

El Periódico

Copular puede alterar los resultados de dopaje

Mantener relaciones con alguien que haya consumido drogas o tomado productos prohibidos provocaría un positivo



Tener relaciones sexuales podría alterar los resultados antidopaje.

EL PERIÓDICO / BARCELONA

VIERNES, 20 DE ENERO DEL 2017 - 12:44 CET

El sexo podría alterar los resultados de los controles de dopaje en deportistas. Así lo afirmó el exministro de Deporte ruso, **Vitali Mutko**, alegando que las relaciones íntimas de los atletas distorsionarían los test antidopaje tanto en hombres como en mujeres.

Mutko se basó en la información publicada en el informe del abogado canadiense **Richard McLaren**, que pone de relieve casos como el de dos jugadoras rusas de hockey sobre hielo. Las deportistas proporcionaron dos muestras que contenían ADN masculino, algo que fisiológicamente es imposible. "Si una mujer tiene relaciones sexuales cinco días antes de un control antidopaje, pueden encontrar ADN masculino en ella", dijo el exministro.

"Si una mujer tiene relaciones cinco días antes de un control pueden encontrarle ADN masculino", dice el exministro de Deporte ruso, **Vatili Mutko**

Además, si el atleta tiene relaciones, aunque solo sean besos, con otra persona que consumió drogas también puede alterar los resultados. En el 2009, el tenista francés **Richard Gasquet** dio positivo por cocaína pero se declaró inocente alegando que se besó con una mujer joven que había tomado la droga. El tenista fue exonerado de toda culpa por el **Tribunal de Arbitraje del Deporte**.

La misma suerte tuvo el canadiense **Shawn Barber**, campeón del mundo en salto de pértiga en el 2015, cuando se le permitió participar en los **Juegos Olímpicos de Río 2016**, un mes después de dar positivo por cocaína. Bajo este principio, el expolítico ruso se quejó de la diferencia de criterio a la hora de juzgar a los deportistas. "A los atletas extranjeros les rehabilitan por este principio mientras que los rusos son castigados".

<http://www.elperiodico.com/es/noticias/deportes/copular-puede-alterar-resultados-dopaje-5754875>

DIARIO DE CÁDIZ

"Enemigo público número 1": Rodchenkov

RALF JARKOWSKI (DPA)BERLÍN, 20 ENERO, 2017 - 02:21H

Un año después de su huida a Estados Unidos, Grigory Rodchenkov se dejará ver por primera vez. El ex director del laboratorio antidopaje de Moscú es el protagonista del documental que hoy se estrenará en el cine The Marc en el Festival de Sundance.

"Algunas figuras en el Kremlin contendrán la respiración", escribió el dominical *Mail on Sunday*, que como muchos otros espera que el científico ruso de 58 años aporte en el filme revelaciones espectaculares sobre el dopaje sistemático en Rusia y sobre su papel en el esquema.

Rodchenkov cuenta lo que sabe en la película documental *Icarus*, una cinta de 110 minutos sobre el escándalo de dopaje ruso que ha sido rodada durante tres años por el realizador Bryan Fogel. El título elegido es un símbolo: en la mitología griega Ícaro trató de llegar demasiado alto y cayó.

La película podría convertir a Rodchenkov -para algunos un valiente, para otros un traidor- en el "enémigo público número uno en su país", escribió el *Mail on Sunday*, que en su artículo remite a fuentes y documentos relacionados con el escándalo. "Él ya teme por su vida", advirtió el rotativo, que augura que Rodchenkov se convertirá en "uno de los fugitivos más famosos del mundo". Dos de los compañeros de Rodchenkov fallecieron el pasado mes de febrero en extrañas circunstancias y el científico teme que puede ser el próximo en perder la vida.

El químico se mudó en enero de 2016 a Los Ángeles porque en Rusia ya no se sentía seguro. Durante nueve años, de 2006 a 2015, Rodchenkov dirigió el laboratorio de

Moscú, puesto que tuvo que abandonar cuando la Agencia Mundial Antidopaje (AMA) acusó a Rusia en noviembre de 2015 de destruir 1.400 muestras.

Según las propias palabras del otrora director del laboratorio de antidopaje de Moscú, el científico dirigió al mismo tiempo un programa oculto para mejorar de forma prohibida el rendimiento de los deportistas rusos. Además, reveló que junto a la agencia antidopaje nacional (RUSADA) encubrió supuestos casos positivos.

Rodchenkov, que nació el 24 de octubre de 1958 en Moscú, fue atleta en su juventud. Tras sus estudios de química, empezó a trabajar en 1985 en el centro antidopaje de Moscú. Luego cambió a la industria de la computación y la energía, pero regresó al laboratorio en 2006.

Fogel conoce al científico ruso desde 2014. Desde entonces están en contacto. La colaboración para el documental que se estrenará en Park City, en el estado de Utah, podría suponer una nueva sacudida para el presidente ruso, Vladimir Putin, y generar nuevas olas en el mundo del deporte.

http://www.diariodecadiz.es/deportes/Enemigo-publico-numero-BRodchenkovB_0_1101490211.html

Los Angeles Time

Exclusive: Sundance documentary 'Icarus,' about Russian doping, could light another match under U.S.-Russia relations

Bryan Fogel is shown in his documentary "Icarus." (Manatee Productions)



Steven Zeitchik [Contact Reporter](#)

When he went public with doping allegations last May, the Russian whistle-blower Grigory Rodchenkov told a remarkable story.

A long-serving chief of the country's anti-doping program, Rodchenkov confessed that, out of the same lab designed to nab cheaters, he'd also secretly been running a state-sponsored doping program. During the [2014 Winter Games](#) in Sochi, Rodchenkov said that, at the behest of [Vladimir Putin](#)'s government, he had used that watchdog lab to provide dozens of athletes with banned substances — then supervised an elaborate operation to swipe out their urine samples. No one was caught. Many went on to win medals.

[FULL COVERAGE: 2017 Sundance Film Festival »](#)

The account triggered a massive investigation by the [World Anti-Doping Agency](#) and has caused a furor in the international community (and a [Russian PR counter-strike](#)).

Promoted stories from TravelChatter.net

[Men share the most fun date a girl has ever taken them on](#)

[11 places celebs stay while on vacation](#)

[Daughter of Russian oil tycoon wears \\$620,000 dress to wedding](#)

But Rodchenkov's allegations would likely have never come to light if not for the unexpected involvement of one Bryan Fogel, a first-time documentary filmmaker with no previous connection to doping or the Olympics. [Note: The remainder of the story contains spoilers.]

In a little-known story that offers both a stumble into history and a rattle of geopolitics, Fogel — a Malibu-based comedian who created the stage hit “Jewtopia” — wound up a key player in a global scandal.

Almost by accident, the 42-year-old spent nearly two years intimately documenting the scope and depth of the alleged Russian doping program. He persuaded Rodchenkov to come forward to the American media last spring and blow the cover on the operation. And he stealthily made arrangements for Rodchenkov to hide in the U.S. when the whistleblower was forced to flee Moscow.

“When this story took on a completely different trajectory I was feeling exuberant — ‘Oh my God, this is going to be a ten-times greater movie than I ever imagined,’” Fogel said in a phone interview earlier this week. “And at the same time I’m going, ‘holy This is truly scary.’”

When the fruit of Fogel's efforts — a documentary titled "Icarus" — premieres at the Sundance Film Festival on Friday, it will thrust the charged geopolitical issue of Russian doping into the cultural eye as it has rarely been before, while potentially providing a new jolt to the electric fence of modern U.S.-Russia relations. Though dealing with an at-times esoteric subject, “Icarus” has both the kind of scathing details and thriller-y hook to drive the scandal home in a new way.

"Icarus" began innocently. In the film (The Times was shown the movie before the festival), Fogel is seen wanting to tell a playful story in which he experimented with performance-enhancing drugs on himself. Fogel — who in addition to being a comedy writer is also a cycling enthusiast — had been fascinated with Lance Armstrong ever since longstanding doping allegations proved to be accurate. He wanted to test how much of an advantage PEDs actually gave riders.

With the backing from the New York documentary financier-producer Impact Partners, Fogel enlisted American anti-doping expert Don Catlin to help him dose up before an amateur race. Catlin then referred the director to Rodchenkov, a Russian athlete-turned-chemist at a Moscow site called the Anti-Doping Centre. That's when matters took a turn.

Fogel — and viewers — initially believe Rodchenkov to be a minor player, a jovial mid-level functionary eager to boast of his chemical innovations, often in a kind of arrhythmic poetry. (“The best laboratory will be puzzled with your piss.”)

It soon becomes clear that Rodchenkov is much more. He's the point man for Russian anti-doping efforts — and, it turns out, its doping ones too.

As the mustachioed 58-year-old confesses with surprising candor on camera, he had spent years helping to procure steroids for his countrymen and masking the effects, even as he worked to strengthen doping tests for athletes from every other country. Rodchenkov essentially played it from both sides: He extended the detection window so non-Russians could be caught at the same time as he developed a way (by mixing chemicals with alcoholic drinks) for the drugs not to bind in the bloodstreams of Russian athletes.

“You are on the first floor,” he says ominously to Fogel as he describes his operation. “There is a second floor.”

That upper level was dramatic and damning: Agents from Russia's FSB security service positioned at sites around Sochi to facilitate the program. Tacit orders from Vitaly Mutko, the current Russian deputy prime minister who served eight years as Minister of Sport under Putin. All-night operations by candlelight to move jars of contaminated urine through secret tunnels.

When a WADA report in November 2015 put Rodchenkov as the mysterious figure at the center of the burgeoning scandal, “Icarus” filmmakers realized what they'd walked into.

“Once it became clear who Grigory really was, everything changed,” Dan Cogan, the co-founder of Impact and a producer on the film, said in an interview. “All of a sudden we’re thinking ‘how do we keep this person — or even us — safe from the Russians?’”

Or as Fogel, his lighthearted persona growing more grave in the film, said in an interview: “It took me some time to realize that Grigory wasn’t the salmon — he was the great white shark.”

Rodchenkov admits his actions with a lack of restraint. And he isn’t shy about saying that the orders were coming from the highest levels of the Kremlin.

But as the movie progresses, Rodchenkov evinces a growing dread, worried about his government’s response. He flees to the U.S. Fogel and Cogan are now fully abetting him, setting him up in a Southern California safe house. Several weeks later, two of Rodchenkov’s colleagues die in mysterious circumstances. Fogel and producers urge Rodchenkov to go to the New York Times, saying he’ll be safer if he’s known to the public.

The newspaper’s story in May lands like a smoke bomb. It reignites the WADA investigation, with a commission convened under anti-doping crusader Richard McLaren. The McLaren Report, as the two-part findings are known ([the second part](#) released just last month), is a blistering affair that confirmed nearly all of Rodchenkov’s allegations, concluding that a sophisticated state-run system had helped more than 1,000 Russian athletes dope between 2011 and 2015.

It recommended that all Russian athletes be banned from Rio in August. The IOC ignored the group and allowed three-quarters of Russian athletes to participate.

With the story exploding and the danger to Rodchenkov growing, the U.S. government put him in protective custody. His whereabouts are not currently known, a development that plays like a cliffhanger in the film.

The film will advance McLaren’s cause, providing both a face to the scandal and the specificity of an on-camera confessional. While informed viewers will already know about the program from both the WADA reports and a 2014 documentary by the German network ARD, the effect of “Icarus” is different. The best comparison might be

to Laura Poitras' "Citizenfour": Though the basics of the Edward Snowden story were already known, the intimacy of being in the room with him cast a new light on the controversy.

Such exposure could shift public perception on the Russia-hosted World Cup in 2018 and, more broadly, further turn Americans against Russia at a post-election moment when hostilities are already high.

Much of that of course depends on who buys the film at Sundance and how widely it is distributed.

The backers of "Icarus" are optimistic that it will be seen by a larger number of people than usually see many documentaries and create water-cooler conversation besides. "This is a movie that starts out as 'Super Size Me' and ends up a riveting real-life thriller," said Rena Ronson, head of United Talent Agency's Independent film group, which is selling the movie at the festival. "I think there's a huge audience for it."

The parallels between doping and hacking also won't be hard to draw. "I see this as very similar to the election," Fogel said. "This is also a case where there's not just a smoking gun but bullets and blood. And then you have someone saying there isn't even a body."

In fact, the connection between the two scandals may be even more direct: The [U.S. intelligence report](#) that was declassified earlier this month suggests that the doping scandal and the shame it brought may have partly motivated the Russian hacking. "Putin publicly pointed to the Panama Papers disclosure and the Olympic doping scandal as US-directed efforts to defame Russia, suggesting he sought to use disclosures to discredit the image of the United States and cast it as hypocritical," the report said.

In public, meanwhile, the Russian response was swift and clear: Rodchenkov was a lone wolf.

"He is confusing himself with the government," Mutko said. A Putin spokesman called Rodchenkov's accusations a "turncoat's libel."

The filmmakers, on the other hand, take an unabashedly heroic view of Rodchenkov and have become de facto advocates for him, the kind of filmmaker-subject closeness that is bound to stir debate in documentary circles.

The even bigger question may be whether Rodchenkov is a true hero or someone acting with a more complicated set of motives. After all, he initially agrees to be on camera primarily to boast of his methods, and he comes forward to the New York Times not so much in spite of the dangers but to save himself.

It also remains unclear to what extent he was coerced into perfecting this doping system as opposed to embracing that role voluntarily — a key difference.

Still, the filmmakers leave little doubt about their belief that Rodchenkov was simply a pawn and that viewer ire should be directed at a much larger target.

"We have this idea in society that there's a system in place, and even if there are fallacies, there's a policing mechanism that will try to do its best," Fogel said. "Then you realize that the police are actually working for the head of government and with the athletes, that everyone is in cahoots to cheat. And that's a shocking realization."

<http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/la-et-mn-sundance-icarus-feature-20170117-story.html>

Belarus News

Belarus to harmonize its laws with new World Anti-Doping Code Sport
19.01.2017

MINSK, 19 January (BelTA) – Belarus will adjust its laws taking into account the revised World Anti-Doping Code. The statement was made at an extended session of the House of Representatives' permanent commission on healthcare, physical education, family and youth policy held on 19 January to discuss the amendments to the country's law on physical education and sport, BelTA has learned.

The new World Anti-Doping Code envisages a ban on cooperation of athletes and other persons directly involved in sport with the personnel of an athlete who has been found guilty in doping violation or any other doping-related actions. According to Deputy Sports and Tourism Minister Alexander Dubkovsky, Belarus will stay strictly committed to this and other norms of the code.

“No person involved in the training of athletes should cooperate with an athlete who was disqualified or it was proved that anti-doping rules were violated,” the deputy minister said. Besides, the document regulates the issues related to doping testing. “Testing procedures have been clearly demarcated. Everything has been put in line with the world practices,” said Igor Nevar, a member of the permanent commission on healthcare, physical education, family and youth policy. The MP added that every stage of the doping testing in Belarus is unified with the international practices. The bill will soon be ready for first reading.

<http://eng.belta.by/sport/view/belarus-to-harmonize-its-laws-with-new-world-anti-doping-code-98063-2017/>

TASS

UKAD continues anti-doping work in Russia without restrictions — RUSADA

January 19, 20:22 UTC+3

Since January 2016, the doping control in Russian sports has been exercised by the Russian Anti-Doping Agency strictly under the supervision of the British anti-doping agency

MOSCOW, January 19. /TASS/. The British Anti-Doping Agency (UKAD) will continue its work in Russia this week without any restrictions jointly with the currently suspended Russian Anti-Doping Agency (RUSADA), Anna Antselovich, the Russian agency's head, told TASS on Thursday.

DOPING SCANDAL IN RUSSIAN SPORTS



"UKAD carries on with its responsibilities in Russia and our cooperation continues," Antselovich said in an interview with TASS. "No additional documents were signed since our initially concluded agreement stipulated an extension for the year of 2017."

"I cannot say at the moment how many doping samples from Russian athletes were collected in January as we have not dealt with the planning documentation yet, but I can say that there were no restrictions whatsoever and the work is done as it had been done earlier," Antselovich added.

The WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) Independent Commission carried out an investigation in 2015 in regard to the activities of RUSADA, the All-Russia Athletics Federation (ARAF), the Moscow anti-doping laboratory and the Russian Sports Ministry, and announced the results of its probe on November 9, 2015.

The commission accused certain athletes and sports officials of doping abuse and involvement in other activities related to violations of international regulations on performance enhancing substances. The work of the Moscow anti-doping laboratory and RUSADA was eventually suspended. Since January 2016, the

doping control in Russian sports has been exercised by RUSADA strictly under the supervision of the British anti-doping agency (UKAD).

<http://tass.com/sport/926146>

Inside The Games

Exclusive: WADA give IBU more time to explain Tyumen World Championships

- By [Liam Morgan](#)
- Thursday, 19 January 2017

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) have given the International Biathlon Union (IBU) additional time to explain why they awarded their World Championships in 2021 to the Russian city of Tyumen.

WADA had issued a January 14 deadline at their Foundation Board meeting in November for the IBU to provide them with a "proper explanation" as to how Tyumen secured the hosting rights to the 2021 World Championships.

The IBU are due to hold an extraordinary Executive Board meeting in Antholz on Saturday (January 21) to discuss the situation.

A spokesperson for WADA told *insidethegames* the IBU had asked for an extension to the deadline, but the organisation said that "under its ISO-accredited Code compliance monitoring procedure, the Agency was not in a position to formally do so".

WADA, however, have essentially agreed to the request after they confirmed they had taken into account the emergency meeting of the IBU's top officials, convened to take "further decisions with regard to the McLaren Report", to allow the governing body to submit the relevant information.

Documentation and information provided by the IBU will be discussed by the independent Compliance Review Committee (CRC), due to hold their next in-person meeting in Montreal on March 16 and 17.

The WADA spokesperson admitted, however, that the CRC could still choose to summon a conference call to discuss the material given by the IBU before those dates.

"WADA was approached a couple of weeks ago by the IBU who, in light of the upcoming extraordinary meeting of their Executive Board, requested an extension of their three-month deadline (expiring on 14 January 2017) to provide us with a proper explanation with respect to the awarding of their 2021 World Championships to the city of Tyumen," the WADA spokesperson told *insidethegames*.

"WADA recognised that the IBU would be holding an extraordinary Executive Board meeting in the coming days and that all relevant aspects will be taken into account when available.

"The next step under WADA's ISO-accredited procedure is for the Agency's independent CRC to review the material to be provided by the IBU and determine the next steps."

The decision to award Tyumen the World Championships, taken at the IBU's Congress in Chisinau in Moldova last September, is in direct violation of the WADA Code, of which they

are a signatory, meaning biathlon's world governing body remain at risk of being declared non-compliant.

The Code says it is the "responsibility" of the International Federations to "do everything possible to award World Championships only to countries where the Government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the UNESCO Convention, and where the National Olympic Committee, National Paralympic Committee and National Anti-Doping Organisation are in compliance with the Code".



Tyumen was controversially awarded the 2021 IBU World Championships in September of last year ©IBU

There were two other bidders in the race for the 2021 event - Nové Město na Moravě in the Czech Republic and Pokljuka in Slovenia.

Tyumen, located 2,500 kilometres east of Moscow, won in the first round with a majority of 25 votes.

The vote of the IBU to award the Championships sparked controversy following the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board's recommendation that Winter Federations "freeze preparations" for any major event in Russia and "seek alternative hosts".

This was made in the wake of the first part of the WADA-commissioned McLaren Report.

The IOC then backtracked on this stance, telling Winter Federations the ruling only applied to future candidacies from Russia and not bid processes which had already started or events which had previously been awarded to Russia.

The second part of the report then revealed around 1,000 Russian athletes were implicated in a doping manipulation programme across Summer, Winter, non-Olympic and Paralympic sport between 2011 and 2015.

The IBU were then given the names of 31 biathletes who are implicated in the report, though this does not necessarily mean they have committed a doping offence.

insidethegames understands that even representatives from Russia were unsure of whether they would be able to bid in the wake of the Russian Anti-Doping Agency being declared non-compliant in November 2015.

They had continually asked the IBU if they were free to submit a candidacy from as early as March, four months before the release of the McLaren Report in July.

Tyumen could still yet be stripped of the event, particularly following the damning revelations in the second part of McLaren's report.

Tyumen has already given up hosting rights to this year's World Cup event following publication of the McLaren Report.

Ostrov also withdrew as the venue for this year's IBU World Junior Championships.

<http://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1045991/wada-give-ibu-more-time-to-explain-tyumen-world-championships>