

INTRODUCTION TO DOPING CONTROL

The aim of testing is to detect and deter doping amongst athletes and to protect clean athletes. Any Skater under the testing jurisdiction of ISU may be tested at any time, with no advance notice, in or out-of-competition, and be required to provide a urine or a blood sample.

Skaters can be tested by the ISU, NADOs or Major Event Organizers. Skaters should be aware that only an accredited Doping Control Officer (DCO) is allowed to proceed with the doping control process. The DCO has to show his/her accreditation. She/he can notify the Skater and conduct testing at any time (in or out-of-competition), and in any place. There is no limit to the number of times a Skater can be tested per year. The test can involve the collection of urine, blood, or both.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE DOPING CONTROL PROCESS?

The doping control process is clearly defined by the World Anti-Doping Agency. This means that no matter where and when an athlete is tested, the process should remain the same.

You can find the entire process [here](#).

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES DURING TESTING, SAMPLE COLLECTION & AAF

Skaters have several rights and responsibilities during testing & sample collection.

Skater rights during sample collection are to:

- Having a representative accompany them throughout the doping control process. All minor skaters should have someone with them in the doping control station. (This representative is not allowed in the area where the Skater actually provides the sample.)
- Having a language interpreter present, if available.
- Having the doping control officer (DCO) showing their credentials to the Skater.
- Having the testing procedures explained to the Skater, including how the sample collection equipment works. Skaters are free to ask for any information about the sample collection process.
- Having a choice of sample collection kits. If the Skater is not happy about the testing kit they originally chose, they can ask for another one.
- Receiving a copy of all forms used to document the processing of the Skater's sample.

Skater's responsibilities during Doping control process are:

- Complying with the doping control procedure (refusing, evading or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection is an ADRV and can carry the same sanctions as a positive test).
- Staying in view of the DCO or Chaperone from the time the Skaters are notified until the sample collection is completed. Skaters are allowed to request a delay for a valid reason -

for ex. Media obligations, warming down, locating a representative etc. - but the Skater must remain within direct observation.

- Bringing a photo ID and other belongings with the Skater to the doping control station.
- Keeping the sample collection container in Skater's possession and in view of the DCO all times until the samples are sealed in the sample collection bottles (the DCO may assist the Skater here).
- Ensure that Skater's sample code number is correctly documented on the doping control official record.
- Ensure that all appropriate paperwork is accurate, complete, and signed (record any medication/supplement used; record a valid TUE if the Skater has one).

Once the sample is collected, sealed and the paperwork is complete, the Skater should feel confident that the sample cannot be tampered with. All samples may be stored for up to [ten years](#) and re-analyzed during this period, which means previously undetectable substances may be found later on and skaters can be sanctioned and have their results disqualified well beyond the original testing date.

AAF

If informed of an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) after testing, the Skater has the following rights:

- To request B sample analysis and attend (or be represented for) the identification, opened and analysis.
- To request a copy of A and B sample laboratory documentation package
- Right of a fair hearing
- Right to appeal ISU's decision

ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT (ABP)

A key element of the ISU Anti-Doping program is the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), which monitor longitudinal haematological and steroidal profile. This long-term monitoring of the skaters' values allows Experts to detect any anomalies or specific changes over time from which subsequent intelligent targeting testing is conducted.

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