

Chronology of Russian Doping Crisis

Media Reports

Whistleblowers

Intelligence

2015

January 2015:

WADA acquires powers of investigation under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code)

November 2015:

Pound Commission Report I leads to:

- Suspension of Moscow Laboratory accreditation
- Removal of Laboratory Director
- IAAF suspending ARAF
- RUSADA being declared non-compliant
- Roadmap to Compliance being created with 31 criteria

2016

July 2016:

McLaren Report I leads to WADA recommending that:

- IOC decline entries for Rio Games
- IPC decline entries for Rio Para. Games
- McLaren team completes their mandate

2017

June 2017: RUSADA permitted to plan and coordinate testing

September 2017: WADA conducts audit of RUSADA

November 2017: WADA I&I acquires LIMS database via a whistleblower

Despite above, WADA **impasse** with Russian authorities continues after almost all Roadmap criteria fulfilled

2018

September 2018:

WADA Executive Committee (ExCo) reinstates RUSADA subject to:

- Authentic LIMS data being procured by 1 January 2019
- Moscow Laboratory samples being procured by 30 June 2019
- Compliance audit of RUSADA being conducted within four months

2019

January 2019:

WADA I&I procures Moscow Lab data

April 2019:

WADA I&I procures samples - All samples outside of Russia and available for retesting

July 2019 - ongoing:

100+ prospective cases to be prosecuted

September 2019:

WADA opens a formal compliance procedure against RUSADA based on reports by WADA I&I and independent experts in digital forensics, regarding inconsistencies in the Moscow Laboratory data. RUSADA and the Russian Ministry of Sport were provided with copies of the reports and given time to respond.

November 2019:

WADA's Compliance Review Committee (CRC) makes recommendation to WADA ExCo based on key facts that are mainly derived from reports of WADA I&I and forensic experts. These reports conclude that the Moscow data was intentionally altered prior to and while it was being forensically copied by WADA in January 2019. To this end, the RUSADA reinstatement conditions agreed in September 2018 were not fulfilled in that the Moscow data are neither complete nor authentic. This was a critical condition of reinstatement because:

- it would enable the anti-doping community finally to resolve and draw a line under the allegations of a systematic conspiracy to dope Russian athletes;
- it would ensure that any Russian athletes who had tested positive could be punished; and just as importantly it would ensure that innocent Russian athletes could be cleared of suspicion.

2019

December 2019:

The WADA ExCo unanimously endorses the entirety of the CRC recommendation. It declares RUSADA non-compliant for a period of four years due to the requirement to provide an authentic copy of the Moscow data; and, imposes the following series of consequences, to come into effect on the date on which the decision that RUSADA is non-compliant becomes final (Four-Year Period):

- Russian Government officials/representatives may not be appointed to sit and may not sit as members of the boards or committees or any other bodies of any Code Signatory (or its members) or association of Signatories.
- Russian Government officials/representatives may not participate in or attend any of the following events held in the Four-Year Period: (a) the Youth Olympic Games (summer and winter); (b) the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (summer and winter); (c) any other event organized by a Major Event Organisation; and (d) any World Championships organized or sanctioned by any Signatory (together, the Major Events).
- Russia may not host in the Four-Year Period or bid for or be granted in the Four-Year Period, the right to host (whether during or after the Four-Year Period) any editions of the Major Events.
- Where the right to host a Major Event in the Four-Year Period has already been awarded to Russia, the Signatory must withdraw that right and re-assign the event to another country, unless it is legally or practically impossible to do so. In addition, Russia may not bid for the right to host the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, irrespective of whether the bidding takes place during or after the Four-Year Period.
- Russia's flag may not be flown at any Major Event staged in the Four-Year Period. Neither the President, the Secretary-General, the CEO, nor any member of the Executive Board/Governing Board of either the Russian Olympic Committee or the Russian Paralympic Committee may participate in or attend any Major Event staged in the Four-Year Period.
- Russian athletes and their support personnel may only participate in Major Events staged in the Four-Year Period where they are able to demonstrate that they are not implicated in any way by the non-compliance with conditions including (without limitation) that they are not mentioned in incriminating circumstances in the McLaren reports, there are no positive findings reported for them in the database and no data relating to their samples has been manipulated, and that they have been subject to adequate in-competition and out-of-competition testing prior to the event in question according to WADA, in accordance with strict conditions to be defined by WADA (or the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), if it sees fit), pursuant to the mechanism foreseen in ISCCS Article 11.2.6. In this circumstance, they may not represent the Russian Federation.
- Given the aggravating factors that are present in this case, RUSADA must pay all WADA's costs on this file incurred since January 2019 and, in addition, a fine to WADA of 10% of its 2019 income or USD 100,000 (whichever is lower). This is the maximum fine available under the rules and all monies must be paid before the end of the Four-Year Period.

December 2019:

RUSADA notifies WADA that they will dispute the ExCo decision.

2020

January 2020:

WADA files official request with Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) to resolve RUSADA dispute.

Next steps include the following:

- CAS process to follow its course
- CAS to render a decision (Note: WADA's ExCo decision is not binding until CAS renders a decision. When it does and imposes consequences, they will be binding and must be recognized and enforced by all Code Signatories)