The IOC's Fight Against Doping at London 2012

The IOC's Fight Against Doping at London 2012 Shotlist

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Interview with Jacques Rogge – President - International Olympic Committee

“We're going to test about 5500 samples, and this will be done out and in competition. So we will start before the Games already with the support of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations and the World Anti-doping Agency. And when the athletes come to the Games, they will simply be submitted to rigorous testing. Automatically the top five of every competition will be tested, plus two at random, and there'll also be, out of competition, testing on a large scale.”

“Well, it's very important, because first of all it's dangerous for the health of the athletes. I mean taking doping is dangerous for your health. Secondly, it's an issue of the credibility of sport and the result. Sport is based on results. And the results must be clean, otherwise you don’t believe in sport any more. And thirdly there is an issue of recruitment. Because if tomorrow we don’t fight against doping, then the mothers who are the ones who bring the kids to the clubs will not bring them to the sports clubs any more. They will do something else, ballet, music school or whatever, because they know that their kids will not be protected.”

“C'est important parce que le dopage est véritablement un grand danger pour la santé des athlètes, qu'il mine totalement la crédibilité du résultat sportif qui est basé sur un effort propre, et finalement c'est un danger également pour le recrutement futur des jeunes athlètes au sein du sport, car si les parents ne savent pas que nous allons protéger la santé de leurs athlètes, elles ne vont plus les envoyer dans les clubs.”

“We have systematically stepped up the number of tests. We keep the samples for eight years, and we test them when needed. And also, we do not hesitate to call on the support of public authorities, because when you want to dismantle a doping network, you need to tap phones, you need a warrant to search baggage, which we can’t do as a private organization. But then we call on the support of the police.”

“Well I mean the numbers are quite clear. We had 2000 tests in the Sydney games in 2000. We have 5500 now. The samples will be kept for 8 years. If a new methodology in testing emerges on the market, we'll retest the samples, what we have done also for previous Games, and also found guilty athletes. And definitely there'll also be a very good educational campaign to prevent doping as much as possible in the Olympic village.”

“Nous avons depuis les Jeux de Sidney, doublé de nombre de tests, il y aura 5'500 tests en et hors compétitions. Nous allons aussi garder les échantillons pendant huit ans et les réexaminer si les progrès de la science nous le permettent, ainsi que nous l'avons fait après Pékin. Nous avons également décidé d'adopter le profil longitudinal sanguin qui est une nouvelle méthode de détection du dopage, et enfin finalement, nous n'hésiterons pas à travailler avec les autorités publiques si le besoin se fait sentir.”

Interview with Professor David Cowan – Head of London 2012 WADA accredited anti-doping laboratory

“Well as a WADA accredited laboratory, what we have to do is a range of tests on all the samples that come into the laboratory, both on urine samples and also on blood samples. Now the process that we use is to make sure that we can be certain at the end of the process where the sample came from. We work with coded samples and we have to make sure the sample code is carried through the whole of our process.”

“The testing profile is actually decided by the International Olympic Committee along with the task force, and part of what will happen is that the medalists, gold, silver and bronze will automatically be tested, plus some randoms, plus I understand a level of targeted testing based on intelligence. A part of the deterrent is to make sure that no athlete will know whether or not they will or will not be tested, apart of course from the medalists.”
"At the Olympic and Paralympic games this time more than 6200 samples will be collected, that’s means that the likelihood is for a fifty / fifty chance of any athlete being tested “

“We have a very good testing lab here, we have a very high number of athletes who are going to be tested at these games and the message out there is deter people from cheating by taking drugs, so if they want to use drugs then we would prefer them not to come to London”

B-roll of London 2012 accredited anti-doping laboratory

Set up shots Professor David Cowan (2 x shots)
Various shots inside sample preparation / general preparation laboratory (4 x shots)
Bar coding urine samples (3 x shots)
Various shots blood analysis (7 x shots)
Various shots inside sample preparation / general preparation laboratory (4 x shots)
Exterior building housing London 2012 accredited anti-doping laboratory and general views of Glaxo SmithKline New Frontiers Science Park in Harlow, Essex (3 x shots)

Interview with Doctor Martial Saugy – Head of WADA accredited anti-doping laboratory in Lausanne, Switzerland

“So in Lausanne, we have still the samples from Athens, Torino, Beijing and Vancouver. We have almost four thousand for Athens, a little bit less for Torino, five thousand for Beijing and three thousand for Vancouver.”

“Nous avons, dans nos congélateurs, les échantillons d'Athènes, de Turin, Pékin et Vancouver; à peu près quatre milles pour Athènes, un peu moins pour Turin, cinq milles pour les Jeux de Pékin et trois milles pour les jeux de Vancouver.”

“These samples are biological samples, so they need to be frozen; this is at minus twenty degrees centigrade and they can stay like that for many years in fact, being frozen at minus twenty.”

“Pour une si longue période, ces échantillons biologiques doivent être conservés à moins vingt degrés, c'est-à-dire qu'ils sont congelés, ce qui leur permet une conservation suffisante pour cette période de temps.”

“The World-Anti-Doping-Code is specifying that all the Olympic samples must be kept for a minimum of eight years to get a possibility to retest them. At that time, all the technologies of detection was not present in the labs, in order to detect the new substances used by the cheating athletes. We, for example, retest samples from the Beijing and Torino Games for CERA, third generation of EPO. The method at that time was not present in the lab of the Olympic Games. It's why we were retesting, with some efficiency, these samples.”

“Le Code mondial antidopage spécifie que les échantillons prélevés lors des Jeux Olympiques doivent être conservés pendant huit ans. Ceci est basé sur le fait que les méthodes de détection pour les substances utilisés pendant ces Jeux ne sont pas toutes mises au point à la période des Jeux Olympiques. On a d'ailleurs pu utiliser cet article dans le code pour les échantillons de Turin et de Pékin, pour lesquelles nous avons retesté une EPO de troisième génération, la CERA, alors que cette méthode n'était pas en place lors des Jeux Olympiques.”

“Lausanne laboratory will be involved, in the analysis of the London Olympic samples by the collaboration we will have with the London laboratory who is in charge, who is responsible for all the analysis during the Games. Lausanne will send there five to six experts in some specific methodologies which can bring something to the London laboratory.”

“Le laboratoire de Lausanne va être impliqué dans les analyses des échantillons antidopage des Jeux olympiques, en collaborant avec le laboratoire de Londres, qui est responsable des ces analyses. Le laboratoire de Lausanne va envoyer cinq ou six experts spécialisés dans des méthodes, dans des technologies qui peuvent apporter quelque chose au laboratoire de Londres.”

B-roll of accredited anti-doping laboratory Lausanne, Switzerland
Sign at laboratory entrance (2 x shots)
Various shots Doctor Martial Saugy looking at samples from previous Olympics inside storage freezer (8 x shots)
Various shots blood analysis (3 x shots)

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