potential anti-doping rule violation resulting from the third strike within an 18 month period; and
- Based on the decision of the responsible anti-doping organisation, the IOC will then adopt its own decision in relation to the London Olympic Games and in accordance with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules.

FINAL WORDS

It is recommended that all shooters and shooter support personnel who will be attending or participating in the Games get acquainted with the IOC Anti-Doping Rules prior to going to London. Read in conjunction with the World Anti-Doping Code and the WADA International Standards, this will ensure that you are all well informed. More importantly it will assist in avoiding

the incidence of potentially preventable anti-doping rule violations. Of course, every individual involved with the ISSF has an obligation to take care that no shooter is implicated in an anti-doping rule violation in the course of the Olympic Games. Therefore, the following reminders are offered to all:

- Read and understand all relevant and; applicable anti-doping Rules.
 - Apply for and obtain all necessary Therapeutic Use Exemptions well before the Games.
 - Ensure that each shooter's whereabouts information is correct and updated;
- And of course and most importantly,
- Abstain from using any prohibited substances, preparations and medications prior to and during the 2012 London Olympics!

The IOC Anti-Doping Rules for the 2012 Olympics can be downloaded at <http://www.olympic.org/medical> or from the WADA website at www.WADA-AMA.org

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