

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. GRIGORY M. RODCHENKOV

I, **GRIGORY M. RODCHENKOV**, being duly sworn in accordance with United States law, deposes and says:

1. I am an individual witness and the former Director of the WADA accredited Moscow Antidoping Centre (“Moscow Lab”) in Moscow, Russia. I submit this Affidavit, based upon my personal knowledge, in support of the proceedings before an International Olympic Federation (“IOC”) Disciplinary Commission chaired by Denis Oswald (the “Oswald Commission”).

Introduction

2. I am a citizen of the Russian Federation (“Russia”), but left Russia on November 17, 2015. I currently reside in the United States of America.

3. I was born on October 24, 1958.

4. My first language is Russian. However, I am fluent in both written and spoken English. I am not disadvantaged by providing this Affidavit in English.

5. In 1990, I received a Doctorate of Philosophy in Analytical Chemistry from Moscow Institute of Food Industry.

6. In March 2005, ████████ appointed me as the Director of the Moscow Lab. I served as the Director until 2015 when I fled Russia. I left Russia because of threats to my physical security and well-being.

7. In 2014, I served as the Director of the Sochi Lab, which was established by the Organizing Committee for the Sochi Olympic Games and accredited by WADA for use during the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games (officially known as the XXII Olympic Winter Games, and which were held in Sochi, Russia, from February 7 to February 23, 2014) (together, the “Sochi Games”).

8. The purpose of this Affidavit is to summarize the Russian state-sponsored doping program during the Sochi Games. I have not included each and every fact of which I have knowledge, as I understand that the Oswald Commission asked for (a) a brief summary of doping activities of the Russian Federation and (b) relevant information known to me concerning six (6) specific athletes. Where, herein, I describe discussions with other conspirators, I describe the discussions in sum and substance, rather than verbatim. I have selected some of the documentation I kept concerning the state-sponsored doping program at the Sochi Games, but I am in possession of other evidence.

9. In addition to the evidence in my possession, Russia has extensive other evidence of the state-sponsored doping program, including (a) stored samples, (b) instrument data, (c) lab-information-management-system data, and (c) server and other electronic and back-up data for its laboratory equipment and information systems at the Moscow Lab, which would corroborate my testimony fully. The World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA") has demanded that Russia produce this information before RUSADA and the Moscow Lab can be re-certified under the World Anti-Doping Code. This information could be highly relevant to cases involving the McLaren evidence including potentially the six athletes referred to in this Affidavit, which the Commission requested for me to address. If Russia refuses to produce this evidence, I hope the Oswald Commission would reach an obvious conclusion: such refusal is further evidence of guilt.

10. I am aware of Russia's history and practice of state-sponsored doping and cover-up of positive tests, including at other Olympic competitions and World Championships events and during the course of normal operations of its sporting federations in the Moscow Lab. This Affidavit will not address systematic doping or other doping at these other events or at times other than at or during the preparations for the Sochi Games.

11. In 2016, I was interviewed on three occasions by Professor Richard H. McLaren, the Independent Person appointed by WADA, concerning my knowledge of the manipulation of the doping control systems of Russia before, during, and after the Sochi Games (the “Sochi Plan”), which was orchestrated by then- [REDACTED] AA and the then- [REDACTED] BB, financed by the Ministry of Sports, and which was carried out by dozens of other Government and Russian Anti-Doping Agency (“RUSADA”) officials and employees (including me). This Affidavit will not detail the extensive evidence of AA’s and BB’s involvement, but I will submit such details to the IOC Commission chaired by Samuel Schmid (the “Schmid Commission”). I was fully candid and truthful with Professor McLaren, and his factual findings contained in his reports—dated of July 18, 2016 and December 9, 2016 (the “McLaren Reports”)—are accurate.

12. I was assisted in the preparation of the Affidavit by my legal counsel, Jim Walden and Avni P. Patel of Walden Macht & Haran LLP, but all the recollections herein are my own.

Relevant Persons

12. AA. AA was appointed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In 2012, the Russian Ministry of Sports, Tourism and Youth Policy was reorganized as the Ministry of Sports.

13. BB. [REDACTED]

BB was a member of the Russian Olympic Committee. He was removed from that position in 2016 in apparent response to the McLaren Reports.

14. In 2012, AA tasked BB with “success at Sochi” at any cost. BB put together the team that planned and executed the doping protocol for the Sochi Games.

15. [CC] . [CC] was [BB]'s assistant and second in command. [BB] appointed [CC] to facilitate the day-to-day operations leading to Sochi Games.

16. [DD] . [DD] was [] of the Center for Sports Preparation ("CSP"). [DD] was the medical doctor and coordinator of athlete doping preparations and facilitated distribution of performance enhancing drugs ("PEDs") before and during the Sochi Games. [DD] managed the process of coordinating collection of athletes' "clean" urine samples and distributing the Duchess Cocktail. She was assisted in developing a clean urine bank for use at Sochi by the FSB (former KGB).

17. [EE] . [EE] was the head of doping control section in the Ministry of Sports. Additionally, she oversaw and influenced operations of RUSADA.

18. [FF] . [FF] was the Director of RUSADA. [FF] oversaw athlete substitution at sample collection sites for pre-competition testing, but not during testing at the Sochi Games. [FF] suddenly died in February 2016. Just before his death, [FF] told me he was writing a tell-all book about the Russian state-sponsored doping program.

19. [GG] . [GG] was the Manager of the Doping Control Station in the Sochi Olympic Village. All samples collected during the day were consolidated at this Doping Control Station for transportation to the Sochi Lab, including those identified for swapping.

20. [HH] . [HH] is a Federal Security Service ("FSB") officer. He operated and controlled FSB access between the Sochi Lab and FSB Command Center, which was adjacent to the Sochi Lab. He oversaw a team of FSB officers tasked with opening allegedly "tamper-proof" Beregkit bottles, in which athletes' urine samples were stored after official urine collection.

21. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was the head of reception, storage and aliquotting section in the Sochi Lab.

22. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was my assistant and second in command in the Sochi Lab.

Overview and Creation of the Sochi Plan

23. In the fall 2012, Russia began the planning process for the Sochi Games. The efforts were led by [REDACTED]. I first learned this during a discussion with [REDACTED] in October 2012, during which he said [REDACTED] had tasked him with the objective of ensuring success of the Russian National Team at the Sochi Games. [REDACTED] said he and [REDACTED] agreed that we needed a comprehensive system to shield athletes from testing positive for PEDs. Thus, [REDACTED] said he would assemble a team to ensure the proper functioning to allow detection-free doping for Russia's athletes.

24. Although described in more detail in Professor McLaren's reports, and in even greater detail in my forthcoming Affidavit for the Schmid Commission, the Sochi Plan had three primary objectives.

25. First Objective: The use of PEDs with a limited "wash-out" period, meaning that the PEDs undetectable in urine after a very short period of time.

26. Second Objective: The ability, during the Sochi Games, to swap the urine of doped athletes ("Dirty Samples") for urine taken from that athlete before the athlete began taking PEDs (so-called, "Clean Samples"). This objective was complicated and required two primary, among many other, steps: (a) wide-scale collection of Clean Samples from Russian athletes who might qualify for the Sochi Games; and (b) the ability to open allegedly tamper-proof bottles

manufactured by Berlinger Special AG, which contained athletes' urine samples collected by Doping Control Officers ("DCOs").

27. Third Objective: The ability to hinder testing of Russian Olympic athletes by the IOC or WADA, and delivery of samples abroad.

28. **BB** managed all aspects of what became known as the Sochi Plan, and he said he would keep **AA** informed of all key milestones. I directly briefed **AA** three times during the Sochi Games on the progress of the Sochi Plan.

First Objective: The Three-steroid Duchess Cocktail

29. I developed the "three-steroid cocktail," which we referred to as the Duchess Cocktail ("Duchess Cocktail"). It was one of my most significant contributions to the doping program.

30. Prior to my development of the Duchess Cocktail, many Russian athletes were using Oral-Turinabol, an anabolic steroid, to boost performance and to speed their recovery times during training. Russian athletes, coaches and team doctors had believed that Oral-Turinabol had a short-detection window and that it was a good drug to ingest when preparing for athletic competition.

31. At the end of 2010, a lab analyst in Moscow, who also worked at the Sochi Lab, discovered during research and testing that Oral-Turinabol that use of Oral-Turinabol can be detected through identification of its long-term metabolites. He learned it is retained in an athlete's body for longer than expected and the detection window during urine analysis was enlarged: from approximately 1 week to up to approximately 5 months.

32. This created a problem for the doping program. Even with careful monitoring of wash-out periods, it would be difficult for any athlete to have a time period where their urine was

clean and would test negatively for PEDs. The “washout period” is the time it takes for a PED or its metabolites or markers become undetectable in an individual’s urine.

33. Another problem was the forthcoming reanalysis of 2008 Beijing samples. If the IOC re-tested Russian National Team samples from that competition, they would test positive because one or more long-term metabolites from Oral-Turinabol because they would have still been detectable in urine with new laboratory testing techniques to identify long-term metabolites.

34. When I learned of this issue, I knew it could be a disaster for Russian athletes at the 2012 London Olympics and the Sochi Games.

35. I always wanted to keep the Moscow Lab clean (meaning to minimize the risk of having dirty samples or having to manipulate data to cover-up doping) – I would have rather had athletes use PEDs with shorter retention times than to have to manipulate data results or store dirty urine samples in the lab and jeopardize the Moscow or Sochi Lab’s accreditation.

36. In late 2010, I informed **BB** and **DD** that I was working on a solution. I asked **BB** and **DD** to tell all athletes, coaches, and team doctors that it was no longer safe to use Oral-Turinabol. To my understanding, **DD** conveyed this message to coaches and athletes throughout Russia.

37. In early 2011, I had additional conversations with **BB** in his Moscow office about the subject. I advised him that Oral-Turinabol should be excluded completely from any doping protocol. I advised of the dangers that other anti-doping authorities would realize the long-term detectability of Oral-Turinabol, which could spur them to go back and test old, stored urine samples. **BB** agreed that Oral-Turinabol should be discontinued, but he urged me to find another solution to give Russian athletes an advantage. I had a similar discussion with **AA** after

the London Olympics in 2012 and [REDACTED] AA urged me to find a similar doping product that could be used by Russian without risk of detection.

38. I began testing combinations of steroids to use as an alternative. I wanted to develop a combination that was safe, useful and simple to prepare if the ingredients were available. Most importantly, I wanted to create a PEDs cocktail that had a reliable and short wash-out period.

39. Thus, I created the Duchess Cocktail, which mixed combined alcohol extracts of three steroids—Oxandrolone (Anavar), Metenolone (Primobolan), and Trenbolone (Parabolan). I knew that, to create a reliable wash-out period, I would need to avoid a pill-form substance, which was less reliable given the differences between athletes' metabolisms. Athletes could take sips of the Duchess Cocktail or swirl the Duchess Cocktail in their mouth and the steroid would directly and quickly be transmitted into their blood stream and target muscle tissues.

40. The process for ingesting the Duchess Cocktail for each athlete was, of course, highly unusual in a training regime, and it is unlikely that anyone following this program could be unaware of its centrality to a doping program. There are no circumstances in which swirling whiskey in one's mouth and spitting it out would have any athletic or medical purpose.

41. Based on my discussions with [REDACTED] DD, I knew that she and [REDACTED] KK, [REDACTED] DD's assistant, had access to high-quality Oxandrolone (Anavar), Metenolone (Primobolan), and Trenbolone (Parabolan) in sufficient quantities to supply the Duchess Cocktail to all protected athletes. [REDACTED] KK was responsible for making the cocktail that [REDACTED] DD distributed to coaches and athletes.

42. In or around July 2011, I tested the Duchess Cocktail on myself. I ingested the Duchess Cocktail and had a lab analyst conduct urine analysis on my urine sample for multiple consecutive days to determine the wash-out period. We determined that the wash-out period was

reliably 3-5 days. Metenolone was the last-eliminated steroid if the cocktail was prepared carefully.

43. I explained to **DD** and **KK** how to create the Duchess Cocktail. I knew, based on my discussions with **DD** that **KK** prepared the Duchess Cocktail and **DD** distributed it to athletes and coaches to use in their doping protocols. **DD** told me that she altered the formula, giving the mixture with whiskey to some athletes but using Martini vermouth for other athletes.

Objective Two Prep. Part A: Clean Sample Collection

44. In approximately March 2013, **DD**, coaches, and team doctors directed approximately 75 Russian winter athletes to begin collecting clean urine, which would be used to swap for dirty urine if necessary during the Sochi Games. The Sochi Plan, to have maximum impact, would require some athletes to continue to use the Duchess Cocktail shortly before or during the Olympics. Thus, notwithstanding the short wash-out period, positive urines tests were possible and we needed to address that risk. Thus, athletes were told to collect approximately 5 to 7 bottles of clean urine before starting use of the Duchess Cocktail.

45. The Ministry of Sport, **BB**, decided which athletes would be "protected" from doping-control threats or problems. These athletes were placed on an Excel spreadsheet, which was referred to as the "Duchess List." **CC** created this list of athletes based on information from **DD**. Based on her work with athletes and coaches and the Russian National Team, **DD** created a list of athletes that were to receive complete blanket protection and doping protocol leading up to and at the Sochi Games. **BB** told me that **AA** had also reviewed and approved the Duchess List.

46. On January 21, 2014, **CC** sent me the Duchess List.

47. The swapping policy was an insurance policy for all athletes on the Duchess List. If their coaches stopped having them ingest the cocktail more than 5 days before Sochi Games, they would have little risk of a positive test (and little danger from possible retesting later), but swapping would eliminate *any* risk, allowing them to benefit from the Duchess Cocktail freely during pre-Olympics training. For those athletes who felt it necessary to take the Duchess Cocktail shortly before or during the Sochi Games, the swapping system would protect them against a positive test.

48. DD had her team, which consisted of KK, CC and others, collect athletes' clean urine while at training sites and during periods where their urine should test clean, either because they were not taking PEDs or because the sample was collected far after their washout period.

49. DD directed coaches and athletes to deposit samples in any variety of acceptable plastic bottles or cans. The only requirement was that the bottle was airtight. As such, athletes collected urine in Coca Cola, juice, baby nutrition, and other commercial unofficial bottles after strenuous training sessions. Again, this would be extremely unusual for an athlete, as urine is generally collected in medically-approved containers. For an athlete to place urine in soda and baby bottles would be a tell-tale indication to the athlete knew that the urine was being collected for an ulterior purpose.

50. Athletes were instructed to freeze urine before sending it to DD in Moscow. Athletes were instructed to deliver bottles in double plastic bags.

51. In the period between March 2013 until the Sochi Games, DD or CC transported these urine bottles to me in the Moscow Lab.

52. Lab Analysts in the Moscow and Sochi Labs, and I, carefully tested samples delivered to ensure that they would test negative or “clean.” At that time, athletes and coaches did not know which athletes would make the Russian National Team to participate at the Sochi Games. Therefore, it was necessary for athletes to collect and prepare clean urine in the event that they participated and needed their urine swapped. This required us to test allegedly clean urine for approximately one hundred athletes, who might have to be added to the Duchess List in the run up to the Sochi Games.

53. My staff catalogued all athlete samples, logged all samples and passed them to DD to store in the CSP until they were transported to the FSB building in Sochi, which we referred to as the “Command Center.” The CSP equipped the Command Center with freezers and refrigerators to handle the storage of urine. The Command Center was located 100 meters from the Sochi Lab. HH was in charge of all operations within the Command Center, which was the location where the FSB Magicians were opening Berekkit bottles during the week before and during the Sochi Games.

54. HH placed urine samples into freezers at the Command Center. To the best of my knowledge, approximately 500 urine samples were sent to the Command Center during this process.

55. On February 1, 2014, IIII, JJ, and I visited the Command Center and inspected the freezers containing clean urine samples. I personally observed that the urine was stored in various unofficial commercial plastic bottles contained in plastic bags. This visit was specifically arranged by BB.

Objective Two Prep. Part B: Opening the Berekkit Bottles

56. The FSB was solely responsible for opening the Berekkit bottles before and during the Sochi Games. The team was supervised by [HH], and we internally referred to this team as the "Magicians."

57. [HH] had a variety of Berekkit bottles so that his team could try to open them without damaging the caps. In February 2013, [HH] reported that his team had succeeded. I gave him two samples, which were "dirty" and I feared would be subject to retesting. After 3 or 4 days, he returned them with the caps opened. I reported this important development to [BB], who in turn reported it to [AA].

58. I never observed firsthand any bottle being opened or de-capped. Therefore, I do not know the precise method the FSB used to open the Berekkit bottles. I do know, based in part on my discussions with [III], that the FSB replaced toothed rings and springs within the caps. However they accomplished removal of the caps, I did not observe any changes when the bottles and caps were returned.

59. On January 13, 2014, I provided [HH] with additional Berekkit bottles, which would be used at the Sochi Games. I kept a note of this in my contemporaneous diary, which reflected my daily activities before, during, and after the Sochi Games. A copy of this entry is included as Attachment A.

Objective Two. Main Goal: Urine Swapping

60. The following describes the step-by-step process of the Sochi Urine Swapping Scheme. The steps include: (1) process of urine collection and documentation of the Doping Control Form ("DCF"); (2) daytime preparations at the Sochi Lab for nighttime urine swapping; (3) daytime preparations at the Olympic Village and Doping Control Stations; and (4) the nighttime urine swapping process.

61. I carried out nighttime urine swapping during the entire Sochi Games pursuant to a system devised to evade scrutiny from WADA's Independent Observer and observers from the IOC and other countries. I was assisted by Blokhin and others. These actions are accurately described in the McLaren Reports, and will be further detailed in my forthcoming Affidavit for the Schmid Commission.

Objective Three: Limiting Independent Testing

62. Russia had to have the ability to respond to any unexpected visits by WADA or the IOC missioned DCOs before and leading up to the Sochi Games.

63. There were two possibilities for where urine samples for unannounced testing visits would be tested. Either (1) the samples collected during a WADA inspection or pre-competition urine testing were sent abroad for testing or (2) they were sent to me at the Moscow Lab for testing. Obviously, for the Sochi Plan to work, we needed to minimize the possibility of samples being taken away and testing abroad as we could control matters if samples were tested in our labs in Russia.

64. BB solved this dilemma. If the samples were sent abroad, BB worked with the FSB to create a system to intercept the samples at the border. I was not involved in the details of this part of the scheme.

65. If the samples were sent to me at the Moscow Lab, I would swap the urine using the athlete's frozen clean urine reserve.

66. Before the Sochi Games, a decision was made that DCOs of RUSADA would conduct out-of-competition testing for Norwegian athletes (in Switzerland), and Norwegian anti-doping authorities would conduct pre-competition testing of Russian athletes.

67. To escape the possibility of being caught “dirty,” [REDACTED] EE, an anti-doping “adviser” within the Ministry of Sports, decided that skiers should try to travel to Switzerland, where RUSADA would collect the urine samples, deliver the samples to the Sochi Lab, and hide the results. I learned about this during a meeting on January 20, 2014, with [REDACTED] BB, [REDACTED] EE, and [REDACTED] LL, the Director General of RUSADA. I did not learn which skiers successfully made it to Switzerland (although I trust international travel records must exist). I made a note of this meeting in the diary I kept during the Sochi Games. The relevant entry is attached as Attachment B.

Sochi Olympics: Effectiveness of the State-Sponsored System

68. As a result of the Sochi Plan, Russia achieved historic results at the Sochi Games: a total of 33 medals, with 13 Gold Medals, 11 Silver Medals, and nine Bronze Medals.

69. During the Sochi Games, our Sochi Lab did not identify a single “dirty” Russian athlete, which was the obvious purpose of the Sochi Plan.

70. Following the Sochi Games, I was awarded the Order of Friendship, which was presented to me by the current Minister of Sports, Pavel Kolobkov.

71. Although many athletes enjoyed the protections of the Sochi Plan, the Oswald Commission has asked for my information concerning the six athletes below.

72. If asked, I could provide specific information regarding violations of the World Anti-Doping Rules pertaining to many other Russian athletes, including other medal winners from the Sochi Games.

[REDACTED]

73. [REDACTED]

74. [REDACTED]

75. [REDACTED]

76. [REDACTED]

77. [REDACTED]

78. [REDACTED]

79. [REDACTED]

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[Redacted text]

80. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

81. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

82. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

83. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

84. [REDACTED]

85. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

86. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

87. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

88. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

89. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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90. [REDACTED]

91. [REDACTED]

92. [REDACTED]

93. [REDACTED]

94. [REDACTED]

95. [REDACTED]

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[Redacted text]

96. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

97. [Redacted text]

98. [Redacted text]

99. [Redacted text]

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100. [Redacted text]

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101. [Redacted text]

102. [Redacted text]

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[Redacted]

103. [Redacted]

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104. [Redacted]

105. [Redacted]

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106. [Redacted]

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107. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

108. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

109. [Redacted]

[Redacted]



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Julia Ivanova

110. Julia Ivanova is a female Russian National Team Cross Country skier.

111. Ivanova was part of the Russian National Team that competed in the Sochi Games.

112. Ivanova was an athlete protected by the state-sponsored doping program. As such, she was included on the Duchess List used to indicate which athletes were prepared to and protected during the Sochi Games.

113. As part of the Duchess List of protected athletes, Ivanova was instructed to collect and freeze clean urine to use for swapping protocol during the Sochi Games. Additionally, as part of our protocol, **DD** was supposed to collect and deliver Ivanova's urine to the Moscow Lab before the Sochi Games, where my team and I conducted analysis to confirm that the urine was clean and fit for the Sochi Games swapping protocol. The clean urine samples were then returned to **DD** to store at CSP until the end of January 2014, when they were transported to the FSB Command Center before the Sochi Games.

114. In January 2014, **DD** and I discussed the Duchess List and athlete potential to win medals while in my Moscow office. During that discussion, **DD** told me she was hopeful that Ivanova would win a medal at the Sochi Games because of her doping protocol and preparations.

Conclusion

115. As noted above, additional information related to these and other athletes should be sought by obtaining the samples and electronic data at the Moscow Lab, which is required to be turned over by the WADA Roadmap and what should serve as a rich source of additional information concerning doping by specific athletes in the Russian state-sponsored doping program.

116. Further, I recommend that all athletes on the Duchess List be interviewed because the practices engaged in by these athletes are so unusual that additional relevant information is likely to be obtained by athlete interviews. If athletes on the Duchess List deny giving clean urine in unusual containers and stored in plastic bags to coaches or Rodionova, as instructed, their false denial constitutes evidence of guilty knowledge. If they acknowledged this process in clean urine, they can be questioned regarding who asked them to do this, for what purpose they were asked to do it, and why they believed they were collecting and providing clean urine. Each of these athletes should also be asked about the unusual manner in which the Duchess Cocktail was ingested.

117. Everything said above is true and accurate to the best of my recollection.



Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov

Dated: October 27, 2014

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13

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Handwritten notes in Cyrillic script, partially obscured by a watermark.

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January 13, 2014

HH came. We went over the scheme. I gave him the new Bereg-kit set that was to be used in Sochi.

[redacted area]

KK came with tons of news. He also brought freshly-made Martini. I took it right away.



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January 20, 2014

I came to the Ministry. I was there with **LL** and **EE**, discussing sample collection. These Norwegians pick up our athletes at arrival and bring them to me, but I have to analyze EPO and perform IRMS.

[redacted area]

I went back to the Ministry in the freezing cold. **MM** and **NN** sat with me at **BB**'s. **DD** is totally inadequate...



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