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ATHLETE – AGENT RELATIONSHIP
I. ATHLETE/AGENT RELATIONSHIP (general)

A. What is the relationship between athlete and agent?

1. It is contractual.

2. The athlete is hiring the agent to work for him or her.
   
a. It is important to remember that at all times, the agent works for the athlete.

B. What should the agent do for the athlete?

1. Generally, the agent is responsible for:
   
a. Negotiating for athletes to enter open competitions.
   
b. Where appropriate, negotiating endorsements, speaking engagements, and commercials.
   
c. Making travel arrangements for competitions.
   
d. Where applicable, registering athlete for National competition and making all travel arrangements.
   
e. Discussing personal conduct and how it may affect athlete’s career.
   
f. Advising athlete on importance of post-career financial security and jobs after athletics.
   
g. Informing athletes of the need to file tax returns and pay taxes.
   
h. Counseling athletes on the need to have financial advisors who specialize in financial investments.
   
i. Advising athlete on the protocols of WADA, USADA, IAAF and USATF.
   
j. Providing basic financial needs information (Checking, savings, credit card, etc.).

2. The agent should act as the confidante to the athlete.

   a. It is imperative that the athlete be able to communicate with the agent.
b. If the athlete does not tell the agent his or her opinion or what’s bothering him or her, then it will be difficult or impossible to address or resolve the issue.

3. The agent should be knowledgeable regarding the Athletic Calendar of Events.

4. The agent should assist, together with the athletic coach, club and National Federation, in planning, arranging and negotiating the athlete’s competition schedule.

5. The agent should comply with IAAF Rules and the rules of the Federation.

6. The agent should help ensure that the athlete complies with applicable IAAF Rules on eligibility.

7. The agent should act only with the athlete's express authorization and keep the athlete fully informed of all dealings or arrangements made on the athlete’s behalf.

8. The agent should represent the athlete in a manner that does not bring the sport or the athlete into disrepute.

9. The agent should avoid conflicts of interest, whether or not disclosed.

10. The agent should take all reasonable steps to collect, or arrange for the collection of, all fees negotiated by the agent on behalf of the athlete.

11. The agent should pay all and any sums due under the agreement in a timely fashion.

Note: The services listed above would apply to full service agents or management companies. Some agents only handle competitions for their athletes.

II. AGENT’S FIDUCIARY DUTY TO ATHLETE

A. What is the Agent’s fiduciary duty to the athlete and what activities does it cover?

1. The definition of the term “fiduciary” comes from Roman Law and means “a person holding the character of a trustee.” “It’s a person having a duty, created by his undertaking, to act primarily for another’s benefit.”

2. More to our needs, a fiduciary is a person who manages a person’s career, and who must exercise a standard of care in such management imposed by law and contract.
3. For the agent/athlete relationship that means:
   a. Loyalty to the athlete.
   b. Furnishing of all pertinent information.
   c. Provide pertinent advice to enable the athlete to control his or her career.
   d. Preserving the rights of the athlete.
   e. Negotiating on behalf of the athlete to obtain the best results financially and publicly for the athlete.
   f. Providing the athlete with financial reports that detail the amount of money that the athlete has earned; the amount of money that the athlete has paid to the agent; the amount that the agent is owed; a description of the services and any recoupable expenses for which the agent is to be compensated.

III. COMPENSATION STRUCTURE/MAXIMUM RATES:

A. What activities should an agent be compensated for?
   1. Contracts negotiated.
   2. Select competitions.
   3. Commercials.
   4. Appearances, speaking engagements.
   5. “In Kind” endorsements (where athletes receive goods).

B. What activities should an agent NOT be compensated for?
   1. Grants from USOC, USATF.
   2. Olympic Job Opportunity Program (OJOB).
   3. Scholarships.
   4. Private Funding (money given by local communities of the athlete to help him in his training and professional dreams) where Agent is not involved.
C. How is an Agent’s compensation determined?

1. It is negotiated between the athlete (by attorney) and the agent.

2. There should be a minimum and maximum rate.

3. Current standard in the industry is 15% on events.
   a. On endorsement contracts the standard rate is 15-20% for the life (including original term and any renewal terms) of the contract.

4. Agents who only handle their athlete’s competitions may be compensated differently based on the limited services that the agent is providing.

D. Expenses

1. Agent is typically **NOT** compensated for general overhead expenses such as:
   a. Mailing.
   b. Telephone.
   c. Agent Travel / Hotel.

2. Agent typically **IS** compensated for expenses such as:
   a. Specifically requested travel.
   b. Athlete Fees (entry fees and protest fees).
   c. Advances to Athletes for Athlete Travel (airline travel, Airline change fees, hotel and food charges).
   d. Advanced Medical costs (message, physios, chiropractic services).
   e. Wire transfer fees.

E. Additional Services

1. Agents may be asked to assist with issues relating to immigration, securing visas for the athletes etc. If the agent is not particularly knowledgeable in this area he/she should seek counsel from someone who is.
IV. CONTRACTS

A. Agent-USA Track & Field (USATF)

1. By signing the representation agreement, Agent agrees to adhere to the USATF and IAAF Regulations. Failure to do so will result in revocation of certification as an Authorized Athlete Representative.

B. Agent-Athlete

1. An agent should always have a written contract with his/her athlete (it is required under USATF Regulation 25 and under IAAF Rule 7).

2. Minimum terms in the contract should include:
   a. Services to be performed by agent.
      i. Negotiate meet entry, fees and endorsement contracts.
      ii. If athlete wishes to use financial counseling services offered by an agent, that should be included in the contract with a full description of the services offered. The contract also needs to give specific information on fees for such services, including how much and how they are collected.
   b. Compensation to be paid for services and when.
      i. Where does the athlete’s money go (agent or athlete?).
   c. Exclusivity of the contract.
      i. Will agent be the only person able to negotiate for athlete?
   d. How agent expenses will be handled.
   e. Term of contract and renewal of contract. All contracts are 1 year contracts based on IAAF or USATF Certification of the agent.
   g. Grounds for termination of contract.
   h. How disputes are to be resolved (USATF grievance).
   i. Where notices are to go (athlete, agent).
USATF & IAAF
OVERVIEW
V. USATF

A. Overview

USATF is the National Governing Body for track & field, long-distance running and race walking in the United States. As such, USATF is a member of the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and is one of 212 member federations of the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF).

B. Membership

In order to be eligible to compete in USATF events or as part of Team USA in international competitions, athletes must be a USATF member in good standing (as well as meet additional qualifying standards). A member is considered in good standing if he/she has paid the annual membership fee, filled out the membership application (available at [www.usatf.org](http://www.usatf.org)) and is not currently serving a suspension for disciplinary action taken by the USATF, IAAF, or the IOC. Membership benefits include insurance benefits, discounts on subscriptions to track and field and fitness-related magazines, and reduced prices on a variety of other items. For a complete list of benefits visit the USATF website, listed above, or call (317) 261-0500.

VI. IAAF & IOC

A. Background Information

The IAAF is the International governing body for track & field, distance running and race walking. Created with a purpose of providing uniformity among international competitions, the IAAF regulates and updates competitive rules for all international athletics competitions. Additionally, the IAAF sets qualifying standards for international competitions (World “A” & “B” Standards). Detailed information about World Qualifying Standards can be found at: [http://www.iaaf.org/competition/standards](http://www.iaaf.org/competition/standards)

The IAAF also coordinates the Diamond League and World Challenge, which comprise the leading invitational meets in the world.
2014 USATF Governing Regulation 25
REGULATION 25
AUTHORIZATION OF ATHLETE REPRESENTATIVES

A. Authority: Under IAAF Competition Rule 7, USATF shall authorize Athletes’ Representatives to assist athletes in planning, arranging and negotiating their competition programs under the following conditions and procedures. USATF shall also administer additional IAAF requirements for Representatives wishing to represent athletes in the IAAF Top-30 List.

B. Applicability: Any individual who represents United States athletes who are members of USATF must be authorized by USATF under this regulation to assist those athletes in planning, arranging and negotiating their competition programs.

C. Eligibility: To be eligible to become an Authorized Athletes’ Representative, an applicant must:
   1. be an individual (and not a company);
   2. have proper experience in Athletics;
   3. demonstrate the requisite integrity to act as a fiduciary for athletes;
   4. demonstrate sufficient education and knowledge of the activity of Athletes’ Representatives;
   5. not within the previous ten (10) years have been convicted of a felony, other crime of moral turpitude, anti-doping rule violation, or had his or her debts discharged under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, or its functional equivalent in any other jurisdiction;
   6. agree to abide by the USATF Code of Conduct for Athletes’ Representatives; and
   7. be eligible for membership in USATF.

D. Authorization: Athletes’ Representatives or applicants shall be required to annually: (1) submit a fully completed USATF Authorized Athletes’ Representative Application and Agreement; (2) submit the application fee and/or registration fee, which shall include membership in USATF and the security for claims established in Section F below, established by USATF; (3) unless the applicant is authorized by USATF to serve as an Athlete Representative at the time the application is submitted or is otherwise exempt, satisfactorily complete the examination administered by USATF and the Athlete Representative examination administered by the IAAF; and (4) meet the requirements in this Regulation and other requirements reasonably set by USATF. National Office Management shall be responsible for assessing whether an applicant satisfies all of the relevant requirements for authorization. Authorizations are granted for a period of four (4) years and are subject to revocation if compliance with the requirements is not maintained. No person may be registered as a USATF Athlete Representative with the IAAF during any period that the person is not authorized by USATF as an Athlete Representative.

E. Recognition: Athlete Representatives who have been authorized by other member federations of the IAAF may apply to USATF for recognition by USATF. Any Athlete Representative applying for such recognition shall comply with all of the requirements of Paragraph D, above.

F. Security for Claims: After satisfying the other requirements in this Regulation, individuals wishing to be authorized under this regulation to represent United States athletes shall be required to provide appropriate proof that they hold professional liability insurance that adequately covers any risks that may arise from an Athlete Representative’s activity. USATF may require USATF-authorized Athlete Representatives to obtain this professional liability insurance through a group program administered by USATF.

G. Criminal background screening: Individuals wishing to be authorized under this regulation to represent United States athletes shall be required to submit to and successfully complete USATF’s criminal background screening process annually, or as otherwise required by USATF.

H. State license: Any USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative who has a principal place of business in the United States shall maintain a license to act as an athlete agent in that place of business, if required by state law.

I. Professional license: USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representatives who are licensed professionals in the fields of accounting, law, real estate, finance, banking, investment advising, or consulting shall be required to be in good standing with the relevant professional licensing body.

J. Education: Each USATF-authorized Athlete Representative or applicant shall attend one USATF Authorized Athletes’ Representative seminar annually, and shall demonstrate compliance with this requirement in a manner prescribed by USATF, prior to obtaining authorization as an Athletes’ Representative. USATF reserves the right to issue conditional authorization to an applicant in circumstances that USATF, in its discretion, deems appropriate. If
an applicant is not able to attend one of the USATF Authorized Athletes’ Representative seminars in person, the
applicant may satisfy this requirement by satisfactorily completing an online course, if one is available.

K. Agent screening committee: The USATF President, after consulting with the Chair of the Athletes Advisory
Committee, shall appoint a three-person Agent Screening Committee, consisting of one professional athlete in
Athletics, one USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative with at least 10 years’ experience, and one other person
with a legal or business background. The President shall also appoint an alternate for each position. The Agent
Screening Committee’s duties may include:
1. Reviewing applications for authorization; and
2. Granting or denying authorization to applicants.

L. Application review and appeal: After an applicant submits a fully completed application, the following procedures
shall apply:
1. Initial review: USATF shall review the application for completeness and return any incomplete application forms
   for completion and resubmission.
2. Background screening: A criminal background screening search report shall be ordered for each applicant.
3. Explanation request: USATF shall request that an individual whose application reveals adverse information, or
   who may have not met one or more of the other requirements stated above, provide an explanation to the Agent
   Screening Committee. The Committee may, but need not, request that the applicant appear before it, in person
   or by telephone conference.
4. Action after explanation request: The Agent Screening Committee shall accept or deny the application after
   affording the applicant an opportunity to provide an explanation.
5. Appeal: An applicant who is denied authorization shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Agent
   Screening Committee.

M. Contracts: Every contract between a USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative and an athlete shall be in writing in
the athlete’s native language, and describe the respective obligations of the Athletes’ Representative and the athlete.
All contracts shall comply with IAAF rules and regulation. Any contract between a USATF-authorized Athletes’
Representative and an athlete with remaining collegiate eligibility shall contain a statement that discloses that by
signing the agreement the athlete will forfeit any remaining eligibility he or she has to compete at the collegiate or
university level. Furthermore, every contract between a USATF-Authorized Athletes’ Representative and an athlete
shall comply with any and all rules and regulations established for such purpose, including but not limited to those
established by the IAAF.

N. Revocation of authorization: The Agent Screening Committee may, after affording the affected USATF authorized
Athletes’ Representative an opportunity to be heard, fine, revoke the authorization of or otherwise discipline a
USATF-Authorized Athletes’ Representative for any appropriate reason, including:
1. False information: Providing false or misleading information on his or her application;
2. Failure to update information: Failing to update material changes in information provided on his or her
   application;
3. Failure to meet eligibility requirements: Failing to meet all of the requirements of this Regulation (USATF
   shall have the right to revoke the authorization of a USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative if eligibility
   requirements are not met);
4. Professional license: Revocation or suspension of a professional license, and/or suspension, reprimand or
   revocation of membership in the applicable professional organization (e.g. UAAA certification, State or Federal
   Bar, NASD/SEC, State Board of Public Accountancy);
5. Civil or administrative proceeding: Any finding in a civil or administrative proceeding of fraud or
   embezzlement;
6. USATF bylaw violation: Any finding by an NABR panel of a violation of the USATF Bylaws or Operating
   Regulations.
7. Rules and Regulations: Failure to abide by an USATF or IAAF rules and regulations, including but not limited
   to the USATF Athletes’ Representatives Code of Conduct and USATF Code of Ethics;
8. Continuing education: Failure to comply with continuing education requirements in this Regulation;
9. Co-workers: Working in a partnership, employer-employee, or other relationship or otherwise sharing clients
   with a person who is not a USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative, but who nevertheless assists American
   athletes in planning, arranging, and negotiating their competition programs; or
10. Inappropriate conduct: Any finding by the Agent Screening Committee that a USATF-authorized Athlete
    Representative has engaged in inappropriate conduct, including, but not limited to, verbally or physically abusing
    an athlete, misappropriating funds, failing to pay a client timely, or providing inaccurate financial data to a client.
O. **Initiation of revocation proceedings:** USATF or the affected athlete or USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative may initiate proceedings before the Agent Screening Committee against a USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative when it, he or she has received credible evidence that there exists good cause for revocation.

P. **Appeal of revocation:** A USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representative may appeal a revocation or other sanction imposed by the Agent Screening Committee to the NABR under Regulation 21.

Q. **Credentials:** USATF shall provide credentials to USATF-Authorized Athletes’ Representatives at USATF events as Athletes’ Representatives, with appropriate rights and privileges.

R. **Agent Compensation:** The Agent Screening Committee may establish and publish a schedule of recommended maximum compensation rates for USATF-authorized Athletes’ Representatives. USATF shall distribute such a schedule, if established, at least annually, to all U.S. athletes listed by USATF-Authorized Athletes’ Representatives in their client lists.
ELITE ATHLETE SUPPORT PROGRAMS
VII. ELITE ATHLETE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Athlete Criteria and Tier System

In conjunction with the USATF Athletes' Advisory Committee, the Tier System was instituted in 2011 and 2012, with consistent criteria to ensure the participation of the highest potential open athletes and their coaches in all Olympic event-related USATF and USOC high performance and athlete support programs.

Applicable events are the forty seven (47) events on the Olympic Games program and events approved by AAC and the High Performance staff as supporting development of Olympic and IAAF World Championships in Athletics' participants. Athletes who qualify for the various tiers will have primary access to HP Programs such as: domestic competitive opportunities, domestic relay program, international competitive opportunities, sport performance workshops, medical reimbursement, stipends, elite athlete health insurance, St. Vincent's medical program, and coaches' stipends.

2015 Athlete Criteria and Tier System listed below (pending approval of final USOC award and USATF HP Executive Committee)

Tier 1: Athletes will qualify for all USATF and USOC benefits, and are those who have achieved any/all of the following:

- Medaled in either of the two (2) most recent world-major championships (2012 Olympic Games and 2013 World Championships in Athletics [Track & Field]); and/or
- Have achieved a top-10 world rank in 2014 by Track & Field News (year-end ranking for 2014) or All-Athletics.com (year-end ranking for 2014); or
- Have achieved a top-5 world rank in 2013 by Track & Field News (year-end ranking for 2013) or All-Athletics.com (year-end ranking for 2013); or
- The above medal winning criteria will also apply to athletes who competed in the first round and/or final on a medal-winning team at either/both 2012 Olympic Games and 2013 World Championships.

Tier 2: Athletes will qualify for the majority of USATF and USOC benefits, albeit sometimes at a lower dollar amount, and are those who have achieved any/all of the following:

- Placed among the top 8 place finishers in either/both of the two (2) most recent major championships (2012 Olympic Games and 2013 World Championships in Athletics [Track & Field]); and/or
- Have achieved a top 20 world rank in 2014 by All-Athletics.com (year-end ranking for 2014); or
- Have achieved a sixth through tenth World Ranking in 2013 by Track & Field News (year-end ranking for 2013) or All-Athletics.com (year-end ranking for 2013).

Tier 3: Athletes will qualify for a limited number of benefits. However athletes in this category, who are defined as Immediate Post Collegians (IPC’s), will have exclusive access to the Post Collegiate Scholarship Fund. Further, there are also some IPC’s who, based on their ranking and/or performance profile, qualify for and are entitled to the benefits of Tier 1 or Tier 2 programs. To be qualified for Tier 3, athletes must have
achieved the following:

- Be an Immediate Post Collegian (IPC) in the first or second year out of college (2013 or 2014) and has achieved the 2013 World Championships “A” standard in 2014 in their respective event.

**Tier 4:** Athletes will qualify for a limited number of benefits, albeit sometimes at a lower dollar amount, and they must have achieved the following:

- Be ranked among the Top 2 U.S. by *Track & Field News* in its 2014 year-end rankings, and/or
- For both of the above, the athlete must have also achieved a minimum of the 2013 World Championship “A” standard.

USATF recognizes that there are elite and emerging elite athletes who do not meet the above criteria and, therefore, will be excluded from receiving some valuable benefits. There are also athletes who have achieved these standards in the past, but have experienced a recent injury, illness or maternity leave, which may have caused an interruption in their competitive schedule. To provide funding for these additional athletes, USATF, through its budget, has in place an annual “developmental funding” program to support identified, elite and emerging elite athletes who will not be Tier qualified in 2015.

Many of these “developmental” athletes will continue to be included in a number of HP Programs that are available to Tier athletes, such as domestic and international competitive opportunities, HP summits and Sports Performance Workshops. The provision of these benefits and programs will be limited to the number of positions available for that program and the extent of available funds for such. However, it remains that the first priority for all HP Programs will be given to Tier athletes.

The Tier System is utilized as the base qualification for many of the High Performance, Sports Science, and Athlete Support programs listed below.

**D. USATF**

1. **Performance Funding/Grants**

   a. **TRAVEL ALLOCATIONS – USA INDOOR/COMBINED AND OUTDOOR TRACK & FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS**

   Travel Stipends help defray air, housing, and meal costs for top ranking competitors in each event. These stipends average $400-$600 for each athlete.

   Funding is allocated to the top five (5) athletes in each event, provided first to the defending Champion in each event, and then
to the top four ranked performers, based on the then current U.S. List as of the on-time entry deadline for the pertinent Championship event. If the defending Champion is not entered in the Championships by the on-time entry deadline, funding will be allocated to the top five (5) performers in each event who have entered by the on-time entry deadline. In addition to the payments described above, funding will be provided to all athletes who were not allocated funding prior to the Championships, but who placed in the top 3 (Indoor Only) top 4 (Outdoor) at the event.

b. PRIZE MONEY – USA INDOOR/COMBINED AND OUTDOOR TRACK & FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Athletes who place in the top three (4) in each event at the Indoor and Combined Events Championships receive prize money as follows:

1st place - $5,000; 2nd place - $3,000; 3rd place - $1,250; and 4th place - $750

Athletes who place top 8 in each event at the Outdoor Championships receive prize money as follows:

1st place - $7,000; 2nd place - $5,000; 3rd place - $3,000; 4th place - $2,000; 5th place - $1,000; 6th place - $750; 7th place - $500; 8th place - $500

c. PERFORMANCE POOL FUNDING (PPF)

To assist our top athletes to remain in the sport after graduation and to assist them with their everyday living expenses, USATF created a three-tier program of direct athlete support that includes:

i. Athlete Stipend

The objective is to invest resources in the athletes based on two criteria: 1. Olympic medal potential and 2. financial need.

The stipend amount is based on your ranking, view chart below.

ii. Medical Stipend

Qualified athletes will receive (amount TBD) for preventive care expenses incurred in 2015, including massage therapy, chiropractic services, physical therapy, acupuncture, and
medical expenses not covered by other health insurance. Other qualified expenses under the 2015 program include dental expenses and health club membership fees.

iii. **Coaching Stipend**

The objective of this program is to support those coaches who are producing medal-contending athletes. The criteria for this program coincides with our direct athlete support program criteria-in that a coach must have an athlete that falls under Tier I and Tier II to qualify for stipend.

The stipend amount is still TBD; the athlete must complete a form to designate their coach of record in order for USATF to process the payment. The coach must be approved in the USATF Coaches Registry.

Athlete and medical stipends are processed by the USOC once athletes have completed the necessary paperwork.

### Proposed Criteria 2015-pending approval of final USOC award and USATF HP Executive Committee

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<tr>
<th>Tiers</th>
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<th>2015 Medical Reimbursement</th>
<th>2015 Coaching Stipend</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tier I (See Athlete Criteria Above)</td>
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<td>Tier II (See Athlete Criteria Above)</td>
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<td>Tier III (See Athlete Criteria Above)</td>
<td>PCSF stipend</td>
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<td>Tier IV (see Athlete Criteria Above)</td>
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d. **POST COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIP FUND (PCSF)-**

The Post Collegiate Scholarship Fund is part of USATF’s effort to fill the “developmental gap” that occurs right after graduation. To qualify for this program, athletes must have exhausted their collegiate eligibility within the last two years. Further, they are “graded” according to world ranking, finish at the US National Championships, and top mark performance. In addition to their ranking and performance they must have obtained the IAAF World Championship Outdoor "A" standard at the time of application to be considered for this program. Stipend amount will be determined
at later date. Stipend amount varies depending on the number of athletes that qualify.

In addition, recipients are required to attend the Educational Summit (i.e. Emerging Elite Athlete Symposium a.k.a. “Rookie Camp”) conducted by USATF, which features seminars on drug testing, life as an Elite Athlete, USOC/USATF support programs, and media training. Only Tier III athletes will qualify for this program.

2. Services

a. USATF SPORTS ACCIDENT INSURANCE – THROUGH USATF MEMBERSHIP

USA Track & Field has purchased an Excess Accidental Medical Expense and Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance policy for its athlete members and registered officials. This insurance coverage is secondary to other insurance such as health or disability coverage, coverage provided or required by any law, or statute or Workers’ Compensation.

Coverage is provided for excess accidental medical expense incurred (and accidental death and dismemberment) as the result of an accidental bodily injury occurring while you are participating in sanctioned events and registered practices scheduled by USATF member Clubs. Practices must be under the supervision of your Club’s coaches or managers. Coverage includes travel directly to and from such sanctioned events and practices. Coverage is also provided while you are competing as a member of USA National Teams in international competition, while training at USOC training centers, and while participating in USATF Committee activities. Please visit website for benefit details.

b. USATF/ST. VINCENT SPORTS PERFORMANCE ELITE ATHLETE MEDICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

The USATF/St. Vincent Sports Performance Elite Athlete Medical Support Program assists qualified injured athletes by providing primary care or a second opinion and working with the athlete’s local medical support to create a recovery plan. Designated athletes will have full access to St. Vincent’s physicians, athletic trainers and physical therapists, as well as access to all appropriate services including, but not limited to, evaluation, diagnostics including x-rays and MRIs, surgery and recovery, lab work, and physical
therapy. Tier 1 – Tier 3 will qualify for this program based on a first come, first served basis. Tier 4, athletes, however, qualify to access the program pending the availability of program funds at the time of their request and based on a case by case basis.

E. USOC

1. Performance Funding/Grants

   a. OPERATION GOLD GRANTS (OP GOLD)

      The Operation Gold Grant program awards stipends each year to athletes who finish in the top eight (8) places in that year’s qualifying event (World Championships) in every year except the Olympic year. During the Olympic year, the top three (3) places in each event at the Olympic Games qualify. All relay team participants placing in the qualifying event qualify. The payment scale varies each year.

      In non-Olympic years, athletes who qualify for more than one award automatically receive the higher award.

      *There is no USOC income cap for this program.*

   b. USOC TUITION GRANTS

      *Athletes who are pursuing undergraduate or graduate courses of study may apply for USOC Tuition Assistance Grants. Tuition Grant funds are for tuition and fees, only; books and room and board expenses are not included in this program.*

      Athletes must be a current year Direct Athlete Support recipient and/or eligible for EAHI before they can apply for a Tuition Grant, and must have their NGB's endorsement.

      Applications will be reviewed quarterly, according to the following schedule each year:

      May 1st; August 1st; December 1st

      *To date we have not received approved criteria from the USOC for the 2015 program.*
2. Services

a. USOC ELITE ATHLETE HEALTH INSURANCE (EAHI)

The United States Olympic Committee (USOC) Elite Athlete Health Insurance Program (EAHI) is an insurance program that provides coverage for personal illnesses and non sport-related injuries/accidents. The USOC pays the monthly premiums for athletes enrolled in EAHI.

Each NGB receives from the USOC a guaranteed number of EAHI slots to distribute to its Elite Athletes. Distribution of these EAHI slots is based on criteria established by the NGB and approved by the USOC.

EAHI 2015 criteria is in the process of being approved. Once approved, the detailed criteria will be posted on our website at www.usatf.org under Athlete Support Programs and athletes who qualify will be notified.

b. USOC ATHLETE CAREER PROGRAMS (ACP)

The USOC and the Adecco Group understand that elite athletes' priority is to focus on their sport career. However, we also know that there comes a point in life when individuals need to make decisions about their post-athletic careers and their futures.

Through the ACP, athletes can receive personalized career management resources and services, such as a personal career coach, resume assistance, access to a variety of seminars, and job placement assistance.

c. USOC Team USA Career Program

The USOC launched the Team USA Career Program, created in partnership with Adecco, PowerAde and hopefully additional USOC Sponsors.

Team USA Career Program has been created to better serve qualified athletes both while they are training and competing and when they transition from sport.
F. USATF Foundation

1. Performance Funding/Grants

a. ELITE ATHLETE DEVELOPMENT GRANT

Grant Program Purpose – to support the pursuit of world-class performances by American post-collegian track and field athletes who have met minimum performance standards by contributing to compelling individual financial needs.

2. Services

a. ATHLETE CAREER MENTORING PROGRAM

The Athlete Career Mentoring Program was designed specifically for the athlete, to assist with the transition away from professional athletics, to post-competitive life.

The USA Track & Field Foundation has assembled a stellar group of highly successful individuals across a wide range of industries and professions, who have volunteered to lend their time and expertise in furtherance of this new, innovative program.

b. JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

The goal of the program is to assist athletes with finding quality part-time jobs for motivated athletes, which will be flexible to athletes training and competition schedules.
COMPETITION PARTICIPATION AND COMPENSATION
VIII. COMPETITION PARTICIPATION AND COMPENSATION

A. IAAF Diamond League

1. Premier invitational events on IAAF calendar.


3. All individual track and field events in the IAAF World Championship program except for the 10,000 meters, the Hammer Throw, and the Combined Events are included in the Diamond League. (The distance events at an individual meet could range from 3,000 to 10,000 meters. In the final meets, the distance will be 5,000m.) The allocation of events among the Diamond League meets is announced well in advance of the season. That information will appear on the meets’ respective websites.

4. The athletes compete for a distinctive trophy and a cash prize of $40,000. The winner of the trophy in each event is the athlete with the most points in Diamond League competition. Point scoring is 4-2-1 for the first three places in each event (double in the final meets—Zurich and Brussels).

5. Prize money: $10,000; $6,000; $4,000; $3,000; $2,500; $2,000; $1,500; $1,000 for top eight (8) places in each Diamond League event.

6. World Record Bonus: $50,000.

7. All Diamond League meets are invitational. Entry into the individual meets is within the discretion of the meet organizers. In addition to the prize money mentioned above, athletes may be offered appearance or promotional fees. These are subject to negotiation.

B. IAAF World Challenge

1. Next level of international invitational events.


3. Prize money will total a minimum of $200,000 per meet. There will be Core Group and Discretionary events. First place prize will be $5,000 for Core Group events, and $2,500 for Discretionary events. Prizes scale down to $500 for 8th place in Core Group events, and $400 in Discretionary events. For races of 1500m and longer, 9th through 12th places earn $300 prizes.
4. There are no points or overall prizes in the World Challenge.

C. World Athletics Series

This is the name given by the IAAF to its Championship program. It comprises the World Championships, World Indoor Championships, Continental Cup, World Cross Country Championships, World Half Marathon Championships, and World Race Walking Cup, as well as two events at which there is no prize money, the World Junior Championships and the World Youth Championships.

D. World Relays

This is an event that was inaugurated by the IAAF in 2014. It is not currently part of the World Athletics Series but, like the WAS events, it is administered by the IAAF.

E. Other IAAF Programs

In addition to all of the above programs, the IAAF supports “Challenge” competitions for Race Walking, Combined Events, and Hammer Throw.

F. USATF Championship Series

The USATF Championship Series includes seven to nine nationally televised events, including the Indoor and Outdoor USA Track & Field Championships. Athletes win prize money at each USATF Championship Series stop.

2015 USATF Championship Series Schedule (Schedule is tentative and subject to change.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>Armory Invitational</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 7</td>
<td>New Balance Indoor Games</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14</td>
<td>Millrose Games</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28-March 1</td>
<td>USA Indoor Championships</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>USA vs the World at Penn Relays</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>Drake Relays</td>
<td>Des Moines, IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Nike Prefontaine Classic</td>
<td>Eugene, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>adidas Grand Prix</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26-29</td>
<td>USA Outdoor Track &amp; Field Championships</td>
<td>Eugene, OR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Appearance fees at invitational meets

1. Usually are negotiated by the agent for the benefit of the athlete.
2. Usually paid to top athletes in an event who are
   a. World Record holders.
   b. Olympic or World Championship gold medalists.
   c. Silver and bronze medalists are on a case-by-case basis and there are no guarantees especially if the athlete is not performing well at the time of the negotiation.
   d. Top performers in an event.

3. Appearance fees are what the market (and the meet’s budget) will handle and is usually based on the need of the meeting to have a specific athlete.

4. Each Event is not paid equal amounts even if they are Gold Medalists (e.g., 100m runner may be paid more than Shot Putter).

5. Athletes will forfeit his/her appearance fees and any prize money for doping.

H. Endorsements

1. Generally are with shoe companies.

2. Any company is a potential endorsement.

3. Try to find endorsers outside normal fields to find those additional avenues of revenue (Sponsors in the local area of the Athlete are sometimes available).
ANTI-DOPING
IX. ATHLETE INELIGIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS

A. Rules 22 and 60.4 of the 2014 – 2015 IAAF Competition Rules govern athlete ineligibility for competitions.

B. Rule 22 of the 2014 – 2015 IAAF Competition Rules reads as follows:

1. The following persons shall be ineligible for competitions, whether held under these Rules or the rules of an Area or a Member. Any athlete, athlete support personnel or other person:
   (a) whose National Federation is currently suspended by the IAAF. This does not apply to national competitions organized by the currently suspended Member for the Citizens of that Country or Territory;
   (b) who has been provisionally suspended or declared ineligible under the rules of his National Federation from competing in competitions under the jurisdiction of that National Federation, in so far as such suspension or ineligibility is consistent with these Rules;
   (c) who is currently serving a period of provisional suspension from competition under these Rules;
   (d) who does not meet the eligibility requirements set out in Rule 141 or the Regulations thereunder;
   (e) who has been declared ineligible as a result of a breach of the Anti-Doping Rules (Chapter 3);
   (f) who has been declared ineligible as a result of a breach of any other Rule or Regulation under Rule 60.4.

2. If an athlete competes in a competition when not eligible to do so under Rule 141 or the Regulations thereunder, without prejudice to any other disciplinary action that may be taken under the Rules, the athlete and any team for which the athlete competed shall be disqualified from the competition with all resulting consequences for the athlete and the team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.

3. If an athlete competes (or an athlete support personnel or other person participates) in a competition, whether held under these Rules of the rules of an area or Member, whilst ineligible to do so under the Anti-Doping Rules in Chapter 3, the consequences set out in Rule 40.11 shall apply.
4. If an athlete competes (or an athlete support personnel or other person participates) in a competition, whether held under these Rules of the rules of an Area or Member, whilst ineligible to do so under any other Rule, the period of his ineligibility shall recommence from the time he last competed as though no part of a period of ineligibility had been served.

C. Rule 60.4 of the 2014 – 2015 IAAF Competition Rules reads as follows:

4. Any athlete, athlete support personnel or other person:

(a) who takes part in an athletics competition or event in which any of the competitors were, to his knowledge, suspended from participation or ineligible to compete under these Rules, or which takes place in a Country or Territory of a suspended Member. This does not apply to any athletics competition which is restricted to the Masters’ age group (in accordance with Rule 141);

(b) who takes part in any athletics competition which is not authorized in accordance with Rule 2 (Authorization to Stage Competitions);

(c) who contravenes Rule 4 (Requirements to Compete in International Competitions) or any Regulations made thereunder;

(d) who contravenes Rule 5 (Eligibility to Represent a Member)) or any Regulations made thereunder;

(e) who contravenes Rule 6 (Payments to Athletes) or any Regulations made thereunder;

(f) who commits any act, makes any statement, either verbally or in writing, or engages in any other conduct or behavior which is considered to be insulting, improper, prejudicial to the interests of Athletics or is otherwise likely to bring the sport of Athletics into disrepute;

(g) who takes part, or attempts to take part, either directly or indirectly, in any betting, gambling or similar event or transaction connected with competitions in Athletics held under the rules of the IAAF, its Areas or Members;

(h) who contravenes Rule 7 (Athletes’ Representatives) or any Regulations made thereunder;

(i) who contravenes Rule 8 (Advertising and Displays during International Competitions) or any Regulations made
thereunder;

(j) who contravenes Rule 9 (Betting & Other Anti-Corruption Violations); or

(k) who commits a breach of any other Rule (other than as set out in Rule 60.2)

may be declared ineligible under this Rule 60.

Note: Any athlete returning from a doping suspension is required by IAAF Rules to return all monies earned during the doping period. Failure to repay said money will bar the Athlete from competition, even though the period of ineligibility has expired.
2014 USATF Governing Regulation 20
USATF’s athletes are subject to in- and out-of-competition drug testing and protocols, and USATF and its members are governed by rules prohibiting doping and doping-related offenses. The rules, hearing procedures, penalties, and reinstatement process for doping-related offenses are promulgated by organizations that conduct doping-control programs that include USATF member athletes. These organizations include, but are not limited to, the IAAF, the IOC, the USOC, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). These organizations also select athletes for testing, and administer the tests. These organizations’ anti-doping rules and protocols are posted on the following websites:

- **IOC:** [http://www.olympic.org/en/content/Footer-Pages/Documents/Fight-Against-Doping/](http://www.olympic.org/en/content/Footer-Pages/Documents/Fight-Against-Doping/)
- **USOC:** [http://www.teamusa.org/About-the-USOC/Legal/Anti-Doping.aspx](http://www.teamusa.org/About-the-USOC/Legal/Anti-Doping.aspx)
- **USADA:** [http://www.usada.org/resources/policies-procedures.aspx](http://www.usada.org/resources/policies-procedures.aspx)
CHAPTER 3

ANTI-DOPING
AND MEDICAL
CHAPTER 3: ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICAL

DEFINITIONS

**ABP Expert Panel**
A panel of three experts chosen by the IAAF who are responsible for providing an evaluation of the Athlete Biological Passport in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations. Experts will have knowledge in the fields of clinical haematology, Laboratory medicine / haematology and sports medicine or exercise physiology specialised in haematology.

**ADAMS**
The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

**Adverse Analytical Finding**
A report from a laboratory or other approved entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

**Anti-Doping Organisation**
A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Competitions, WADA and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

**Anti-Doping Rules**
The IAAF Anti-Doping Rules as may be passed by the IAAF Congress or the IAAF Council from time to time.

**Anti-Doping Regulations**
The IAAF Anti-Doping Regulations as may be passed by the IAAF Council from time to time.

**Athlete**
Any Person who participates in the IAAF, its Members and Area Associations by virtue of his agreement, membership, affiliation, authorisation, accreditation or participation in their activities or
competitions and any other competitor in Athletics who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organisation accepting the Code.

**Athlete Support Personnel**
Any coach, trainer, manager, authorised athlete representative, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in, or preparing for, competition in Athletics.

**Attempt**
Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**Atypical Finding**
A report from a laboratory or other approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

**Code**

**Competition**
An Event or series of Events held over one or more days.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations**
An Athlete or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in at least one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification which means the Athlete’s results in a particular Event or Competition are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money; and (b) Ineligibility which means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Rule 40.

**Disqualification**
See “Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations” above.
Doping Control
All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

Event
A single race or contest in a Competition (e.g. the 100 metres or the Javelin Throw).

Filing Failure
A failure by an Athlete to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing either in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations or with the rules or regulations of a Member or Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Athlete that comply with the International Standard for Testing.

In-Competition
In-Competition means the period commencing twelve (12) hours before an Event in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through to the end of such Event and the Sample collection process related to such Event.

Ineligibility
See “Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations” above.

International Competition
For the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the international competitions under Rule 35.7, as published annually on the IAAF website.

International Standard
A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisation
The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other international competition.
**Marker**
A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Medical Rules**
The IAAF Medical Rules as may be passed by the IAAF Congress or the IAAF Council from time to time.

**Metabolite**
Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor**
A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his country of residence.

**Missed Test**
A failure by an Athlete to be available for testing at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in his Whereabouts Filing for the day in question either in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations or with the rules or regulations of a Member or Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Athlete that comply with the International Standard for Testing.

**National Anti-Doping Organisation**
The entity(ies) designated by each Country or Territory as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as a regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such Countries or Territories. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the Country or Territory’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

**National Olympic Committee**
The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those Countries or Territories where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

**No Advance Notice**
A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.
**No Fault or No Negligence**
The Athlete establishing in a case under Rule 38 that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**No Significant Fault or No Significant Negligence**
The Athlete establishing in a case under Rule 38 that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

**Out-of-Competition**
Any period which is not In-Competition.

**Participant**
Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

**Person**
Any natural Person (including any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel) or an organisation or other entity.

**Possession**
The actual, physical possession or the constructive possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance / Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance / Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance / Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance / Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance / Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to the IAAF, a Member or an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes possession by the Person who makes the purchase.
**Prohibited List**
The Prohibited List published by WADA identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

**Prohibited Method**
Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited Substance**
Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Suspension**
The Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted in accordance with these Rules.

**Registered Testing Pool**
The pool of Athletes established by the IAAF who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of the IAAF’s Testing programme. The IAAF shall publish a list which identifies the Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool.

**Sample / Specimen**
Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

**Signatories**
Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, National Olympic Committees, Major Event Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA.

**Substantial Assistance**
For the purposes of Rule 40.5(c), a Person providing Substantial Assistance must (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations and (ii) fully co-operate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the prosecuting authority or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering**
Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or...
engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or to prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information.

**Target Testing**  
The selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

**Testing**  
The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling and Sample transport to the laboratory.

**TUE**  
Therapeutic Use Exemption.

**Trafficking**  
The selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person to any third party; provided however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

**Use**  
The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**WADA**  
The World Anti-Doping Agency.

**Whereabouts Failure**  
A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

**Whereabouts Filing**  
Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete’s whereabouts during the following quarter.
SECT ION I – ANTI-DOPING RULES

RULE 30

Scope of the Anti-Doping Rules

1. The Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the IAAF, its Members and Area Associations and to Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who participate in the IAAF, its Members and Area Associations by virtue of their agreement, membership, affiliation, authorisation, accreditation or participation in their activities or competitions.

2. All Members and Area Associations shall comply with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations. The Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations shall be incorporated either directly, or by reference, into the rules or regulations of each Member and Area Association and each Member and Area Association shall include in its rules the procedural regulations necessary to implement the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations effectively (and any changes that may be made to them). The rules of each Member and Area Association shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be bound by the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations.

3. In order to be eligible to compete or participate in, or otherwise be accredited at, an International Competition, Athletes (and where applicable) Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must have signed an agreement to the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations in a form to be decided by the Council. In guaranteeing the eligibility of its Athletes for an International Competition (see Rule 21.2), Members guarantee that the Athletes have signed an agreement in the required form and that a copy of the signed agreement has been sent to the IAAF Office.

4. The Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations shall apply to all Doping Controls over which the IAAF and respectively its Members and Area Associations have jurisdiction.

5. It is the responsibility of each Member to ensure that all national-level In and Out-of-Competition Testing on its Athletes and the management of results from such Testing complies with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations. It is recognised that, in some Countries or Territories, the Member will conduct the Testing and results management process itself whilst, in others, some or all of the Member’s responsibilities may be delegated or assigned (either by the Member itself or under applicable national legislation or
regulation) to a National Anti-Doping Organisation or other third party. In respect of these Countries or Territories, reference in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member or National Federation (or its relevant officers) shall, where applicable, be a reference to the National Anti-Doping Organisation or other third party (or its relevant officers).

6. The IAAF shall monitor the anti-doping activities of its Members under these Anti-Doping Rules, including but not limited to the In and Out-of-Competition Testing conducted at national level by each Member (and/or by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation or third party in accordance with Rule 30.5). If the IAAF considers that the In and/or Out-of-Competition Testing or other anti-doping activity conducted at national level by a Member is insufficient or inadequate, either having regard to the success of the Member’s Athletes in International Competitions or for any other reason, the Council may require the Member to take such action as it considers to be necessary in order to ensure a satisfactory level of anti-doping activity in the Country or Territory concerned. A failure by a Member to comply with the Council’s decision may result in the imposition of sanctions under Rule 44.

7. Notice under these Anti-Doping Rules to an Athlete or other Person who is under the jurisdiction of a Member may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member concerned. The Member shall be responsible for making immediate contact with the Athlete or other Person to whom the notice is applicable.

RULE 31
IAAF Anti-Doping Organisation

1. The IAAF shall principally act under these Anti-Doping Rules by the following person(s) or bodies:
   (a) the Council;
   (b) the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission;
   (c) the Doping Review Board; and
   (d) the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator.

The Council

2. The Council has a duty to the IAAF Congress to oversee and supervise the activities of the IAAF in accordance with its Objects (see Article 6.12(a) of the Constitution). One of these Objects is to promote fair play in sport, in particular, to play a leading role in the fight against doping, both within Athletics and externally in the wider
sporting community, and to develop and maintain programmes of detection, deterrence and education which are aimed at the eradication of the scourge of doping within sport (see Article 3.8 of the Constitution).

3. The Council has the following powers under the Constitution in overseeing and supervising the activities of the IAAF:
   (a) to establish any Commission or sub-Commission, whether on an ad hoc or permanent basis, that it deems to be necessary for the proper functioning of the IAAF (see Article 6.11(j) of the Constitution).
   (b) to make any interim amendments to the Rules it considers to be necessary between Congresses and to fix a date on which such amendments shall take effect. The interim amendments shall be reported to the next Congress, which shall decide whether they shall be made permanent (see Article 6.11(c) of the Constitution).
   (c) to approve, reject or amend the Anti-Doping Regulations (see Article 6.11(i) of the Constitution); and
   (d) to suspend or take other sanctions against a Member for a breach of the Rules in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.7 (see Article 6.11(b) of the Constitution).

The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission

4. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission is appointed as a Commission of the Council under Article 6.11(j) of the Constitution to provide the IAAF with general advice on all anti-doping and related matters, including in relation to these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations.

5. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall consist of up to 15 members who shall meet at least once a year, normally at the end of each calendar year, in order to review the IAAF’s anti-doping activities in the preceding 12 months and to establish, for the approval of the Council, the IAAF’s anti-doping programme for the year ahead. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall also consult on a regular basis throughout the course of the year, as the need may arise.

6. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall have responsibility for the following further specific tasks under these Anti-Doping Rules:
   (a) publishing the Anti-Doping Regulations, and amendments to the Anti-Doping Regulations, as often as may be required. The Anti-
Doping Regulations shall comprise, either directly or by reference, the following documents issued by WADA:

(i) the Prohibited List;
(ii) the International Standard for Testing;
(iii) the International Standard for Laboratories;
(iv) the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions; and
(v) the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information
together with any additions or modifications to such documents or International Standards, or further procedures or guidelines, that may be deemed necessary to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise pursue the IAAF’s anti-doping programme.

The Anti-Doping Regulations, and any proposed amendment to them, unless otherwise stated in these Anti-Doping Rules, must be approved by the Council. Upon giving its approval, the Council shall fix a date on which the Anti-Doping Regulations, or any proposed amendment to them, shall take effect. The IAAF Office shall notify the Members of this date and shall publish the Anti-Doping Regulations, and any proposed amendment to them, on the IAAF website.

(b) advising the Council on amendments to these Anti-Doping Rules as may be necessary from time to time. Any proposed amendment to be made to the Anti-Doping Rules between Congresses must be approved by the Council and notified to the Members in accordance with Article 6.11(c) of the Constitution.

(c) planning, implementing and monitoring anti-doping information and anti-doping education programmes. These programmes should provide updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

(i) Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in the Prohibited List;
(ii) health consequences of doping;
(iii) Doping Control procedures; and
(iv) Athletes’ rights and responsibilities.

(d) granting TUEs in accordance with Rule 34.9(a).

(e) establishing general guidelines for the selection of Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool.

The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission may, in the course of exercising any of the above tasks, call upon experts to provide further specialist medical or scientific advice as may be required.
7. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall report to the Council on its activities before each Council meeting. It shall communicate with the IAAF Office on all anti-doping and related matters through the IAAF Medical and Anti-Doping Department.

The Doping Review Board

8. The Doping Review Board is appointed as a sub-Commission of the Council under Article 6.11(j) of the Constitution with at least the following specific tasks:
   (a) to decide whether cases should be referred to arbitration before CAS under Rule 38.9 in circumstances where the relevant Member has failed to hold a hearing for the Athlete or other Person within the stipulated 3 month time period;
   (b) to determine on behalf of the Council whether special / exceptional circumstances exist (under Rules 40.4 and 40.5 respectively) in cases which are referred to it under Rule 38.16;
   (c) to decide whether cases should be referred to arbitration before CAS under Rule 42.15 and whether, in such cases, to re-impose the Athlete’s suspension pending the CAS decision;
   (d) to decide whether the IAAF should participate in cases before CAS to which it is not an original party in accordance with Rule 42.19 and whether, in such cases, to re-impose the Athlete’s suspension pending the CAS decision;
   (e) to determine in any case an extension of time for the IAAF to file a statement of appeal with CAS in accordance with Rule 42.13; and
   (f) to decide in cases which are referred to it under Rule 45.4 whether Testing conducted by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code, under rules and procedures which are different from those in these Anti-Doping Rules, should be recognised by the IAAF.

The Doping Review Board may, in the course of exercising any of the above tasks, refer to the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission or the Council for its opinion or guidance in relation to a particular case or to the Council on any matter of general policy that may have arisen.

9. The Doping Review Board shall consist of three persons, one of whom shall be legally qualified. The President shall have authority at any time to appoint an additional person or persons to the Doping Review Board, as may be required, on a temporary basis.

10. The Doping Review Board shall report to the Council on its activities before each Council meeting.
The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator

11. The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator is the head of the IAAF’s Medical and Anti-Doping Department. He shall have responsibility for implementing the anti-doping programme which has been established by the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission under Rule 31.5. He shall report to the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission in this regard at least once a year and, more regularly, if called upon to do so.

12. The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall have responsibility for the day to day administration of doping cases arising under these Anti-Doping Rules. In particular, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall be the person responsible, where applicable, for conducting the results management process in the case of International-Level Athletes in accordance with Rule 37, for deciding upon the Provisional Suspension of International-Level Athletes in accordance with Rule 38 and for conducting the administrative review of Filing Failures / Missed Tests committed by International-Level Athletes in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Doping Regulations.

13. The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may at any time in the course of his work seek an advisory opinion from the Chairperson of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission, from the Doping Review Board or from such other person as he considers to be appropriate.

RULE 32
Anti-Doping Rule Violations

1. Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in Rule 32.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

2. Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List. The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

(a) Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample.

   (i) it is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in
order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2(a).

(ii) sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2(a) is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete’s A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample.

(iii) except those Prohibited Substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

(iv) as an exception to the general application of Rule 32.2(a), the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

(b) Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

(i) it is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

(ii) the success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used, or Attempted to be Used, for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

(c) Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

(d) Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and Missed Tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the International Standard for Testing. Any combination of three Missed Tests
and/or Filing Failures within an eighteen-month period as
determined by the IAAF and/or other Anti-Doping
Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athlete shall constitute
an anti-doping rule violation.

(e) Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping
Control.

(f) Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
   (i) Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited
       Method or Prohibited Substance or Possession by an Athlete
       Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited
       Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless
       the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a
       TUE granted in accordance with Rule 34.9 (Therapeutic
       Use) or other acceptable justification.

   (ii) Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition
       of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance or
       Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-
       Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited
       Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in
       connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless
       the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the
       Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Athlete in
       accordance with Rule 34.9 (Therapeutic Use) or other
       acceptable justification.

(g) Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited
Substance or Prohibited Method.

(h) Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-
Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance,
or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete
Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited
Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition or assisting,
encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of
complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any
Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

RULE 33
Proof of Doping

Burdens and Standards of Proof
1. The IAAF, the Member or other prosecuting authority shall have the
burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred.
The standard of proof shall be whether the IAAF, the Member or other prosecuting authority has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the relevant hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Rules 40.4 (Specified Substances) and 40.6 (aggravating circumstances) where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

3. Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including but not limited to admissions, evidence of third Persons, witness statements, experts reports, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling such as the Athlete Biological Passport and other analytical information.

The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

(a) WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories has occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the IAAF, the Member or other prosecuting authority shall have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

(b) Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy has occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the IAAF, the Member or other prosecuting...
authority shall have the burden of establishing that such
departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the
factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

(c) The facts established by a decision of a court or professional
disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the
subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against
the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of
those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the
decision violated principles of natural justice.

(d) The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation
may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person
who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation
based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request
made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear
at the hearing (either in person or by telephone as directed by
the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing
panel or the IAAF, Member or other prosecuting authority
asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

RULE 34
The Prohibited List

1. These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which shall
be published by WADA from time to time.

Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List

2. The Prohibited List shall be available from the IAAF and shall be
published on the IAAF website. Each Member shall ensure that the
current Prohibited List is made available (either on its website or
otherwise) to all Athletes and other Persons under its jurisdiction.

3. Unless otherwise stated in the Prohibited List and/or any revision to
the Prohibited List, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into
effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after
publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any
further action by the IAAF.

Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the
Prohibited List

4. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods: The Prohibited List
shall identify those substances and methods which are prohibited as
doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition)
because of their potential to enhance performance in future
Competitions or their masking potential and those substances and
methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

5. Specified Substances: For purposes of the application of Rule 40 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

6. New Classes of Prohibited Substances: In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Rule 34.5.

7. WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

**Therapeutic Use**

8. WADA has adopted an International Standard for the process of therapeutic use exemptions (“TUE”).

9. Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must apply for a TUE. TUEs will be granted only in cases of clear and compelling clinical need where no competitive advantage can be gained by the Athlete.

(a) International-Level Athletes must apply for a TUE from the IAAF prior to participating in an International Competition (regardless of whether the Athlete has previously obtained a TUE at national level). The IAAF shall publish a list of International Competitions for which a TUE from the IAAF is required. International-Level Athletes seeking a TUE are required to make an application to the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission. Details of the procedure for the application can be found in the Anti-Doping Regulations. TUEs granted by the IAAF under this Rule shall be reported to the Athlete’s National Federation and to WADA (through ADAMS or otherwise).
(b) Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes must apply for a TUE from their National Federation, or from such other body as may be designated by their National Federation to grant TUEs, or which otherwise has competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country or Territory of the National Federation. National Federations shall in all cases be responsible for reporting promptly the grant of any TUEs under this Rule to the IAAF and to WADA (through ADAMS or otherwise).

(c) WADA, on its own initiative, may review at any time the granting of a TUE to an International-Level Athlete or to an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete but is included in his national registered testing pool. Further, upon the request of any such Athlete that has been denied a TUE, WADA may review such denial. If WADA determines that such granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA may reverse the decision.

(d) The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Rule 32.2(a)), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Rule 32.2(b)), Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Rule 32.2(f)) or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Rule 32.2(h)) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE and issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

**RULE 35**

**Testing**

1. Every Athlete under these Anti-Doping Rules is subject to In-Competition Testing at the Competitions at which he competes and to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place. Athletes shall submit to Doping Control whenever requested to do so by a Person with authority to conduct Testing.

2. It is a condition of Membership of the IAAF that each Member (and respectively Area Association) includes within its constitution:
   (a) a provision giving the Member (and respectively the Area Association) authority to conduct In and Out-of-Competition Testing, a report of which, in the case of the Member, must be submitted to the IAAF on an annual basis (see Rule 43.5);
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(b) a provision giving the IAAF authority to conduct Testing at the Member’s National Championships (and respectively at the Area Association’s Area Championships);

(c) a provision giving the IAAF authority to conduct No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing on the Member’s Athletes; and

(d) a provision making it a condition of membership or affiliation to its National Federation, and a condition of participation in Competitions which are sanctioned or organised by the Member, that its Athletes agree to be subject to any In-Competition or Out-of-Competition Testing carried out by the Member, the IAAF and any other body with competent authority to Test under these Anti-Doping Rules.

3. The IAAF and its Members may delegate Testing under this Rule to any Member, other Member, WADA, governmental agency, National Anti-Doping Organisation or other third party which they deem to be suitably qualified for the purpose.

4. In addition to Testing by the IAAF and its Members (and by entities to which the IAAF and its Members may have delegated their Testing responsibility under Rule 35.3 above), Athletes may be subject to Testing:

(a) In-Competition by any other organisation or body which has competent authority to conduct Testing at the Competition in which they are participating; and

(b) Out-of-Competition by (i) WADA; (ii) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Country or Territory in which they are present; or (iii) by, or on behalf of, the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games. However, only a single organisation shall be responsible for initiating and directing Testing during a Competition. At International Competitions, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the IAAF (see Rule 35.7) or other international sports organisation ruling body in the case of an International Competition over which the IAAF has no exclusive control (e.g. the IOC at the Olympic Games or the Commonwealth Games Federation at the Commonwealth Games). If the IAAF or such other international sports organisation ruling body decides not to conduct Testing at an International Competition, the National Anti-Doping Organisation in the Country or Territory where the International Competition is to take place may, with the approval of the IAAF and WADA, initiate and conduct such Testing.

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5. The IAAF and its Members shall promptly report all completed In-Competition Tests through the WADA clearinghouse (in the case of reporting by a Member, with a copy of such report being sent to the IAAF at the same time) in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication in Testing.

6. Testing conducted by the IAAF and its Members under this Rule shall be in substantial conformity with the Anti-Doping Regulations in force at the time of Testing.

**In-Competition Testing**

7. The IAAF shall have responsibility for initiating and directing In-Competition Testing at the following International Competitions:-
   (a) World Championships;
   (b) World Athletics Series Competitions;
   (c) International Invitation Meetings in accordance with Rule 1.1;
   (d) IAAF Permit Meetings;
   (e) IAAF Road Races (including IAAF Marathons); and
   (f) at such other International Competitions as the Council may determine on the recommendation of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission. The full list of International Competitions under this Rule shall be published annually on the IAAF website.

8. The Council shall determine the anticipated number of Athletes to be tested at the above International Competitions on the recommendation of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission. Athletes to be tested shall be selected as follows:
   (a) on a final position basis and/or random basis;
   (b) at the discretion of the IAAF (acting by its relevant official or body), by any method that it shall choose, including Target Testing;
   (c) any Athlete who has broken or equalled a World Record. (See Rules 260.6. and 260.8.)

9. If the IAAF has delegated Testing under Rule 35.3 above, it may appoint a representative to attend at the International Competition in question to ensure that these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations are being properly applied.

10. In consultation with the relevant Member (and respectively with the relevant Area Association), the IAAF may conduct, or assist in the conduct of, Testing at a Member’s National Championships or Area Association’s Area Championships.
11. In all other cases (except where Testing is carried out under the rules of another international sports organisation ruling body, for example, by the IOC at the Olympic Games), the Member conducting the controls, or in whose Country or Territory a competition is held, shall be responsible for initiating and directing In-Competition Testing. If the Member has delegated its Testing under Rule 35.3 above, it is the Member’s responsibility to ensure that such Testing carried out in its Country or Territory complies with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations.

**Out-of-Competition Testing**

12. The IAAF shall focus its Out-of-Competition Testing primarily on International-Level Athletes. However, it may, at its discretion, conduct Out-of-Competition Testing on any Athlete at any time. Except in exceptional circumstances, all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be carried out on No Advance Notice to the Athlete or his Athlete Support Personnel or National Federation. Athletes included in the Registered Testing Pool shall be subject to the whereabouts requirements set out in accordance with Rule 35.17.

13. It is the duty of every Member, officer of a Member and other Person under the jurisdiction of a Member to assist the IAAF (and, if appropriate, another Member, WADA or other body with competent Testing authority) in the conduct of Out-of-Competition Testing under this Rule. Any Member, officer of a Member or other Person under the jurisdiction of a Member preventing, hindering, obstructing or otherwise Tampering with the conduct of such Testing may be liable to sanction under these Anti-Doping Rules.

14. Out-of-Competition Testing shall be conducted under these Anti-Doping Rules to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods listed as being the substances and methods prohibited at all times (In and Out-of-Competition) in the Prohibited List or for the purpose of collecting profile data within the framework of the Athlete Biological Passport or for both purposes at the same time.

15. Statistics of Out-of-Competition Testing shall be published once a year per Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool and per Member Federation.

**Whereabouts Information**

16. The IAAF shall establish a Registered Testing Pool of Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements set out in these Rules and in the Anti-Doping Regulations. The Registered
Testing Pool shall be published by the IAAF on its website and shall be reviewed and updated as necessary from time to time.

17. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall be required to submit Whereabouts Filings in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations. The ultimate responsibility for submitting a Whereabouts Filing rests with each Athlete. Members shall, however, upon the request of the IAAF or other relevant Testing Authority, use their best efforts to assist in the collection of current and accurate whereabouts information for their Athletes and shall make specific provision in their rules or regulations for such purpose. Whereabouts information provided by an Athlete pursuant to this Rule shall be shared with WADA and any other body having competent authority to test the Athlete in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations on the strict condition that it be used for Doping Control purposes only.

18. If an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool fails to advise the IAAF of his required whereabouts, it shall be deemed to be a Filing Failure for the purposes of Rule 32.2(d) where the relevant conditions of the Anti-Doping Regulations have been met. If an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool fails to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts, it shall be deemed to be a Missed Test for the purposes of Rule 32.2(d) where the relevant conditions of the Anti-Doping Regulations have been met. An Athlete shall be deemed to have committed an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2(d) if he commits a total of three Whereabouts Failures (which may be any combination of Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests adding up to three in total) within any 18 (eighteen) month period. The IAAF may rely for the purposes of Rule 32.2(d) on Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests that have been declared by other Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction over an Athlete provided that they have been declared based on rules that comply with the International Standard for Testing.

19. If an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool or a member of his Athlete Support Personnel or other Person knowingly provides inaccurate or misleading whereabouts information, he shall be deemed to be evading Sample collection in breach of Rule 32.2(c) and/or Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with the Doping Control Process in breach of Rule 32.2(e). If a Member that has been requested to assist the IAAF in collecting whereabouts information in accordance with Rule 35.17, or has otherwise agreed to submit whereabouts information on behalf of its Athletes, fails to check that
the information forwarded is current and accurate, it shall be found to be in breach of Rule 44.2(e).

**Return to Competition Following Retirement or Other Period of Non-Competition**

20. If an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool no longer wishes to be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing on account of the fact that he has retired, or has chosen not to compete for any other reason, he shall be required to give notice to the IAAF using the prescribed form. The same Athlete may not then resume competition unless he has given the IAAF 12 months notice in writing of his intention to return to competition and has made himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the IAAF in that period by providing the IAAF with whereabouts information pursuant to Rule 35.17. An Athlete who refuses or fails to submit to Sample collection on account of the fact that he has retired or has chosen not to compete for any other reason, but who has not provided the IAAF with notice under this Rule, shall have committed an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Rule 32.2(c).

**RULE 36**

**Analysis of Samples**

1. All Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following general principles:

**Use of Approved Laboratories**

(a) For the purposes of Rule 32.2(a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. In the case of Samples collected by the IAAF pursuant to Rule 35.7, Samples shall be sent only to WADA-accredited laboratories (or, where applicable, to haematological laboratories or mobile testing units) which are approved by the IAAF.

**Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples**

(b) Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List (and such other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to its monitoring programme) and/or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes. Relevant
profile information may be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation under Rule 32.2, or both.

Research on Samples
(c) No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Rule 36.1(b) without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete’s consent) for purposes other than Rule 36.1(b) shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting
(d) Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. Compliance with the International Standard for Laboratories (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard for Laboratories have been properly performed. The International Standard for Laboratories shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard for Laboratories.

2. All Samples provided by Athletes in Doping Controls conducted at International Competitions shall immediately become the property of the IAAF.

3. If, at any stage, any question or issue arises concerning the analysis or interpretation of the results of a Sample, the person responsible for the analysis at the laboratory (or haematological laboratory or mobile testing unit) may consult the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator for guidance.

4. If, at any stage, any question or issue arises in relation to a Sample, the IAAF may require further or other tests to be conducted as necessary to clarify the question or issue so raised and such tests may be relied upon by the IAAF when deciding whether a Sample has given rise to an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation.

5. A Sample collected under Rule 36.2 may be re-analysed for the purpose of Rule 36.1(b) at any time exclusively at the direction of the IAAF or WADA (with the consent of the IAAF). All other Samples collected in Athletics may be re-analysed exclusively at the direction of the Testing Authority or the IAAF (with the consent of the Testing Authority) or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.
6. Where an analysis indicates the Presence of a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the WADA-accredited laboratory shall immediately confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding in encoded form in a report signed by an authorised representative of the Laboratory, sent either to the IAAF, in the case of an IAAF Test, or to the relevant Member in the case of a national Test (with a copy to the IAAF). In the case of a national test, the Member shall inform the IAAF of the Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding or Use and the name of the Athlete promptly on receipt of the information from the WADA-accredited laboratory and, in all circumstances, within two weeks of such receipt.

RULE 37

Results Management

1. Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical or Atypical Finding or upon evidence of another anti-doping rule violation under these Anti-Doping Rules, the matter shall be subject to the results management process set out below.

2. In the case of an International-Level Athlete, the results management process shall be conducted by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator and, in all other cases, it shall be conducted by the relevant person or body of the Athlete or other Person’s National Federation. The relevant person or body of the Athlete or other Person’s National Federation shall keep the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator updated on the process at all times. Requests for assistance or information in conducting the results management process may be made to the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator at any time.

For the purposes of this Rule and Rule 38, references hereafter to the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall, where applicable, be references to the relevant person or body of the Member (or of the body to whom the Member has delegated results management responsibility) and references to an Athlete shall, where applicable, be references to any Athlete Support Personnel or other Person.

3. Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:

(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE; or
(b) there is any apparent departure from the Anti-Doping Regulations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

4. If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Rule 37.3 does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the Anti-Doping Regulations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall promptly notify the Athlete of:

(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;
(b) the Anti-Doping Rule that has been violated;
(c) the time limit within which the Athlete is to provide the IAAF, either directly or through his National Federation, with an explanation for the Adverse Analytical Finding;
(d) the Athlete’s right to request promptly the analysis of the B Sample and, failing such request, that the B Sample shall be deemed to be waived. The Athlete shall be advised at the same time that, if the B Sample analysis is requested, all related laboratory costs shall be met by the Athlete, unless the B Sample fails to confirm the A, in which case the costs shall be met by the organisation responsible for initiating the test;
(e) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if requested by the IAAF or the Athlete which shall normally be no later than 7 days after the date of notification of the Adverse Analytical Finding to the Athlete. If the laboratory concerned cannot subsequently accommodate the B Sample analysis on the date fixed, the analysis shall take place at the earliest available date for the laboratory thereafter. No other reason shall be accepted for changing the date of the B Sample analysis;
(f) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or his representative to attend the B sample opening procedure and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place, if such analysis is requested; and
(g) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes the information required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall send the relevant Member and WADA a copy of the above notification to the Athlete. If the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, Member and WADA.
5. As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances, laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of the A Sample Atypical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct an initial review to determine whether (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or (b) there is any apparent departure from the Anti-Doping Regulations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding. If the initial review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the Anti-Doping Regulations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct the investigation required by the International Standards. After the investigation is completed, WADA shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Atypical Finding is to be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete shall be notified as in Rule 37.4. The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until he has completed his investigation and decided whether the IAAF will bring the Atypical Finding forward unless one of the following circumstances exist:

(a) if the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of his investigation under Rule 37.5, the IAAF may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information where applicable described in Rule 37.4(b)-(g);

(b) if the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its international competitions or a request from a sports body responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international competition, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports body has a pending Atypical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

6. An Athlete may accept an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding by waiving his right to the B Sample analysis. The IAAF may however
request the analysis of a B Sample at any time if it believes that such analysis will be relevant to consideration of the Athlete’s case.

7. The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the B Sample analysis and to attend throughout the analysis being carried out. A representative of the Athlete’s National Federation may also be present and attend throughout, as may a representative of the IAAF. An Athlete shall remain provisionally suspended (see Rule 38.2) despite the fact that he has requested analysis of the B Sample.

8. Once the analysis of the B Sample has been concluded, a full laboratory report shall be sent upon request to the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator, together with a copy of all relevant data required by the International Standard for Laboratories. A copy of this report and all relevant data shall be forwarded to the Athlete if so requested.

9. On receipt of the B Sample laboratory report, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation that may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of the follow-up investigation, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall promptly notify the Athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the IAAF asserts, or continues to assert, that an anti-doping rule has been violated.

10. In the case of any anti-doping rule violation where there is no Adverse Analytical or Atypical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required under applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the Code or which he otherwise deems to be necessary and, on completing such an investigation, shall promptly notify the Athlete concerned whether it is asserted that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed. If this is the case, the Athlete shall be afforded an opportunity, either directly or through his National Federation, within a time limit set by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator, to provide an explanation in response to the anti-doping rule violation asserted.

11. Persons connected with Doping Control shall take all reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality in a case until the B Sample analysis has been concluded (or until any follow-up investigation to the B Sample analysis as may be required by the Prohibited List under Rule 37.9 has been concluded), or until the B sample analysis is waived by the Athlete. The identity of Athletes or other Persons who are alleged to have committed anti-doping rule violations may be publicly disclosed only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Rule 37.4 or 37.10 and, in normal circumstances, no
earlier than the imposition of a Provisional Suspension in accordance with Rule 38.2 or Rule 38.3.

12. The IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may at any time require a Member to investigate a possible violation of these Anti-Doping Rules by one or more Athlete or other Person within the Member’s jurisdiction (where appropriate, acting in conjunction with the National Anti-Doping Organisation in the Country or Territory of the Member concerned and/or other relevant national authority or body). A failure or refusal by the Member to conduct such an investigation at the IAAF’s request or to produce a written report on such investigation within a reasonable time period as stipulated by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may lead to the imposition of sanctions on the Member in accordance with Rule 44.

13. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test or Filing Failure by an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the IAAF in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Doping Regulations. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test or Filing Failure by an Athlete in a national registered testing pool as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of the IAAF shall be conducted by the IAAF in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test or Filing Failure by an Athlete in a national registered testing pool as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with the International Standard for Testing.

14. Results management in respect of the Athlete Biological Passport programme shall be conducted by the IAAF in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Doping Regulations. If, in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations, the IAAF proceeds with a case as an asserted anti-doping rule violation, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may at the same time provisionally suspend the Athlete pending resolution of the case by his National Federation. Alternatively, the Athlete may accept a voluntary suspension provided this is confirmed in writing to the IAAF. A decision to impose a Provisional Suspension on an Athlete shall not be subject to appeal. An Athlete who has been provisionally suspended, or who has accepted a voluntary suspension, shall, however, be entitled to a full expedited hearing before his Member in accordance with Rule 38.9.
15. The results management process from a test conducted by the IOC or by any other international sports organisation body conducting testing at an international competition over which the IAAF has no exclusive control (e.g. the Commonwealth Games or the Pan American Games) shall be managed, as far as determining an Athlete’s sanction beyond disqualification from the International Competition in question, by the IAAF in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

RULE 38
Disciplinary Procedures

1. Where it is asserted that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed under these Anti-Doping Rules, disciplinary procedures shall take place in the following three stages:
   (a) provisional suspension;
   (b) hearing;
   (c) sanction or exoneration.

Provisional Suspension

2. If no explanation, or no adequate explanation, for an Adverse Analytical Finding is received from the Athlete or his National Federation within the time limit set by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator in Rule 37.4(c), the Athlete, other than in the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, shall be suspended, suspension at this time being provisional pending resolution of the Athlete’s case by his National Federation. In the case of an International-Level Athlete, the Athlete shall be suspended by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator. In all other cases, the National Federation of the Athlete shall impose the relevant suspension by written notification to the Athlete. Alternatively, the Athlete may accept a voluntary suspension provided that this is confirmed in writing to his National Federation. In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any anti-doping rule violation other than an Adverse Analytical Finding, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator may provisionally suspend the Athlete pending resolution of the Athlete’s case by his National Federation. A Provisional Suspension shall be effective from the date of notification to the Athlete in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

3. In any case where the Member imposes a Provisional Suspension or an Athlete accepts a voluntary suspension, the Member shall confirm this fact to the IAAF immediately and the Athlete shall thereafter be
subject to the disciplinary procedures set out below. A voluntary suspension shall be effective only from the date of receipt of the Athlete’s written confirmation of such by the IAAF. If, contrary to the above paragraph, the Member fails, in the opinion of the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator, to impose a Provisional Suspension as required, the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall himself impose such a Provisional Suspension. Once the Provisional Suspension is imposed by the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator, it shall notify the suspension to the Member which must then commence the disciplinary procedures set out below.

4. A decision to impose a Provisional Suspension on an Athlete shall not be subject to an appeal. An Athlete who has been provisionally suspended, or who has accepted a voluntary suspension shall, however, be entitled to a full expedited hearing before his Member in accordance with Rule 38.9.

5. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed (or voluntarily accepted) based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the IAAF or the Athlete) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Rule 32.2(a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team as may be) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Rule 32.2(a) and the subsequent B Sample does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

6. If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the organisation with results management responsibility under these Anti-Doping Rules retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the organisation which would have had results management jurisdiction under these Anti-Doping Rules over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

Hearing
7. Every Athlete shall have the right to request a hearing before the relevant tribunal of his National Federation before any sanction is determined in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. When an Athlete has obtained affiliation status abroad under Rule 4.3 above,
he shall have the right to request a hearing either before the relevant tribunal of his original National Federation or before the relevant tribunal of the Member whose affiliation has been obtained. The hearing process shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Athlete or other Person’s own expense; the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation; the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences; the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel’s discretion to accept evidence by telephone or written submission); the Athlete or other Person’s right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and a timely, written, reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

8. When an Athlete is notified that his explanation has been rejected and that he is to be provisionally suspended in accordance with Rule 38.2 above, he shall also be told of his right to request a hearing. If the Athlete fails to confirm in writing to his National Federation or other relevant body within 14 days of such notice that he wishes to have a hearing, he will be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and to have accepted that he committed the anti-doping rule violation in question. This fact shall be confirmed in writing to the IAAF by the Member within 5 working days.

9. If a hearing is requested by an Athlete, it shall be convened without delay and the hearing completed within 3 months of the date of notification of the Athlete’s request to the Member. Members shall keep the IAAF fully informed as to the status of all cases pending hearing and of all hearing dates as soon as they are fixed. The IAAF shall have the right to attend all hearings as an observer. However, the IAAF’s attendance at a hearing, or any other involvement in a case, shall not affect its right to appeal the Member’s decision to CAS pursuant to Rule 42. If the Member fails to complete a hearing within 3 months or if, having completed a hearing, fails to render a decision within a reasonable time period thereafter, the IAAF may impose a deadline for such event. If in either case the deadline is not met, the IAAF may elect, if the Athlete is an International-Level Athlete, to have the case referred directly to a single arbitrator appointed by CAS. The case shall be handled in accordance with CAS rules (those applicable to the appeal arbitration procedure without reference to
any time limit for appeal). The hearing shall proceed at the responsibility and expense of the Member and the decision of the single arbitrator shall be subject to appeal to CAS in accordance with Rule 42. A failure by a Member to hold a hearing for an Athlete within 3 months under this Rule may further result in the imposition of a sanction under Rule 44.

10. The Athlete may elect to forego a hearing by acknowledging in writing a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Rule 40. Where an Athlete accepts Consequences consistent with Rule 40 and no hearing occurs, the Member shall nevertheless ratify the Athlete’s acceptance of Consequences by a reasoned decision of its relevant body and send a copy of such decision to the IAAF within 5 working days of the decision being made. A decision by a Member arising from an Athlete’s acceptance of Consequences under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed in accordance with Rule 42.

11. The Athlete’s hearing shall take place before the relevant tribunal constituted or otherwise authorised by the Member. Where a Member delegates the conduct of a hearing to any body, committee or tribunal (whether within or outside the Member), or where for any other reason, any national body, committee or tribunal outside of the Member is responsible for affording an Athlete his hearing under these Rules, the decision of that body, committee or tribunal shall be deemed, for the purposes of Rule 42, to be the decision of the Member and the word “Member” in such Rule shall be so construed.

12. At the hearing of the Athlete’s case, the relevant tribunal shall consider first whether or not an anti-doping rule violation has been committed. The Member or other prosecuting authority shall have the burden of proving the anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the tribunal (see Rule 33.1).

13. If the relevant tribunal of the Member considers that an anti-doping rule violation has not been committed, this decision shall be notified to the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator in writing within 5 working days of the decision being made (together with a copy of the written reasons for such decision). The case shall then be reviewed by the Doping Review Board which shall decide whether or not it should be referred to arbitration before CAS pursuant to Rule 42.15. If the Doping Review Board does so decide, it may at the same time re-impose, where appropriate, the Athlete’s provisional suspension pending resolution of the appeal by CAS.
14. If the relevant tribunal of the Member considers that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed, prior to the imposition of any period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall have the opportunity to establish that there are exceptional / special circumstances in his case justifying a reduction of the sanction otherwise applicable under Rule 40.

Exceptional / Special Circumstances
15. All decisions taken under these Anti-Doping Rules regarding exceptional / special circumstances must be harmonised so that the same legal conditions can be guaranteed for all Athletes, regardless of their nationality, domicile, level or experience. Consequently, in considering the question of exceptional / special circumstances, the following principles shall be applied:

(a) it is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body tissues or fluids. Athletes are warned that they shall be held responsible for any Prohibited Substance found to be present in their bodies (see Rule 32.2(a)(i)).

(b) exceptional circumstances will exist only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

(c) taking into consideration the Athlete’s personal duty in Rule 38.15(a), the following will not normally be regarded as cases which are truly exceptional: an allegation that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was given to an Athlete by another Person without his knowledge, an allegation that the Prohibited Substance was taken by mistake, an allegation that the Prohibited Substance was due to the taking of contaminated food supplements or an allegation that medication was prescribed by Athlete Support Personnel in ignorance of the fact that it contained a Prohibited Substance.

(d) exceptional circumstances may however exist where an Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the IAAF, his National Federation, an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body resulting in the IAAF, National Federation, Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or resulting in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or breach of professional rules by another Person.
(e) special circumstances may exist in the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance where the Athlete can establish how the Specified Substance entered his body or came into his Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete’s sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance.

16. The determination of exceptional / special circumstances in cases involving International-Level Athletes shall be made by the Doping Review Board (see Rule 38.20).

17. If an Athlete seeks to establish that there are exceptional / special circumstances in his case, the relevant tribunal shall consider, based on the evidence presented, and with strict regard to the principles set out in Rule 38.15, whether, in its view, the circumstances in the Athlete’s case may be exceptional / special. In a case under Rule 32.2(a), the Athlete must in any event be able to demonstrate how the Prohibited Substance entered his body in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

18. If, having examined the evidence presented, the relevant tribunal considers that there are no exceptional / special circumstances in the Athlete’s case, it shall impose the sanction prescribed in Rule 40. The Member shall notify the IAAF and the Athlete in writing of the relevant tribunal’s decision, within 5 working days of the decision being made.

19. If, having examined the evidence presented, the relevant tribunal considers that there are circumstances in the Athlete’s case which may be exceptional / special, if the case involves an International-Level Athlete, it shall:

(a) refer the matter to the Doping Review Board (via the General Secretary), together with all material and/or evidence which, in its view, demonstrates the exceptional nature of the circumstances; and

(b) invite the Athlete and/or his National Federation to support the referral of the relevant tribunal or to make independent submissions in support of such referral; and

(c) adjourn the hearing of the Athlete’s case pending the Doping Review Board’s determination on exceptional / special circumstances.

The Athlete’s provisional suspension shall remain in place pending the receipt of the Doping Review Board’s determination on exceptional / special circumstances.
20. Upon receipt of a reference from the relevant tribunal, the Doping Review Board shall examine the question of exceptional / special circumstances only, on the basis of the written materials which have been submitted to it. The Doping Review Board shall have the power:
(a) to exchange views on the matter by e-mail, telephone, facsimile or in person;
(b) to call for further evidence or documents;
(c) to call for any further explanation from the Athlete;
(d) if necessary, to request the attendance of the Athlete before it.
Based on a review of the written materials submitted to it, including any further evidence or documents, or further explanation provided by the Athlete, the Doping Review Board, having strict regard to the principles set out in Rule 38.15, shall make a determination on whether there are exceptional / special circumstances in the case and, if so, into which category they fall, i.e., whether the exceptional circumstances demonstrate No Fault or No Negligence on the Athlete’s part (see Rule 40.5(a)) or No Significant Fault or No Significant Negligence on the Athlete’s part (see Rule 40.5(b)) or Substantial Assistance by the Athlete resulting in discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation or a criminal offence or breach of professional rules by another Person (see Rule 40.5(c)), or whether the special circumstances for a reduction of sanction for Specified Substances are met (see Rule 40.4). This determination shall be conveyed to the Member in writing by the General Secretary.
21. If the Doping Review Board’s determination is that there are no exceptional / special circumstances in the case, the determination shall be binding on the relevant tribunal, which shall impose the sanction prescribed in Rule 40. The Member shall notify the IAAF and the Athlete in writing of the relevant tribunal’s decision, which shall incorporate the Doping Review Board’s determination, within 5 working days of the decision being made.
22. If the Doping Review Board’s determination is that there are exceptional / special circumstances in the case, the relevant tribunal shall decide the Athlete’s sanction in accordance with Rule 40.4 or 40.5, consistent with the Doping Review Board’s categorisation of the exceptional / special circumstances in Rule 38.20. The Member shall notify the IAAF and the Athlete of the relevant tribunal’s decision in writing, within 5 working days of the decision being made, including full reasons for the sanction that it decides.
23. The Athlete shall have the right to seek a review of the Doping Review Board’s determination on exceptional / special circumstances to CAS. In all cases, the standard of review of the Doping Review Board’s determination on the question of exceptional / special circumstances shall be as set out in Rule 42.21.

24. In cases which do not involve International-Level Athletes, the relevant tribunal shall consider, having strict regard to the principles set out in Rule 38.15, whether there are exceptional / special circumstances in the Athlete’s case and decide upon the Athlete’s sanction accordingly. The Member shall notify the IAAF and the Athlete of the relevant tribunal’s decision in writing, within 5 working days of the decision being made. If the relevant tribunal concludes that there are exceptional / special circumstances in an Athlete’s case, it shall set out the full factual basis for such conclusion and for the sanction that it decides as part of its written reasons.

RULE 39
Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results

An anti-doping rule violation in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to disqualification from the Event in question, with all resulting consequences for the Athlete, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.

RULE 40
Sanctions on Individuals

Disqualification of Results in the Competition during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs
1. An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a Competition shall lead to the disqualification of all of the Athlete’s results from the Competition, with all resulting consequences for the Athlete, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money, except as provided below. If the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Events shall not be disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Events other than the Event in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.
**Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

2. The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Rules 32.2(a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), 32.2(b) (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or 32.2(f) (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods), unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility as provided in Rules 40.4 and 40.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility as provided in Rule 40.6 are met, shall be as follows:

*First Violation:* Two (2) years’ Ineligibility.

**Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

3. The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Rule 40.2 shall be as follows:

(a) For violations of Rule 32.2(c) (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Rule 32.2(e) (Tampering with Doping Control), the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Rule 40.5, or the conditions provided in Rule 40.6, are met.

(b) For violations of Rule 32.2(g) (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or Rule 32.2(h) (Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions in Rule 40.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Rule 34.5, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Rules 32.2(g) or 32.2(h) which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

(c) For violations of Rule 32.2(d) (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete’s degree of fault.
Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

4. Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his body or came into his Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete’s sport performance or mask the Use of a performance enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility in Rule 40.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First Violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Competitions and, at a maximum, two (2) years’ Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or to mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance. The Athlete or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of period of Ineligibility.

This Article applies only in those circumstances where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his sport performance.

Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

5. (a) No Fault or Negligence: If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Rule 32.2(a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have his period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event that this Rule is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Rule 40.7.

(b) No Significant Fault or Negligence: If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he bears No Significant
Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Rule may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Rule 32.2(a) (Presence of a Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

(c) **Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations:** The relevant tribunal of a Member may, prior to a final appellate decision under Rule 42 or the expiration of the time to appeal (where applicable in the case of an International-Level Athlete having referred the matter to the Doping Review Board for its determination under Rule 38.16) suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the IAAF, his National Federation, an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body resulting in the IAAF, National Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or resulting in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Rule 42 or the expiration of time to appeal, an Athlete or other Person’s period of Ineligibility may only be suspended by a Member if the Doping Review Board so determines and WADA agrees. If the Doping Review Board determines that there has been no Substantial Assistance, the determination shall be binding on the Member and there shall be no suspension of Ineligibility. If the Doping Review Board determines that there has been Substantial Assistance, the Member shall decide on the period of Ineligibility that shall be suspended. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in Athletics. No more
than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Rule must be no less than eight (8) years. If the Member suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Rule, the Member shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to the IAAF and any other party having a right to appeal the decision. If the Member subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement.

(d) Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence: Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Rule 32.2(a), before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Rule 37) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of the admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

(e) Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under more than one Provision of this Rule: Before applying any reduction or suspension under Rules 40.5(b), (c) or (d), the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Rules 40.2, 40.3, 40.4 and 40.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Rules 40.5(b), (c) or (d), then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

6. If it is established in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Rule 32.2(g) (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and Rule 32.2(h) (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are
present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

(a) Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or other Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances referred to above are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

(b) An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Rule by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation (which means no later than the date of the deadline given to provide a written explanation in accordance with Rule 37.4(c) and, in all events, before the Athlete competes again).

Multiple Violations

7. (a) Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation: For an Athlete or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set out in Rules 40.2 and 40.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Rules 40.4 or 40.5 or to an increase under Rule 40.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set out in the table below:
Definitions for the purpose of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced Sanction for Specified Substance under Rule 40.4): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Rule 40.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions of Rule 40.4 have been met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Rule 40.3(c) (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced Sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Rule 40.5(b) because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Rule 40.5(b) was proved by the Athlete.

St (Standard Sanction under Rule 40.2 or 40.3(a)): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction under Rule 40.2 or Rule 40.3(a).

AS (Aggravated Sanction): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Rule 40.6 because the conditions set out in Rule 40.6 were established.

TRA (Trafficking or Administration): the anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Rule 40.3(b) for Trafficking or Administration.

(b) Application of Rules 40.5(c) and Rule 40.5(d) to Second Anti-Doping Violation: Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Rule 40.5(c) or Rule 40.5(d), the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Rule 40.
40.7(a) and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Rule 40.5(c) and Rule 40.5(d) must be at least one quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

(c) **Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation**: A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Rule 40.4 or involves a violation of Rule 32.2(d) (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to a lifetime ban.

(d) **Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations**:

(i) For the purposes of imposing sanctions under Rule 40.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if it can be established that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Rule 37 (Results Management) or after reasonable efforts were made to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation; if this cannot be established, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Rule 40.6).

(ii) If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, facts are discovered involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification of the first violation, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all events dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Rule 40.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Rule 40.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he is first charged (which means no later than the deadline to provide a written explanation in accordance with
Rule 37.4(c) and, in all events, before the Athlete competes again. The same rule shall also apply when facts are discovered involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

(e) **Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Eight (8) Year Period:** For the purposes of Rule 40.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

**Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation**

8. In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive sample under Rules 39 and 40, all other competitive results obtained from the date the positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition) or other anti-doping rule violation occurred through to the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period shall be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences for the Athlete including the forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money.

9. The following shall apply to prize money forfeited under Rule 40.8:

(a) **Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money:** where prize money has not already been paid to the Ineligible Athlete, it shall be re-allocated to the Athlete(s) who placed behind the Ineligible Athlete in the relevant Event(s) or Competition(s). Where prize money has already been paid to the Ineligible Athlete, it shall be re-allocated to the Athlete(s) who placed behind the Ineligible Athlete in the relevant Event(s) or Competition(s) only if and when all the forfeited prize money has been repaid by the Ineligible Athlete to the relevant person or entity; and

(b) as a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Ineligible Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under Rule 40.8 (see Rule 40.12(a)).

**Commencement of Period of Ineligibility**

10. Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date the Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.
(a) *Timely Admission:* where the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation in writing after being confronted (which means no later than the date of the deadline given to provide a written explanation in accordance with Rule 37.4(c), Rule 37.10 or section 6.16 of the Anti-Doping Regulations and, in all events, before the Athlete competes again), the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Rule is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

(b) If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete, then the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

(c) If an Athlete voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing (pursuant to Rule 38.2) and thereafter refrains from competing, the Athlete shall receive credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. In accordance with Rule 38.3, a voluntary suspension is effective upon the date of its receipt by the IAAF.

(d) No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was not selected to compete.

**Status during Ineligibility**

11. (a) *Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility:* no Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in any Competition or activity, other than in authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes, authorised or organised by the IAAF or any Area Association or Member (or any Club or other member organisation of a Member) or Signatory (or Signatory’s member or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory’s member) or in competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or
national-level organisation. The term “activity” for the purpose of this Rule includes without limitation participating in any capacity, including as an Athlete, coach or other Athlete Support Personnel, in a training camp, exhibition or practice or other activity organised by the Athlete’s Member (or any Club or other member organisation of a Member) or by a Signatory (for example, at a national training centre) as well as participating in administrative activities such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee or volunteer of any organisation referred to in this Rule. An Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing. An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility of more than four (4) years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than Athletics but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or international competition.

(b) **Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility:** where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Rule 40.11(a), the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as at the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Rule 40.5(b) if the Athlete or other Person establishes he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation and whether a reduction under Rule 40.5(b) is appropriate shall be made by the body whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility.

(c) **Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility:** in addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance as described in Rule 40.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld.
Return to Competition following Ineligibility

12. As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete or other Person must comply with the following requirements:

(a) Repayment of Prize Money: the Athlete must repay any and all prize money that he has received in relation to performances in Competitions from the date of the Sample collection that resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, or from the date of the commission of any other anti-doping rule violation, going forward;

(b) Return of Medals: the Athlete must return any and all medals (both individual and team) that he has received in relation to performances in Competitions from the date of the Sample collection that resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, or from the date of commission of any other anti-doping rule violation, going forward; and

(c) Reinstatement Testing: the Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition testing by the IAAF, his National Federation and any other organisation having authority to conduct Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information for such purpose. Where an International-level Athlete has been rendered ineligible for one (1) year or more, a minimum of four (4) reinstatement tests must be conducted, three (3) Out-of-Competition tests and one (1) for the full range of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods immediately prior to the end of the Ineligibility period. These reinstatement tests shall be at the Athlete’s cost and shall be conducted with at least three (3) months between each test. The IAAF shall be responsible for the conduct of the reinstatement tests, in accordance with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations, but tests by any competent Testing body may be relied upon by the IAAF to satisfy this requirement, provided the Samples collected have been analysed by a WADA-accredited laboratory. Where an Athlete competing in Running events, Race Walking events or Combined events has been found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation under the Rules, at least his last two reinstatement tests shall be analysed for erythropoiesis-stimulating agents and their releasing factors. The results of all reinstatement tests, together with copies of the relevant doping control forms, must be sent to the IAAF prior to
the Athlete returning to competition. If any reinstatement Testing carried out pursuant to this Rule results in an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, this will constitute a separate anti-doping rule violation and the Athlete will be subject to disciplinary proceedings and further sanction, as appropriate.

(d) Once the period of an Athlete’s Ineligibility has expired, provided that he has complied with the requirements of Rule 40.12, he shall become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or his National Federation to the IAAF shall be necessary.

RULE 41

Sanctions on Teams

1. Where the Athlete who has committed an anti-doping rule violation competed as a member of a relay team, the relay team shall be automatically disqualified from the Event in question, with all resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize money. If the Athlete who has committed an anti-doping rule violation competes for a relay team in a subsequent Event in the Competition, the relay team shall be disqualified from the subsequent Event, with all the same resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize money unless the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation and that his participation in the relay was not likely to have been affected by the anti-doping rule violation.

2. Where the Athlete who has committed an anti-doping rule violation competed as a member of a team other than a relay team, in an Event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the team shall not be automatically disqualified from the Event in question but the result of the Athlete committing the violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the result of the next applicable team member. If, by subtracting the Athlete’s result from the team’s result, the number of Athletes counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be disqualified. This same principle shall apply to the calculation of a team result if the Athlete who has committed an anti-doping rule violation competes for a team in a subsequent Event in the Competition unless the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation and that his participation in the team was not likely to have been affected by the anti-doping rule violation.

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3. In addition to the disqualification of results in Rule 40.8:
   (a) the results of any relay team in which the Athlete competed from
       the date the positive Sample was collected or other violation
       occurred through to the commencement of any Provisional
       Suspension or Ineligibility period shall be disqualified, with all
       resulting consequences for the relay team, including the
       forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize money;
       and
   (b) the results of any team other than a relay team in which the
       Athlete competed from the date the positive Sample was
       collected or other violation occurred through to the
       commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility
       period shall not be automatically disqualified but the result of
       the Athlete committing the anti-doping rule violation will be
       subtracted from the team result and replaced with the result of
       the next applicable team member. If, by subtracting the Athlete’s
       result from the team’s result, the number of Athletes counting
       for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be
       disqualified.

RULE 42
Appeals

Decisions subject to Appeal
1. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all decisions made under these
   Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed in accordance with the
   provisions set out below. All such decisions shall remain in effect
   while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise or
   unless otherwise determined in accordance with these Rules (see Rule
   42.15). Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review
   provided in these Anti-Doping Rules must be exhausted (except
   where WADA has a right of appeal and no other party has appealed
   a final decision under the applicable rules, in which case WADA may
   appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust any
   other remedies).

Appeals from Decisions regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations or
Consequences
2. The following is a non-exhaustive list of decisions regarding anti-
   doping rule violations and Consequences that may be appealed under
   these Rules: a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was
   committed; a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping
rule violation; a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision failing to impose Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with these Rules; a determination by the Doping Review Board under Rule 38.21 that there are no exceptional / special circumstances in an International-Level Athlete’s case justifying an elimination or reduction of sanction; a decision of a Member confirming the acceptance by an Athlete or other Person of Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Rule 40.11 whether or not an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility; a decision that a Member lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Rule 37.10; the decision of a single CAS arbitrator in a case referred to CAS in accordance with Rule 38.9; any other decision regarding anti-doping rule violations or Consequences that the IAAF considers to be erroneous or procedurally unsound.

3. *Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes:* in cases involving International-Level Athletes or their Athlete Support Personnel, the first instance decision of the relevant body of the Member shall not be subject to further review or appeal at national level and shall be appealed only to CAS in accordance with the provisions set out below.

4. *Appeals which do not Involve International-Level Athletes:* in cases which do not involve International-Level Athletes or their Athlete Support Personnel, the decision of the relevant body of the Member may (unless Rule 42.8 applies) be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the Member. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:
   - a timely hearing;
   - a fair, impartial and independent hearing panel;
   - the right to be represented by counsel at the Person’s own expense;
   - the right to have an interpreter at the hearing at the Person’s own expense; and
   - a timely, written, reasoned decision.
The decision of the national level appeal body may be appealed in accordance with Rule 42.7.

5. **Parties Entitled to Appeal:** in any case involving an International-Level Athlete or his Athlete Support Personnel, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
   (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
   (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
   (c) the IAAF;
   (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person’s country of residence or where the Athlete or other Person is a national or licence holder;
   (e) the IOC (where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including a decision affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games); and
   (f) WADA.

6. In any case which does not involve an International-Level Athlete or his Athlete Support Personnel, the following parties shall have the right to appeal the decision to the national level appeal body:
   (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
   (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
   (c) the Member;
   (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person’s country of residence or where the Athlete or other Person is a national or licence holder; and
   (e) WADA.
   The IAAF shall not have the right to appeal a decision to the national level appeal body but shall be entitled to attend any hearing before the national level appeal body as an observer. The IAAF’s attendance at a hearing in such capacity shall not affect its right to appeal the decision of the national level appeal body to CAS in accordance with Rule 42.7.

7. In any case which does not involve an International-Level Athlete or his Athlete Support Personnel, the following parties shall have the right to appeal the decision of the national level appeal body to CAS:
   (a) the IAAF;
   (b) the IOC (where the decision may have an effect on eligibility in relation to the Olympic Games); and
   (c) WADA.
8. In any case which does not involve an International-Level Athlete or his Athlete Support Personnel, the IAAF, the IOC (where the decision may have an effect on eligibility in relation to the Olympic Games) and WADA shall have the right to appeal a decision of the relevant body of the Member direct to CAS in any of the following circumstances:
   (a) the Member does not have an appeal procedure in place at the national level;
   (b) there is no appeal made to the national level appeal body of the Member by any of the parties in Rule 42.6;
   (c) the Member’s rules so provide.
9. Any party filing an appeal under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the body whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Appeals by WADA from a Failure to Render a Timely Decision

10. Where, in a particular case under these Anti-Doping Rules, the IAAF or a Member fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the IAAF or Member had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS Panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed by the body (the IAAF or the Member) that failed to render the decision.

Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

11. A decision by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS either by the Athlete or by the IAAF or Member (or its designated body pursuant to Rule 34.9) whose decision was reversed. A decision other than by WADA denying a TUE, which is not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes exclusively to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level appeal body described in Rule 42.4. If the national level appeal body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed by WADA to CAS. When the IAAF or a Member (either itself or through its designated body pursuant to Rule 34.9) fails to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, the failure to decide may be
considered as a denial for the purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Rule.

Appeals from Decisions Sanctioning Members for Failing to Comply with Anti-Doping Obligations
12. A decision by the Council pursuant to Rule 44 to sanction a Member for failing to comply with its anti-doping obligations under these Rules may be appealed by the Member exclusively to CAS.

Time Limits for Appeals to CAS
13. Unless stated otherwise in these Rules (or the Doping Review Board determines otherwise in cases where the IAAF is the prospective appellant), the appellant shall have forty-five (45) days in which to file his statement of appeal with CAS starting from the date of communication of the written reasons of the decision to be appealed (in English or French where the IAAF is the prospective appellant) or from the last day on which the decision could have been appealed to the national level appeal body in accordance with Rule 42.8(b).

Within fifteen (15) days of the deadline for filing the statement of appeal, the appellant shall file his appeal brief with CAS and, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the appeal brief, the respondent shall file his answer with CAS.

14. The filing deadline for an appeal to CAS filed by WADA shall be the later of (a) twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any party entitled to appeal in the case could have appealed; or (b) twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

IAAF Appeal of Decisions to CAS
15. The decision as to whether the IAAF should appeal to CAS, or whether the IAAF should participate in a CAS appeal to which it is not an original party (see Rule 42.19), shall be taken by the Doping Review Board. The Doping Review Board shall, where applicable, determine at the same time whether the Athlete concerned shall be re-suspended pending the CAS decision.

Respondents to the CAS Appeal
16. As a general rule, the respondent to a CAS appeal shall be the party which has taken the decision that is subject to appeal. Where the Member has delegated the conduct of a hearing under these Rules to another body, committee or tribunal in accordance with Rule 38.11, the respondent to the CAS appeal against such decision shall be the Member.
17. Where the IAAF is appellant before CAS, it shall be entitled to join as additional respondent(s) to the appeal such other parties as it deems to be appropriate, including the Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person or entity that may be affected by the decision.

18. Where the IAAF is one of two or more respondents to an appeal before CAS, it shall seek to agree an arbitrator with the other respondent(s). If there is a disagreement as to who the appointed arbitrator should be, the IAAF’s choice of arbitrator shall prevail.

19. In any case where the IAAF is not a party to a CAS appeal, it may nevertheless decide to participate as a party in the appeal in which event it shall have full party rights under CAS rules.

The CAS Appeal

20. All appeals before CAS (save as set out in Rule 42.21) shall take the form of a re-hearing de novo of the issues on appeal and the CAS Panel shall be able to substitute its decision for the decision of the relevant tribunal of the Member or the IAAF where it considers the decision of the relevant tribunal of the Member or the IAAF to be erroneous or procedurally unsound. The CAS Panel may in any case add to or increase the Consequences that were imposed in the contested decision.

21. Where the appeal to CAS is against the Doping Review Board’s determination on exceptional / special circumstances, the hearing before CAS on the question of exceptional / special circumstances shall be limited to a review of the materials before the Doping Review Board and to its determination. The CAS Panel will only interfere with the determination of the Doping Review Board if it is satisfied:
   (a) that no factual basis existed for the Doping Review Board’s determination; or
   (b) the determination reached was significantly inconsistent with the previous body of cases considered by the Doping Review Board, which inconsistency cannot be justified by the facts of the case; or
   (c) that the determination reached by the Doping Review Board was a determination that no reasonable review body could reach.

22. In all CAS appeals involving the IAAF, CAS and the CAS Panel shall be bound by the IAAF Constitution, Rules and Regulations (including the Anti-Doping Regulations). In the case of any conflict between the CAS rules currently in force and the IAAF Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the IAAF Constitution, Rules and Regulations shall take precedence.

RULE 42
23. In all CAS appeals involving the IAAF, the governing law shall be Monegasque law and the arbitrations shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.

24. The CAS Panel may in appropriate cases award a party its costs, or a contribution to its costs, incurred in the CAS appeal.

25. The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and on all Members, and no right of appeal will lie from the CAS decision. The CAS decision shall have immediate effect and all Members shall take all necessary action to ensure that it is effective.

RULE 43

Member Reporting Obligations

1. Every Member shall report to the IAAF promptly the names of Athletes who have signed a written agreement to these Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations in order to be eligible to compete in International Competitions (see Rule 30.3). A copy of the signed agreement shall in each case be forwarded by the Member to the IAAF Office.

2. Every Member shall report to the IAAF and WADA promptly any TUEs that are granted in accordance with Rule 34.9(b).

3. Every Member shall report to the IAAF promptly, and in all circumstances, within 14 days of notice to it, any Adverse Analytical Finding obtained in the course of Testing carried out by that Member or in that Member’s Country or Territory, together with the name of the Athlete concerned and all documents relevant to the Adverse Analytical Finding in question.

4. Every Member shall keep the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator updated at all times on the results management process to be conducted under these Anti-Doping Rules (see Rule 37.2).

5. Every Member shall report, as part of its annual report to the IAAF to be submitted within the first three months of each year (see Article 4.9 of the Constitution), all Testing conducted by that Member or conducted in that Member’s Country or Territory in the previous year (other than by the IAAF). This report shall be sorted by Athlete, identifying when the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the Testing and whether the Testing was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. The IAAF may choose periodically to publish such data as is received from its Members under this Rule.

6. The IAAF shall report to WADA every second year on the IAAF’s compliance with the Code, including the compliance of its Members.
1. The Council shall have authority to take sanctions against any Member which is in breach of its obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with Article 14.7 of the Constitution.

2. The following examples will be considered to be a breach of a Member’s obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules:
   (a) a failure to incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations into its rules or regulations in accordance with Rule 30.2;
   (b) a failure to guarantee an Athlete’s eligibility to compete in International Competitions by requiring the Athlete sign an agreement to these Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations and forwarding a copy of the signed agreement to the IAAF Office (see Rule 30.3).
   (c) a failure to comply with a decision of Council pursuant to Rule 30.6;
   (d) a failure to hold a hearing for an Athlete within three months of being requested to do so (see Rule 38.9);
   (e) a failure to make diligent efforts to assist the IAAF in the collection of whereabouts information should the IAAF make such a request for assistance (see Rule 35.17) and/or a failure to verify that the whereabouts information collected on behalf of its Athletes is current and accurate (see Rule 35.19);
   (f) hindering, obstructing or otherwise Tampering with the conduct of Out-of-Competition Testing by the IAAF, another Member, WADA or any other body with Testing authority (see Rule 35.13);
   (g) a failure to report to the IAAF and WADA the grant of any TUE under Rule 34.9(b) (see Rule 43.2);
   (h) a failure to report to the IAAF an Adverse Analytical Finding obtained in the course of a Doping Control carried out by that Member, or in that Member’s Country or Territory, within 14 days of notice of such a finding to the Member, together with the name of the Athlete concerned and all documents relevant to the Adverse Analytical Finding in question (see Rule 43.3);
   (i) a failure to follow the correct disciplinary procedures set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, including a failure to refer cases involving International-Level Athletes on the issue of exceptional / special circumstances to the Doping Review Board (see Rule 38.19);
a failure to keep the IAAF Anti-Doping Administrator updated at all times on the results management process under these Rules (see Rule 37.2);

(k) a failure to sanction an Athlete for an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the sanctions set out in these Anti-Doping Rules;

(l) a refusal or failure to conduct an investigation at the request of the IAAF into a possible violation of these Anti-Doping Rules or to provide a written report on such investigation within the time stipulated by the IAAF (see Rule 37.12);

(m) a failure to report to the IAAF as part of its annual report to be submitted within the first three months of the year, a list of all Doping Controls conducted by that Member or in that Member’s Country or Territory in the previous year (see Rule 43.5).

3. If a Member is deemed to be in breach of its obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules, the Council shall have authority to act in one or more of the following ways:

(a) to suspend the Member until the next meeting of the Congress or for any shorter period;

(b) to caution or censure the Member;

(c) to issue fines;

(d) to withhold grants or subsidies from the Member;

(e) to exclude the Member’s Athletes from any one or more International Competition;

(f) to remove or deny accreditation to the officers or other representatives of the Member; and

(g) to issue any other sanction as it may deem to be appropriate.

The Council may determine from time to time a schedule of sanctions to be imposed on Members for a breach of the obligations in Rule 44.2. Any such schedule, or change to such schedule, shall be notified to the Members and published on the IAAF website.

4. In any case where the Council has issued a sanction against a Member for a breach of its obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules, such a decision shall be published on the IAAF website and reported to the next Congress.

RULE 45

Recognition

1. Any final decision taken in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognised by the IAAF and its Members which shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.
2. Subject to the right of appeal provided in Rule 42, Testing and TUEs in the sport of Athletics of any Signatory which are consistent with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations and are within the Signatory’s authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IAAF and its Members.

3. The Council may, on behalf of all Members, recognise Testing in the sport of Athletics by a body that is not a Signatory under rules and procedures different from those in the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations, if it is satisfied that the Testing was properly carried out and that the rules of the body conducting the Testing are otherwise consistent with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations.

4. The Council may delegate its responsibility for the recognition of Testing under Rule 45.3 to the Doping Review Board or to such other person or body as it may deem to be appropriate.

5. If the Council (or its appointee under Rule 45.4) decides that Testing carried out by a body in the sport of Athletics that is not a Signatory is to be recognised, then the Athlete shall be deemed to have breached the relevant IAAF Rule and will be subject to the same disciplinary procedures and sanctions as for a corresponding violation of these Anti-Doping Rules. All Members shall take all necessary action to ensure that any decision regarding an anti-doping rule violation in such a case is effective.

6. Testing, TUEs and hearing results and other final adjudications of any Signatory in a sport other than Athletics, which are consistent with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IAAF and its Member Federations.

7. The IAAF and its Member Federations shall recognise the same actions in Rule 45.6 of bodies which have not accepted the Code in a sport other than Athletics if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations.

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**RULE 46**

**Statute of Limitations**

No action may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date on which the anti-doping rule violation occurred.
1. Anti-Doping rules are, by their nature, competition rules governing the conditions under which the sport of Athletics is to be held. They are not intended to be subjected to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and standards set out in the Code as a basis for the fight against doping in sport, and as accepted by the IAAF in these Anti-Doping Rules, represent a broad consensus of those with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or Governments.

3. The headings and sub-headings used in these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed to be part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

4. The Definitions in this Chapter 3 shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

5. In case of conflict between these Anti-Doping Rules and the Code, these Anti-Doping Rules shall prevail.
SECTION II – MEDICAL RULES

RULE 48

IAAF Medical Organisation

1. The IAAF shall principally act under these Medical Rules by the following person(s) or bodies:
   (a) the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission; and
   (b) the Medical Manager.

The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission

2. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission is appointed as a Commission of the Council under Article 6.11(j) of the Constitution to provide the IAAF with general advice on all medical matters.

3. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall meet at least once a year, normally near the beginning of each calendar year, in order to review the IAAF’s medical activities in the preceding 12 months and to establish its programme for the year ahead. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall consult on medical matters on a regular basis throughout the course of the year, as the need may arise.

4. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall have responsibility for the following further specific tasks under these Medical Rules:
   (a) to establish policies or issue statements on medical matters in Athletics;
   (b) to publish general information for practitioners on sports medicine issues as applied to Athletics;
   (c) to advise the Council where necessary on any Regulations related to medical issues arising in Athletics;
   (d) to organise and/or participate in seminars on sports medicine issues;
   (e) to issue recommendations and guidelines on the organisation of medical services at International Competitions;
   (f) to publish educational materials relating to medical care in Athletics with the view to raising the general level of awareness on sports medicine issues amongst Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel;
   (g) to address any specific sports medicine issues which may arise in Athletics and to make recommendations on these issues accordingly; and
   (h) to liaise with the IOC and other relevant organisations involved in sports medicine as appropriate.
5. The Chairperson of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission may delegate such of these specific tasks to working groups as he considers appropriate. In doing so, he may also call upon external experts to provide further specialist medical advice as may be required.

**The Medical Manager**

6. The Medical Manager shall be a medically qualified person within the Medical and Anti-Doping Department who shall be responsible for:
   
   (a) co-ordinating the various tasks conferred upon the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission (or delegated to working groups) under these Medical Rules;
   
   (b) monitoring the implementation of any policies, statements, recommendations or guidelines that have been issued by the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission;
   
   (c) managing the administration of TUEs in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations;
   
   (d) taking any decisions on athlete eligibility as may be required under the Regulations; and
   
   (e) generally dealing with any matters of a medical nature that arise during the course of the IAAF’s activities.

7. The Medical Manager may at any time in the course of his work seek an advisory opinion from the Chairperson of the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission or from such other person as he considers appropriate. He shall report to the Medical and Anti-Doping Commission at least once a year and, more regularly, if called upon to do so.

8. Medical information processed by the Medical and Anti-Doping Department in the course of its activities under these Medical Rules shall be treated under strict confidentiality and in accordance with applicable data privacy laws.

**RULE 49**

**Athletes**

1. Athletes are responsible for their own physical health and for their own medical supervision.

2. By entering into an International Competition, an Athlete specifically releases the IAAF (and its respective Members, directors, officers, employees, volunteers, contractors or agents) from any liability to the
extent permitted by law for any loss, injury or damage that he may suffer in relation to or as a result of his participation in the International Competition.

RULE 50

Member Federations

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 49, Member shall use best efforts to ensure that all Athletes under their jurisdiction competing in International Competitions are in a state of physical health that is compatible with elite level competition in Athletics.

2. Every Member shall use best efforts to ensure that appropriate and continuous medical monitoring of its Athletes is undertaken either internally or through an approved external body. It is further recommended that Members organise for a Pre-Participation Medical Examination (PPME) to be carried out in the form recommended by the IAAF Medical Guidelines on each Athlete that it enters for an International Competition under Rules 1.1(a) and 1.1(f).

3. Every Member shall appoint at least one team doctor to provide its Athletes with the necessary medical care in the lead up to and, wherever possible, during International Competitions under Rules 1.1(a) and 1.1(f).

RULE 51

Medical / Safety Services at International Competitions

1. Organising Committees shall be responsible for providing adequate medical services and for taking appropriate safety/security measures during International Competitions. The required medical and safety/security services may vary according to following factors: the size and nature of the competition, the category and number of Athletes participating, the number of support staff and spectators, the health standards of the country where the competition takes place and the prevailing environmental conditions (e.g. climate, altitude).

2. The Medical and Anti-Doping Commission shall issue and keep updated practical guidelines to assist Organising Committees in providing adequate medical services and taking appropriate safety measures at International Competitions.

3. Specific medical and safety requirements may be required under these Medical Rules for certain categories of event (e.g. Road Races, Race Walking).
4. The medical services and safety measures to be provided at an International Competition shall include at a minimum:
   (a) general health care for Athletes and accredited persons at the main site of the competition and at the Athletes’ place(s) of accommodation;
   (b) first aid and emergency care for Athletes, staff, volunteers, media and spectators at the main site of the competition;
   (c) safety surveillance;
   (d) co-ordination of emergency and evacuation plans; and
   (e) co-ordination of any special medical services as appropriate.

5. A medical director shall be appointed by the Organising Committee for each International Competition organised under Rule 1.1(a) to prepare and co-ordinate the medical services and safety requirements during the competition. The Medical Manager shall be the liaison between the IAAF and the Organising Committee for all medical and safety-related matters.

6. At International Competitions organised under Rule 1.1(a), a Medical Delegate shall also be appointed by the IAAF who, in accordance with Rule 113, shall ensure that adequate facilities for medical examination, treatment and emergency care are available at the site of the competition and that medical attention can be provided where the Athletes are accommodated.
USADA Whereabouts Policy
USADA WHEREABOUTS POLICY

Effective January 1, 2011, all Athletes1 in the USADA Registered Testing Pool (“USADA RTP”) must comply with the whereabouts requirements in this Policy, which is consistent with the World Anti-Doping Agency (“WADA”) International Standard for Testing (“IST”).

1. **USADA Registered Testing Pool**
   The USADA USADA RTP is comprised of two divisions—the International Testing Pool (“ITP”) and the National Testing Pool (“NTP”). As set forth below, each division within the USADA RTP has different criteria for Athlete inclusion and different whereabouts requirements imposed on Athletes within each division.

   a. **International Testing Pool**
      The ITP is comprised of U.S. Athletes or Athletes located in the U.S., residing in the U.S., or who are members of a U.S. National Governing Body (“NGB”) who meet one or more of the criteria in the following sentence. The ITP will include any Athletes who are: (1) included in their respective International Federation’s (“IF”) Registered Testing Pool; (2) serving a period of ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation; (3) returning from retirement and who are required to return to the USADA RTP by the rules of their IF, the USOC, USADA or any other sports organization2; (4) expected to compete within 12 months on a USOC team in the Olympic or Paralympic Games3; (5) competing at a high level of competence or prominence in international competition as determined by USADA in consultation with the athlete’s NGB(s) and/or IF(s) or (6) any Athlete who USADA, within its sole discretion, determines shall be included in the ITP and has received notice from USADA of such inclusion. Athletes remain in the ITP until they receive written notice from USADA that they have been removed from the ITP. NGBs may recommend to USADA that Athletes be removed from the RTP. As provided in this Policy, Athletes in the ITP are considered to be part of the USADA RTP.

   b. **National Testing Pool**
      The National Testing Pool (“NTP”) is comprised of Athletes who are not in the ITP and meet NGB, USOC, and/or USADA selection criteria. As provided in this Policy, athletes in the NTP are considered to be part of the USADA RTP.

2. **Whereabouts Obligations**
   a. Whereabouts obligations for all Athletes in the USADA RTP include:

      1. At the time of admission to the USADA RTP (whether ITP or NTP) and annually thereafter complete the USADA online education module and at the time of admission to the USADA RTP and quarterly thereafter fully and accurately complete the USADA Whereabouts Filing;

      2. Immediately upon learning that any information in a previously provided Whereabouts Filing is incomplete, inaccurate or has changed, communicate such changed information to USADA by updating the Whereabouts Filing or submitting a change of plan;

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1 Capitalized and italicized terms have the meaning set forth in the Definitions Section of the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) or the International Standard for Testing.

2 Generally these athletes will be placed in the ITP, at a minimum, for the period of time required by the rules of their respective IF prior to the athlete returning to competition. If the relevant IF rules are silent on such a period, the minimum time in the ITP for an athlete who retired while a member of either division of the USADA RTP will be six months, pursuant to the United States Olympic Committee (“USOC”) National Anti-Doping Policies (“USOC NADP”).

3 This clause is intended to cover in particular athletes who are not regular members of a NGB (for example, professional basketball and hockey players) but who are identified by that NGB as being likely candidates for membership on the U.S. Olympic or Paralympic Team.
3. Daily be accessible for testing during the times and at the precise locations specified on the Whereabouts Filing for the entire periods designated by the Athlete on the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filing.

b. Whereabouts obligations specific to ITP Athletes:
As part of ITP Athletes' whereabouts obligations pursuant to Paragraph 2(a) above, Athletes in the ITP must be accessible daily during the 60 minute time slot chosen by the Athlete at the precise location specified on the Whereabouts Filing for the entire 60 minute period and at the regular locations on the Athlete's Whereabouts Filing as provided in the IST. Failure to comply with requirements related to the 60 minute time slot may subject the Athlete to a Missed Test determination as described in Paragraph 5(b) below. ITP Athletes are further required to be available for testing at the precise regular locations and during the precise times specified on their Whereabouts Filings.

c. Whereabouts obligation specific to NTP Athletes:
Members of the NTP are not subject to a Missed Test determination based on the IST requirements pertaining to daily identification of and availability during a 60 minute time slot, but are instead required to be available for testing at the precise regular locations and during the precise times specified on their Whereabouts Filings.

3. Whereabouts Filing
Up to date whereabouts information that must be provided by Athletes in the USADA RTP as required by the IST includes:

a. A complete mailing address where correspondence and notices involving anti-doping matters may be sent to the Athlete;

b. An email address where correspondence and notices involving anti-doping matters may be sent to the Athlete;

c. The Athlete’s primary phone number;

d. The name of the Athlete’s national governing body NGB, if applicable;

e. Details of any disability that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a Sample collection session;

f. Confirmation of the Athlete’s consent to the sharing of his or her Whereabouts Filing and other anti-doping information with other anti-doping organizations;

g. The Athlete’s competition schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Athlete is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) on which the Athlete is scheduled to compete at such location(s);

h. For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Athlete will be residing (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);

i. For each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each location where the Athlete will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g. school), as well as the usual time-frames for such regular activities; and

j. For ITP members only, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day during which the Athlete will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

4. Whereabouts Failures
The negligent failure by any Athlete in the USADA RTP to comply with USADA’s whereabouts policies may result in a

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4 The Athlete must provide sufficient information to enable a doping control officer to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the Athlete at the location. For example, declarations such as “running in Rocky Mountain National Park” are insufficient.
“Filing Failure” for failing to timely, accurately or completely provide required whereabouts information and/or for being unavailable for testing due to inaccurate information provided on the Whereabouts Filing. In accordance with the IST, under this Policy, ITP Athletes may receive a “Missed Test” for failing to be at the location specified during the required one hour window on the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filing. Pursuant to the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) and the IST, for all Athletes in the USADA RTP, any three Whereabouts Failures within a rolling 18 month period will result in an anti-doping rules violation under Article 2.4 of the Code.

Also, the fraudulent failure to comply with whereabouts requirements could result in an anti-doping rules violation pursuant to Code Article 2.3 for evading Sample collection, in an anti-doping rules violation pursuant to Code Article 2.5 for Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control, or in declaration of a Whereabouts Failure by the Athlete.

For ITP Athletes all Whereabouts Failures declared by any Anti-Doping Organization will be combined. Therefore, for example, if an ITP Athlete received two Whereabouts Failures from USADA and one Whereabouts Failure from the Athlete’s IF during an eighteen month period the Athlete would be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and be subject to a presumptive sanction of between one and two years Ineligibility for a first offense.

5. Results Management
When reviewing whether a Whereabouts Failure or an anti-doping rules violation has occurred based on circumstances related to an Athlete’s whereabouts and/or whereabouts responsibilities and when prosecuting any Whereabouts Failure USADA will apply the standards set forth below.

a. Filing Failures

i. When making a Whereabouts Filing, it is the Athlete’s responsibility to ensure that he or she provides all required information accurately and in sufficient detail to enable the Athlete to be located by any Anti-Doping Organization wishing to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter. USADA will rely on this information in order to conduct Testing in accordance with the purpose of the Code and IST and expects that Athletes will be available at the specific times and locations designated on their Whereabouts Filings. Therefore, under the IST, the following are the ways in which Athletes in the USADA RTP may be subject to a Filing Failure:

1. For ITP Athletes:
   a) Failure to submit a completed Whereabouts Filing by the specified deadline;
   b) Failing to promptly update a Whereabouts Filing upon learning that information on the Whereabouts Filing has changed, will change or is otherwise no longer accurate;
   c) Providing insufficient information on a Whereabouts Filing or update;
   d) Failure to designate a daily 60 minute time slot on a Whereabouts Filing; and
   e) The Athlete is unavailable for testing due to the Athlete providing inaccurate information on his/her Whereabouts Filing.

   An ITP Athlete may receive a Filing Failure for each month in which he or she persists in failing to submit a complete and accurate Whereabouts Filing, subject to Paragraph 5(a)(iv)(1).

2. For NTP Athletes:
   a) Failure to submit a completed Whereabouts Filing and the Athlete is drawn for out of competition testing by USADA;
   b) The Athlete is unavailable for testing due to the Athlete providing inaccurate information on his Whereabouts Filing.

   A NTP Athlete may receive a Filing Failure for each occurrence of one of the foregoing failures, subject to Paragraph 5(a)(iv)(1).
ii. If USADA suspects a Filing Failure, USADA will confirm that the Athlete is in the USADA RTP and was notified of his or her inclusion and responsibility to make Whereabouts Filings.

iii. Next, USADA will confirm that the Athlete failed to comply with the whereabouts requirements set forth in Paragraphs 3(a) - (i).

iv. The Athlete will be sent initial notice of an apparent Filing Failure no later than 14 days from the date of the discovery of the Filing Failure and will be invited to provide an explanation to USADA, within 14 days of the date of the initial notification letter regarding why no Whereabouts Filing was filed or why incomplete or inaccurate information was submitted. The NGB and USOC will be copied on this correspondence.

1. An Athlete shall not be held responsible for subsequent Filing Failures which occur before the Athlete is provided this initial notice.

2. After notice is received the Athlete will be responsible for subsequent Filing Failures, including failures that relate to the same kind of conduct involved in the prior Filing Failure.

v. USADA staff will review any written response received from an Athlete and conduct further investigation, if necessary, to determine whether it is appropriate to declare a Filing Failure.

vi. The Athlete will be sent notice of USADA’s decision within 14 days of receipt of the Athlete’s response. The NGB, USOC, IF, WADA and any other parties with right of appeal will be copied on this correspondence.

vii. The Athlete may appeal the USADA decision to an administrative review panel within 14 days of the date of the final decision letter.

viii. The administrative review panel shall be comprised of 3 individuals nominated by USADA’s Board of Directors and selected by USADA’s CEO who were not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged Filing Failure.

ix. Review of USADA’s decision shall be based on written submittals only and shall not be considered a hearing.

x. The decision of the administrative review panel shall not be binding in any subsequent hearing initiated by the Athlete to contest the determination that the Athlete has three Whereabouts Failures or has otherwise committed an anti-doping rules violation.

xi. Any decision by the administrative review panel and any materials submitted to the panel may be relied upon by any party in any subsequent proceeding where the alleged Whereabouts Failure or other anti-doping rule violation is at issue.

xii. The review shall be completed within 14 days of the request by the Athlete and the final decision shall be communicated to the Athlete no more than 7 days following the decision of the panel. The NGB, USOC, IF, WADA and any other parties with right of appeal will be copied on this correspondence.

b. Missed Tests
Under the IST, an Athlete may only receive a Missed Test if he or she is unavailable for testing during his or her designated 60-minute time slot. Therefore, pursuant to this Policy and consistent with the IST, only ITP Athletes are subject to Missed Tests because NTP athletes are not required to provide a 60-minute time slot with their Whereabouts Filings. The following is the process for how Missed Tests will be handled within the results management process.

i. A Doping Control Officer (“DCO”) conducting a test attempt during the 60-minute time-slot specified in the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filing is required to make a reasonable effort to locate the Athlete at the location
specified. If the DCO is unable to locate the Athlete, the DCO shall file an Unsuccessful Attempt Report with USADA, setting out the details of the attempted Sample collection.

ii. USADA shall review the DCO’s Unsuccessful Attempt Report and the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings to determine if there is a reasonable basis for calling the Athlete’s unavailability a Missed Test.

iii. If there is reasonable basis to consider the Athlete’s unavailability a Missed Test, the Athlete will be sent initial notice of the apparent Missed Test no later than 14 days from the date of the discovery of the Missed Test and invited to provide an explanation to USADA, within 14 days of the date of the initial notification letter, as to why the Athlete was not located for testing at the 60-minute location listed on the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings. The NGB and USOC will be copied on this correspondence.

1. An Athlete shall not be held responsible for subsequent Missed Tests which occur before the Athlete receives this initial notice.

2. After notice is received the Athlete will be responsible for subsequent Missed Tests.

iv. USADA staff will review any written response received from an Athlete and conduct further investigation, if necessary, to determine whether it is appropriate to declare a Missed Test.

v. The Athlete will be sent USADA’s decision within 14 days of receipt of the Athlete’s response. The NGB, USOC, IF, WADA and any other parties with right of appeal will be copied on this correspondence.

vi. The Athlete may appeal the USADA decision to an administrative review panel within 14 days of the date of the final decision letter.

vii. The administrative review panel shall be comprised of 3 individuals nominated by USADA’s Board of Directors and selected by USADA’s CEO who were not involved in the previous assessment of the alleged Missed Test.

viii. Review of USADA’s decision shall be based on written submittals only and shall not be considered a hearing.

ix. The decision of the administrative review panel shall not be binding in any subsequent hearing initiated by the Athlete to contest the determination that the Athlete has three Whereabouts Failures or has otherwise committed an anti-doping rules violation.

x. Any decision by the administrative review panel and any materials submitted to the panel may be relied upon by any party in any subsequent proceeding where the alleged Whereabouts Failure or other anti-doping rule violation is at issue.

xi. The review shall be completed within 14 days of the request by the Athlete and the final decision shall be communicated to the Athlete no more than 7 days following the decision of the panel. The NGB, USOC, IF, WADA and any other parties with right of appeal will be copied on this correspondence.

c. Hearing

No Athlete shall be disciplined for having three Whereabouts Failures within an 18 month period or for providing fraudulent information in his or her Whereabouts Filings, for evasion or Tampering or any other violation of this Whereabouts Policy without having been offered a full evidentiary hearing in accordance with Article 8 of the Code and the requirements of the USADA Protocol and the USOC Anti-Doping Policies.
PROTOCOL FOR OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT TESTING
U.S. Anti-Doping Agency

Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement testing
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76. Annex F – Language to be set forth in USADA correspondence offering an athlete the opportunity to waive analysis of the athlete’s B specimen

77. Annex G – Retirement Rules
1. **USADA’s Relationship with the United States Olympic Committee**

The United States Anti-Doping Agency ("USADA") is an independent legal entity not subject to the control of the United States Olympic Committee ("USOC") and for purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") and various international standards, including the World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA") International Standard for Testing (the "IST") is the National Anti-Doping Organization1 ("NADO") for the United States of America. The USOC has contracted with USADA to conduct drug testing, manage test results, investigate potential violations of anti-doping rules, and adjudicate disputes involving anti-doping rule violations for Participants in the Olympic and Paralympic movements within the United States and to provide educational information to those Participants. For purposes of transmittal of information by USADA, the USOC is USADA’s client. However, the USOC has authorized USADA to transmit information simultaneously to the relevant National Governing Body ("NGB")2, International Federation ("IF"), International Paralympic Committee ("IPC"), WADA and the involved Athlete or other Person.

2. **Athletes Subject to Testing by USADA**

The USOC, NGBs and the Code have authorized USADA to test the following Athletes:

a. Any Athlete who is a member or license holder of a NGB;

b. Any Athlete participating at an Event or Competition sanctioned by the USOC or a NGB or participating at an Event or Competition in the United States sanctioned by an IF;

c. Any foreign Athlete who is present in the United States;

d. Any other Athlete who has given his/her consent to Testing by USADA or who has submitted a Whereabouts Filing to USADA or an IF within the previous twelve months and has not given his or her NGB and USADA written notice of retirement;

e. Any Athlete who has been named by the USOC or an NGB to an international team or who is included in the USADA Registered Testing Pool ("USADA RTP") or is competing in a qualifying event to represent the USOC or NGB in international competition;

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1 Capitalized and italicized terms have the meaning set forth in the Definitions Section of the Code.

2 The term “NGB” includes Pan American Sports Organizations recognized by the USOC.
4. **Selection of Athletes to be Tested In-Competition**

USADA shall have the authority to determine which Athletes will be selected for Testing in all Events or Competitions tested by USADA. In making this determination, USADA may follow NGB or IF selection procedures when available and will include at a minimum the selection formulas or requests for target selection of particular Athletes which are proposed by the USOC or a particular NGB or IF. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, USADA retains the right to test any Athlete subject to Testing as provided in paragraph 2 that it chooses with or without cause or explanation.

5. **Selection of Athletes to be Tested Out-of-Competition**

USADA shall have the authority to determine which Athletes will be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by USADA. In making this determination, USADA will carefully consider selection formulas or requests for target selection of particular Athletes which are proposed by the USOC or a particular NGB. USADA retains the right to test any Athlete subject to Testing as provided in paragraph 2 that it chooses, with or without cause or explanation. USADA will not allow the Testing process to be used to harass any Athlete.

6. **USADA Registered Testing Pool**

Unless otherwise agreed by USADA, at least quarterly each NGB will provide USADA with an updated list of Athletes, proposed by the NGB to be included in the USADA RTP. With respect to each Athlete on such list and such additional Athletes as may be designated by USADA for inclusion in the USADA RTP, the NGB will provide USADA with initial contact information which shall, at a minimum, include an accurate address, email address (if available) and phone number for each athlete designated for inclusion in the USADA RTP. After USADA notifies the Athlete to inform him or her of the Athlete’s inclusion in the USADA RTP it shall be the responsibility of each individual Athlete to forward to USADA his or her Whereabouts Filing and thereafter to provide USADA with updated information specifying his or her whereabouts.

Upon request by USADA an Athlete shall within fourteen (14) days comply with the whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP. It is the responsibility of each Athlete in the USADA RTP to provide updated Whereabouts Filings to USADA and to immediately submit an update to USADA in the event of any change in the information provided on a submitted Whereabouts Filing. The information provided on each Whereabouts Filing and/or change of plan form must comply with requirements set forth in the IST. Submission of each Whereabouts Filing shall be accomplished electronically via USADA’s website or through an alternative means provided by USADA.

Within fourteen (14) days of notification of inclusion within the USADA RTP and thereafter prior to the submission of the Whereabouts Filing for the first quarter in each calendar year each Athlete in the USADA RTP must successfully complete the USADA online education module or an alternative education program provided by USADA before completing their next required Whereabouts Filing.

Any Athlete who retires from sport while included in USADA’s RTP must notify USADA, the USOC and the Athlete’s NGB(s) in writing prior to returning to active participation in sport and must comply with all USADA whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP for the period of time specified in the USOC NADP prior to returning to active participation in sport (as defined by the USOC NADP). USADA will include in the USADA RTP any such Athlete returning to active participation in sport for at least the minimum period required by the USOC NADP.

Any Athlete sanctioned by USADA for violation of any anti-doping rule who receives a period of Ineligibility of less than a lifetime period of Ineligibility shall automatically be a member of the USADA RTP from the date of the public announcement of such sanction for at least the period of the Athlete’s Ineligibility and shall comply with USADA’s whereabouts requirements within fourteen (14) days of public announcement of the sanction.

Any Athlete who retires during a period of Ineligibility and is removed from the USADA RTP and later desires to seek reinstatement or return to active participation in sport must give USADA notice of their intent to come out of retirement and must comply with all USADA whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP. The Athlete shall not be entitled to return to eligibility until the Athlete has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired or for the period of time specified in the USOC’s Anti-Doping Policies for Athletes returning to active participation in sport, whichever period is longer.

USADA shall publish on its website, a list of all Athletes in the USADA RTP.

7. **Sample Collection**

Sample collection by USADA, and third parties authorized by USADA to collect Samples for USADA including other Anti-Doping Organizations pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements, will conform to the standards set forth in the IST.

8. **Laboratory Analysis**

Samples collected by USADA shall be analyzed in WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA in order to establish an anti-doping rules violation involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance in accordance with Article 2.1 of the Code. In analyzing Samples for USADA, WADA accredited laboratories shall follow Article 6 of the Code set forth in Annex A and the established WADA International Standard for Laboratories (“ISL”).

9. **Notification**

USADA will provide the following notification with respect to each Specimen collected or attempted to be collected by USADA:
Upon receipt of the laboratory's B Sample report, USADA will promptly notify the Athlete of any adverse finding. The Athlete shall have the opportunity to waive opening and analysis of the B Sample in accordance with Annex C. If the opening and analysis of the B Sample is not waived, USADA shall conduct the B Sample analysis. The Athlete is entitled to be present at the laboratory during any opening and analysis of the B Sample, at the expense of the Athlete, and shall be entitled to have a representative of the Athlete's choosing participate in the opening and analysis of the B Sample. The laboratory shall prepare any documentation accompanying the B Sample analysis, and shall provide a copy of the documentation to the athlete and a copy of the documentation to the Code, in any correspondence offering the manner in which the B Sample analysis was conducted, the results were obtained, and the laboratory's findings.

Upon receipt of the laboratory's B Sample report, USADA will promptly notify the Athlete, the applicable NGB, and WADA of any adverse finding. The Athlete may request a review of the laboratory results by the Adverse Analytical Review Board ("Review Board") or by a panel of independent experts. The Review Board shall review the Adverse Analytical Finding and shall include the language set forth in Annex F. The Review Board shall notify the Athlete of the decision and shall provide a copy of the decision to the applicable NGB and WADA. If the Review Board determines that the Adverse Analytical Finding was not in accordance with the Code, the Review Board shall so notify the Athlete, the applicable NGB, and WADA.

Upon receipt of a request from the USOC, another sport organization responsible for an International Event, or a Major Event Organizing Body responsible for an International Event, or from the World Anti-Doping Agency, USADA shall promptly provide notice to the USOC, the applicable NGB, or another sport organization responsible for an International Event, or a Major Event Organizing Body responsible for an International Event, or from the World Anti-Doping Agency of any adverse findings, unless the USOC, another sport organization responsible for an International Event, or a Major Event Organizing Body responsible for an International Event, or from the World Anti-Doping Agency indicates the notice was received or if USADA communicates with the NGB if that is a different address than the most recent address on file with USADA and the NGB then notice shall be effective when delivered by overnight courier to the NGB's most recent address on file with USADA. Notice to an Athlete or other Person, for all purposes of this Protocol, shall be effective when delivered by overnight courier to the Athlete or other Person's most recent mailing address on file with USADA. If delivery cannot be achieved at the most recent address on file with USADA, the notice shall be deemed effective upon delivery by overnight courier to the USOC, the USOC shall contact the NGB and send notice by electronic mail and shall be deemed effective if USADA receives a return communication from the email address provided by the Athlete or other Person to disclose whether any notice was received.

If USADA determines that the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of USADA's investigation, USADA will provide notice to the Athlete, the NGB, the USOC and WADA and permit the same opportunity to attend the B Sample opening and analysis. If the A Sample finding had been an Adverse Analytical Finding,
10. Results Management
The results management process is designed to balance the interest of clean Athletes in not competing against another Athlete or Athletes facing an unresolved doping charge with the opportunity of Athletes and other Persons who have been charged with an anti-doping rule violation to have an opportunity for a hearing prior to being declared Ineligible to Participate in sport. Recognizing that athletic careers are short and the interest in the prompt resolution of anti-doping disputes is strong, the procedures in this Protocol are intended to facilitate the prompt and fair resolution of anti-doping matters.

As provided for in the Code, after an Athlete receives an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance on his or her A Sample a Provisional Suspension must be imposed promptly upon the Athlete after the opportunity for notice and a Provisional Hearing. Therefore, in the event an Athlete with an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance on his or her A Sample does not promptly and voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension the results management process in this Protocol provides for a Provisional Hearing or an expedited hearing process or both.

Similarly, the interest of Athletes, other affected Persons and sports organizations in resolving pending anti-doping matters prior to a “Protected Competition” as defined in the Bylaws of the USOC is frequently strong. Therefore, the results management process in this Protocol includes an Expedited Track providing for the prompt handling of expedited cases and provides that USADA may shorten any time period set forth in this Protocol and require that any hearing be conducted or the results of any hearing be publicly announced on or before a certain date or time where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve an Athlete’s or other Person’s eligibility before a Protected Competition.

11. Results Management/ Anti-Doping Review Board Track
Except as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this Protocol, when USADA receives a laboratory report confirming an Adverse Analytical Finding or concludes after investigation that an Atypical Finding was the result of the administration of a Prohibited Substance or Use of a Prohibited Method, or when USADA has otherwise determined that an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred, such as admitted doping, refusal to test, evasion of doping control, trafficking, a whereabouts failure or other violation of Annex A, IF rules or the USOC NADP, then USADA shall address the case through the following results management procedures:

a. The Review Board shall be comprised of experts independent of USADA with medical, technical and legal knowledge of anti-doping matters. The Review Board members shall be appointed for two-year terms by the USADA Board of Directors.

b. Except as provided in sections 12, 13 and 14 of this Protocol, the Review Board shall also review all potential anti-doping rule violations, including violations of Annex A, IF rules or the USOC NADP, not based on Adverse Analytical Findings, which are brought forward by USADA. Review of potential violations other than Adverse Analytical Findings shall be undertaken by three Review Board members appointed in each case by USADA’s CEO.

c. Upon USADA’s receipt of a laboratory B Sample report confirming an Adverse Analytical Finding (or immediately when analysis of the B Sample has been expressly waived by the Athlete or other Person), or when USADA determines that a potential violation of other applicable anti-doping rules has occurred, the following steps shall be taken:

i. USADA’s CEO shall appoint a Review Board as provided in paragraphs 11(a) or 11(b) above.

ii. The Review Board shall be provided the laboratory documentation and any additional information which USADA deems appropriate. Copies of this information shall be provided simultaneously to the Athlete or other Person and the Athlete or other Person shall be entitled to file a response with the Review Board. The Athlete’s or other Person’s name will not be provided to the Review Board by USADA and will be redacted from any documents submitted to the Review Board by USADA.

iii. The Athlete or other Person shall be promptly notified that within ten (10) days of the date of notice he or she may submit to the Review Board, through USADA, any written materials for the Review Board’s consideration.

iv. The Athlete or other Person shall also be provided the name, telephone number, email address and website URL of the USOC Athlete Ombudsman.

v. The Review Board shall be entitled to request additional information from either USADA or the Athlete or other Person.
vi. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the process before the Review Board shall not be considered a “hearing.” The Review Board shall only consider written submittals. Submittals to the Review Board shall not be used in any further hearing or proceeding without the consent of the party making the submittal. No evidence concerning the proceeding before the Review Board, including but not limited to the composition of the Review Board, what evidence may or may have not been considered by it, its deliberative process or its recommendations shall be admissible in any further hearing or proceeding.

vii. The Review Board shall consider the written information submitted to it and shall, by majority vote, make a signed, written recommendation to USADA with a copy to the Athlete or other Person whether or not there is sufficient evidence of doping to proceed with the adjudication process.

viii. USADA shall also forward the Review Board’s recommendation to the USOC, the applicable NGB, IF and WADA.

ix. The Athlete may elect to waive the Review Board process at any time and upon such an election USADA may waive the Review Board process if USADA concurs in the waiver. In such case USADA shall notify the USOC, the relevant NGB, IF, and WADA within ten (10) working days of whether USADA has decided to charge the Athlete with an anti-doping rule violation or has decided not to bring the case forward as a potential anti-doping rule violation.

d. Following receipt of the Review Board recommendation, USADA shall notify the Athlete or other Person in writing whether USADA considers the matter closed or alternatively what specific charges or alleged violations will be adjudicated and what sanction, consistent with Annex A, IF rules, the USOC NADP, or the USADA Protocol, USADA is seeking to have imposed. The notice shall also include a copy of the Protocol and the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”) Supplementary Procedures for Arbitration of Olympic Sport Doping Disputes (the “Supplementary Procedures”) attached as Annex D.

e. Within ten (10) days following the date of such notice, the Athlete or other Person must notify USADA in writing if he or she desires a hearing to contest the sanction sought by USADA. The Athlete or other Person shall be entitled to a five (5) day extension if requested within such ten (10) day period. If the sanction is not contested in writing within such ten (10) or fifteen (15) day period, then the sanction shall be communicated by USADA to the Athlete or other Person, USOC, the applicable NGB, IF and WADA and thereafter imposed by the NGB. Such sanction shall not be reopened or be subject to appeal unless the Athlete or other Person can demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence in a subsequent appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (“CAS”) that he or she did not receive either actual or constructive notice of the opportunity to contest the sanction. The Athlete or other Person may also elect to avoid the necessity for a hearing by accepting the sanction proposed by USADA.

If the sanction is contested by the Athlete or other Person, then a hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures set forth below in sections 14 and 15.

12. Provisional Suspension

As required by Article 7.5.1 of the Code, in the event that the laboratory reports an Adverse Analytical Finding on an A Sample for a Prohibited Substance other than a “Specified Substance” within the meaning of Article 4.2.2 of the Code USADA will notify the Athlete or other Person that they have three (3) days in which to accept a Provisional Suspension. USADA may for good cause shorten the period for an acceptance of the Provisional Suspension by up to two (2) days or lengthen the period by up to an additional four (4) days. If the Athlete accepts a Provisional Suspension the Athlete’s case will proceed on the Anti-Doping Review Board Track set forth in section 11 above. If the Athlete does not accept the Provisional Suspension proposed by USADA within the time period set forth in USADA’s notice and if an involuntary Provisional Suspension is not imposed as provided for below the Athlete’s case will proceed on the Expedited Track set forth in section 13 below.

a. In the event that the laboratory reports an Adverse Analytical Finding on an A Sample for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance and USADA is unaware of a Protected Competition3 in which the Athlete may participate within the next forty-five (45) days USADA may inform the Athlete of USADA’s determination that a Provisional Suspension should be imposed and request, in writing with a copy to the Athlete, that the AAA form an arbitration panel as provided in this Protocol and schedule a Provisional Hearing to be held within ten (10) days of USADA’s notice or within such shorter time as specified by USADA. Provisional Hearings shall be held via conference call within the time frame requested by USADA and the sole issue to be determined by the panel at such a hearing will be whether USADA’s decision that a Provisional Suspension should be imposed shall be upheld. USADA’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension shall be upheld if probable cause exists for USADA to proceed with a charge of an anti-doping rule violation against the Athlete. To establish probable cause it shall not be necessary for any B Sample analysis to have been completed. Prior to any Provisional Hearing USADA shall provide to the Athlete any and all laboratory documentation in the possession of USADA for the Sample in question. If probable cause is found the panel shall uphold USADA’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension against the Athlete. The Provisional Suspension shall make the Athlete Ineligible to Participate in any Competition or Event or from membership or inclusion upon any team organized or nominated by the USOC or any NGB and shall be in effect until the final hearing has been held and an award issued by the panel or until the earlier

3 The term “Protected Competition” shall have the meaning set forth in the USOC’s Bylaws.
USADA may eliminate the Review Board process or shorten any time set forth in this Protocol and require that any hearing be conducted or the results of any hearing be publicly announced on or before a certain date or time, where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve an Athlete’s or Petitioner’s eligibility before a protected Competition. The shortened time periods shall continue to protect the right of the Athlete or other Person to a fair hearing and shall not prohibit the Athlete or other Person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators or choose a single arbitrator.

14 Expedited Procedures

a. Any hearing will take place in the United States before the AAA using the Supplementary Procedures. The parties will be USADA and the Applicant. Equally, USADA shall also invite the applicable IF and NGB. If the Applicant chooses to participate either as a party to the hearing or as an observer, the Applicant shall have the right to request that the hearing be open to the public. At the Applicant’s discretion, for their information only, notice of the hearing date shall also be sent to the USOC, the NGB, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman and the applicable IF. The AAA shall also invite the applicable IF and NGB. If the Applicant requests USADA, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman and the applicable IF to participate either as a party to the hearing or as an observer, the Applicant shall have the right to request that the hearing be open to the public. At the Applicant’s discretion, for their information only, notice of the hearing date shall also be sent to the USOC, the NGB, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman and the applicable IF. The panel shall complete and close the hearing and issue its written award within forty-five (45) days, the time period identified by USADA as necessary to provide for orderly participation in a protected Competition.

b. If a Provisional Suspension is involuntarily imposed against an Athlete pursuant to the Prohibited Substances and Methods Program set forth above, the Athlete shall be entitled to have his or her case heard pursuant to the Expedited Track set forth below if a written request for such expedited treatment is made to the panel within three (3) business days of the panel’s decision to impose a Provisional Suspension.

c. Nothing in this rule shall preclude any Athlete or other Person from voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension and agreement by USADA. Upon acceptance of a Provisional Suspension and agreement by USADA, a case may be shifted to the Expedited Track set forth in this Protocol and require that any hearing be conducted or the results of any hearing be publicly announced on or before a certain date or time, where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve an Athlete’s or Petitioner’s eligibility before a protected Competition. The shortened time periods shall continue to protect the right of the Athlete or other Person to a fair hearing and shall not prohibit the Athlete or other Person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators or choose a single arbitrator.

15 Hearings and Appeals

The following procedures apply to all hearings under this Protocol:

a. The AAA (CAS/Arbitrator) shall be the appropriate body to conduct a fair hearing and shall not prohibit the Applicant or other Person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators or choose a single arbitrator.

b. The final award by the AAA (CAS/Arbitrator) may be appealed to the CAS within twenty-one (21) days of issuance of the final reasoned award or when the award is deemed final for purposes of appeal under Article 13 of Annex A. Such appeal shall be filed with the Administrator, or USADA, or other Person, or the CAS, as applicable, and shall be deemed final when issued by the CAS.

c. No appeal shall be taken from an award of the CAS except where such award is final and final for purposes of appeal under Article 13 of Annex A.

d. No appeal shall be taken from an award of the CAS except where such award is final and final for purposes of appeal under Article 13 of Annex A. The appeal shall be made in accordance with the CAS Code of Procedure and these Procedures. The appeal shall be made in accordance with the CAS Code of Procedure and these Procedures. The appeal shall be made in accordance with the CAS Code of Procedure and these Procedures. The appeal shall be made in accordance with the CAS Code of Procedure and these Procedures.
Arbitration Procedures apply. The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties and shall not be subject to further review or appeal.

c. In all hearings conducted pursuant to the USADA Protocol, subject to paragraphs 3(c) and 3(d) of this Protocol, the IF anti-doping rules, the USOC NADP and the USADA Protocol shall apply. If the foregoing rules are silent any applicable provisions of the Code shall be controlling.

d. All administrative costs of USADA relating to the Testing and management of Athletes' Samples prior to a determination of Ineligibility will be borne by USADA. Administrative costs of the USADA adjudication process (AAA filing fee, AAA administrative costs, AAA arbitrator fees and costs) will be borne by the USOC.

e. If the Athlete or other Person files an appeal with CAS, the CAS appeal fee will be paid by the Athlete or other Person and refunded to the Athlete by the USOC should the Athlete prevail on appeal.

f. The results of all hearings, including written decisions, shall be communicated by USADA to the Athlete or other Person, the USOC, the applicable NGB, IF and WADA. The NGB and/or USOC shall impose any sanction resulting from the adjudication process. The NGB and/or the USOC shall not impose any sanctions until after the Athlete or other Person has had the opportunity for a hearing.

16. Confidentiality

Athletes consent to USADA disclosing such information concerning the Athlete to sports organizations as may be required by the Code, IF rules, the USOC NADP, this Protocol, or the IST, including the whereabouts information described in Articles 14.3 and 14.5 of the Code. For any disclosure which USADA is entitled to make to the USOC, USADA may, in addition, make such disclosure to the appropriate NGB or other appropriate USOC member organization.

USADA shall maintain on its website a list which includes the identity of all Athletes tested by USADA and the number of times each Athlete has been tested by USADA.

USADA shall not Publicly Disclose or comment upon any Athlete’s Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding or upon any information related to any alleged doping violation (including violations not involving an Adverse Analytical Finding) until after the Athlete or other Person (1) has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation in a hearing conducted under this Protocol, or (2) has failed to request a hearing within the time set forth in 10(a), or (3) has agreed in writing to the sanction sought by USADA. However, USADA may provide notification to the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA, an event organizer or team selecting entity (or other sporting body ordering the test) as provided for in this Protocol. USADA does not control how information provided by USADA to the USOC, NGBs, IFs, WADA and other sports organizations is disseminated but will include statements to each organization requesting that any organization receiving such information keep it confidential until disclosed by USADA. USADA may comment publicly at any time on any aspect of the results management/adjudication process or the applicable rules without making specific reference to any Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. USADA may also release aggregate statistics of Testing and adjudication results. In the event an Athlete or the Athlete’s representative(s) or others associated with the Athlete make(s) public comments about their case or the process involving the Athlete then USADA may respond publicly to such comments.

USADA shall Publicly Report the disposition of anti-doping matters no later than five (5) business days after: (1) it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with the Protocol that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, (2) such hearing has been waived, (3) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, or (4) the Athlete or other Person has agreed in writing to the sanction sought by USADA. After an anti-doping rule violation has been established USADA may comment upon any aspect of the case. In all cases, the disposition shall be reported to the USOC, NGB, IF, WADA and, if applicable, the other sporting body referring the matter to USADA.

17. Ineligibility

Any Athlete who is declared Ineligible for an anti-doping rule by USADA, a NGB, an IF, another Signatory to the Code or by another body whose rules are consistent with the Code must comply with all requirements of the USADA RTP during the period of Ineligibility and must bear the costs associated with any Out-of-Competition tests or reinstatement tests conducted by USADA on him or her during the period of Ineligibility or thereafter.

Any Athlete who retires during a period of Ineligibility and is removed from the USADA RTP and later desires to seek reinstatement or return to active participation in sport must give USADA notice of the Athlete’s intent to return from retirement and must comply with all USADA whereabouts requirements for members of the USADA RTP. Once the Athlete has provided all the whereabouts information required by USADA, USADA shall notify the Athlete of the date of the Athlete’s re-inclusion in the USADA RTP. The Athlete shall not be eligible to recover eligibility until the Athlete has been in the USADA RTP and fully complied with all requirements for participation in the RTP, including the duty to provide whereabouts information, for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired or for the period of time specified in the USOC NADP for an Athlete’s return to participation in sport following a retirement, whichever is longer. The Athlete must also comply with all applicable reinstatement requirements of the Athlete’s NGB(s) and IF(s).
18. Retirement
Any Athlete enrolled in the USADA RTP who wishes to be removed from the USADA RTP on account of retirement must promptly notify USADA and his or her NGB in writing in order for retirement from the USADA RTP to be effective. In addition, Athletes are responsible to comply with the individual retirement policies for the IF(s) in each sport(s) in which he or she competes. The notice regarding retirement attached as Annex G shall be posted on the USADA website and included in the initial packet of information provided to Athletes in the USADA RTP. Such notice will automatically be included by USADA with any notice to an Athlete of a second missed test with USADA.

19. Ownership and Use of Samples
All Samples collected by USADA shall be the property of USADA, but shall only be used for purposes outlined in this Protocol and in accordance with Article 6 of the Code set forth in Annex A.

20. Effective Date
The revisions to this Protocol incorporated herein shall go into effect on January 1, 2009. Revisions to the Protocol as previously published shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before January 1, 2009 except as provided in Article 25 of the Code.

ANNEX A
Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code that are Incorporated Verbatim into the USOC Anti-Doping Policies and the USADA Protocol for Olympic and Paralympic Movement Testing

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION OF DOPING
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of the Code.

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS
Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

[Comment ‘a’ to Article 2: The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules has been violated.]

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample

2.1.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping rule violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), the Code adopts the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (“OMADC”) and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete’s Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally Used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However,
2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2 (Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions), unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the “Attempted Use” of a Prohibited Substance requires proof of intent on the Athlete’s part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. An Athlete’s Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete’s Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection

[Comment to Article 2.3: Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection after notification was prohibited in almost all pre-Code anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical pre-Code rule to include “otherwise evading
Sample collection” as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an Athlete was hiding from a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of “refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while “evading” Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the International Standard for Testing. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athlete shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of the Athlete’s International Federation or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to declare whereabouts filing failures and missed tests in accordance with the International Standard for Testing shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

[Comment to Article 2.5: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment ‘b’ to Article 2: The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of Ineligibility. However, a sport organization may adopt its own rules which prohibit such conduct.]

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the Anti-Doping Organization has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where the Code places the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule...
violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6 where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organization is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.

It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organization may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Athlete’s admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete’s blood or urine Samples.]

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: In drafting the Code there was considerable debate among stakeholders over the appropriate balance between inflexible sanctions which promote harmonization in the application of the rules and more flexible sanctions which better take into consideration the circumstances]
of each individual case. This balance continued to be discussed in various CAS decisions interpreting the Code. After three years experience with the Code, the strong consensus of stakeholders is that while the occurrence of an anti-doping rule violation under Articles 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) and 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) should still be based on the principle of strict liability, the Code sanctions should be made more flexible where the Athlete or other Person can clearly demonstrate that he or she did not intend to enhance sport performance. The change to Article 4.2 and related changes to Article 10 provide this additional flexibility for violations involving many Prohibited Substances. The rules set forth in Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances) would remain the only basis for eliminating or reducing a sanction involving anabolic steroids and hormones, as well as the stimulants and the hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List, or Prohibited Methods.]

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.3 WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorized by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 (Monitoring Program), or to assist an Anti-Doping Organization in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that collected the Sample or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.6 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organization which would have had results management jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person at the time the
Article 9: Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

First violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility.

Article 10: Sanctions on Individuals

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence or Use of Prohibited Substance or Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:
10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the *ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of *ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2, shall result in lifetime *ineligibility* for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to ineligible for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of *ineligibility* shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete’s degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete’s sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of *ineligibility* and could receive up to a four-year period of *ineligibility* under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation. This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking or Possessing a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete’s open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *ineligibility* or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *ineligibility* under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of *ineligibility* will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

**First violation:** At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance. The Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *ineligibility*.  


10.5 **Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances**

10.5.1 **No Fault or Negligence**

If an Athlete establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substances), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 **No Significant Fault or Negligence**

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: The Code provides for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two-year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete’s personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete’s food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete’s circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.) For purposes of assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article.

While Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete’s or other Person’s fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.3.3, 10.4 and 10.5.1. Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]
10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

An Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility for an anti-doping rule violation may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, an Anti-Doping Organization may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years. If the Anti-Doping Organization suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility under this Article, the Anti-Doping Organization shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the Anti-Doping Organization subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectible in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete’s or other Person’s waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), the Anti-Doping Organization shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, the Anti-Doping Organization with results management authority shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.

10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.
[Comment to Article 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught.]

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for suspension, elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for suspension, elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to elimination, reduction or suspension under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9.

The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis:

Example 1:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as asserted; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault (Article 10.5.2); and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 10.4 would not apply because a steroid is not a Specified Substance.)

2. Based on No Significant Fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on Substantial Assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three quarters of the two years.

3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the possible reduction for No Significant Fault and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three-quarters of the two years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six-month period of Ineligibility.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.

Example 2:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years Ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.

2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.

3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the hearing decision.

Example 3:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of a Specified Substance; the Athlete establishes how the Specified Substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete...
establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a Specified Substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years Ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete’s fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of eight months.)

2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the eight months. (No less than two months.) No Significant Fault (Article 10.2) would not be applicable because the Athlete’s degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of Ineligibility in step 1.

3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event, the Athlete would have to serve at least half of the Ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)

Example 4:

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he intentionally used multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete’s spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete’s Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.

2. Based on the Athlete’s spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Athlete’s Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.

3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of Ineligibility would be six months.)

4. If Article 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six-month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If the Anti-Doping Organization establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to
enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For an Athlete’s or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Violation</th>
<th>First Violation</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>FFMT</th>
<th>NSF</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>TRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMT</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRA</td>
<td>8-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete’s or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is “St” for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is “RS” for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

**NSF** (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Athlete.

**St** (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

**TRA** (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.
10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation
A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations
i. For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after the Anti-Doping Organization made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the Anti-Doping Organization cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6).

ii. If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, an Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008, which the Anti-Doping Organization does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008, and the Athlete is notified of this violation by the Anti-Doping Organization on March 30, 2008, and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the basis for aggravating circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During an Eight-Year Period
For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation
In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money
Unless the rules of the International Federation provide that forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athletes, it shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that performed the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that conducted results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with the International Federation’s rules.

[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period
Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.
10.9.4 An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.9.5 The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Anti-Doping Organization are the only justification for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects a discrepancy in Article 7.1.3.

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility. No Athlete or other Person who has been declared ineligibile may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in an event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs authorized by an Anti-Doping Organization or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization, or in Competitions authorized by any professional league or any international or national-level governing organization).

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility. Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.4.

10.10.3 Period of Ineligibility Remaining. The period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in a Low Level Non-Signatory Event. In each case, however, where the period of Ineligibility is reduced, the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date the provision is made.

10.10.4 If an Athlete voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from an Anti-Doping Organization with results management authority, and thereafter remains in compliance with the terms of the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete's voluntary acceptance to be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.10.5 Credit Against Period of Ineligibility. No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.
Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation which resulted in the period of Ineligibility shall determine whether the Athlete or other Person violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over such Athlete Support Personnel or other Person may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility
In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by Signatories, Signatories’ member organizations and governments.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing
As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by any Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified relevant Anti-Doping Organizations and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions
Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

[Comment to Article 10.12: For example, if a hearing panel were to find in a case that the cumulative effect of the sanction applicable under the Code and a financial sanction provided in the rules of an Anti-Doping Organization would result in too harsh a consequence, then the Anti-Doping Organization’s financial sanction, not the other Code sanctions (e.g., Ineligibility and loss of results), would give way.]

ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports
Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports
If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports
The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from the Games of the Olympiad based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games of the Olympiad.]

ARTICLE 13: APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal
Decisions made under the Code or rules adopted pursuant to the Code may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under
appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Anti-Doping Organization’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organization process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions
A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; and decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 7.5, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes
In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal
In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization’s rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence; and (e) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

The filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organization
Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organization fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organization had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Anti-Doping Organization.
ARTICLE 15: CLARIFICATION OF DOPING CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

15.4 Mutual Recognition

15.4.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be recognized and respected by all other Signatories.

[Comment to Article 15.4.1: There has in the past been some confusion in the interpretation of this Article with regard to the therapeutic use exemptions. Unless provided otherwise by the rules of an International Federation or an agreement with an International Federation, National Anti-Doping Organizations do not have “authority” to grant therapeutic use exemptions to International Level Athletes.]

15.4.2 Signatories shall recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Article 15.4.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, Signatories should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then all Signatories should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 17: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in the Code unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 24: INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

24.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

24.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

24.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

24.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
24.5 The Code shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “First violations” or “Second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

24.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and APPENDIX I - DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 25: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

25.1 General Application of the 2009 Code
The 2009 Code shall apply in full after January 1, 2009 (the “Effective Date”).

25.2 Non-Retroactive Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies
With respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2009 Code
With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the 2009 Code. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered by the Anti-Doping Organization may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. The 2009 Code shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

25.4 Application to Specific Pre-Code Violations
For purposes of applying Article 10.7.1, a pre-Code anti-doping rule violation where the violation involved a substance which is categorized as a Specified Substance under the 2009 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed was less than two (2) years, the pre-Code violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction (RS).

[Comment to Article 25.4: Other than the situation described in Article 25.3, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Code or under the Code before the 2009 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2009 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]

25.5 Additional Code Amendments
Any additional Code Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 23.6.
APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Anti-Doping Organization: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete: Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization), including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool, and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing and therapeutic use exemptions, must be applied to international- and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a mini-
**Doping Control:** All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

**Event:** A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

**Event Period:** The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

**In-Competition:** Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, “In-Competition” means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

**Independent Observer Program:** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

**Ineligibility:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations, above.

**Individual Sport:** Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

**International Event:** An Event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

**International-Level Athlete:** Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

**International Standard:** A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

**Major Event Organizations:** The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

**Marker:** A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Metabolite:** Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor:** A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

**National Anti-Doping Organization:** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

**National Event:** A sport Event involving international- or national-level Athletes that is not an International Event.

**National Olympic Committee:** The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

**No Advance Notice:** A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

**No Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete’s establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

**Out-of-Competition:** Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

**Participant:** Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

**Person:** A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

**Possession:** The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete’s car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.]

**Prohibited List:** The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

**Prohibited Method:** Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

**Prohibited Substance:** Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Hearing:** For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Provisional Suspension:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

**Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report:** To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

**Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of top-level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan. Each International Federation shall publish a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria.

**Sample or Specimen:** Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

**Signatories:** Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

**Substantial Assistance:** For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

**Target Testing:** Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

**Team Sport:** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

**Testing:** The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

**Trafficking:** Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of “bona fide” medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.
**UNESCO Convention:** The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on October 19, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

**Use:** The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

**ANNEX B**

The following documents will accompany the initial notification to the Athlete or other Person of a positive “A” sample analysis:

1. A standard notice setting forth the review procedures, Athlete’s or other Person’s rights, and contact information for the USOC Athlete Ombudsman (including name, telephone number, e-mail address and website URL).

2. Notification of the *prohibited substance* at issue which could result in a doping violation. In those cases where an administrative threshold concentration is employed, that threshold will be noted. When possible, the degree to which the Athlete’s or other Person’s sample exceeds the threshold will be reported.

3. An abbreviated analytical report to the “A” confirmation analysis. The abbreviated data should include applicable analytical confirmation technique (e.g., gas chromatography/mass spectrometric) graphical data for negative control urine, a positive control urine (including quantitative data where relevant), and the Athlete’s or other Person’s sample. The purpose of this data is to allow the Athlete or other Person or their representative to determine a course of action. It is understood that due to time constraints involved, there is typically less time to review and organize this data prior to transmittal than with the documentation package to accompany the “B” sample which will also address documents related to the “A” analysis.

4. For EPO cases, provide the Basic Area Percentage (BAP) of r-EPO, stated as a percentage term.

5. A cover page summarizing, in plain English, the following data contained in the laboratory documentation package: (i) the test collection date; (ii) the name of the substance reported positive or elevated; and (iii) quantification information as follows: (a) for substances where WADA has established a reporting threshold, an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold; (b) for T/E ratios, the approximate screen concentrations of T and E [note that T/E ratios are reported based on a comparison of the relative signals of T and E not a comparison of absolute quantities of T and E]; (c) for non-threshold substances, a statement whether the concentration is relatively “high,” “medium” or “low” with a reference range provided for the positive or elevated substance in question. Note that for non-threshold substances the presence of any quantity of the *prohibited substance* is an anti-doping rule violation.
ANNEX C

The following documentation will be supplied as the standard documentation package:

Table of contents
List of laboratory staff involved in the test, including signatures and/or initials and position title(s)
Sample identification information
Organization requesting the test
Date of sample collection and site identification
USADA sample identification number
Laboratory sample identification number
Urine integrity test results (if completed)
Chain of custody documentation for sample container
Doping Control Notification form (Laboratory copy)
Transportation chain of custody (e.g., courier documentation, laboratory receipt of container)
“A” sample container chain(s) of custody
Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any
“A” Sample Screening Results
Relevant aliquot chain(s) of custody
Screening procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for Negative control urine
Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
Sample urine aliquot(s)
Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any
“A” Sample Confirmation Results
Summary of the analytical principles of the confirmation method
Aliquot chain of custody
Sequence verification data
Confirmation procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for Negative control urine
Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
Standard(s)/calibrator(s) (if relevant)
Sample urine aliquot(s)
Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
“My” sample report (including numerical data for threshold substances*)
Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any
Reports and Correspondence
All facsimiles or letters related to analysis and reporting of sample results

*For threshold substances, an estimate of the ratio or concentration or an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold (i.e., 20 times the threshold concentration) is deemed acceptable.
American Arbitration Association Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Olympic Sport Doping Disputes

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R-1. Applicability
The Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), as modified by these Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (Supplementary Procedures) shall apply to arbitrations, which arise out of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) Protocol. To the extent that there is any variance between the Commercial Arbitration Rules and the Supplementary Procedures, the Supplementary Procedures shall control.

R-2. AAA and Delegation of Duties
Anti-doping rule violation cases shall be administered by the AAA through the AAA Vice President then serving as the Secretary for the North American/Central American/Caribbean Islands Decentralized Office of The Court of Arbitration for Sport or his/her designee (Administrator).

R-3. National Pool of Arbitrators
The Pool of AAA Arbitrators for anti-doping rule violation cases shall consist of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Arbitrators who are citizens of the USA. Any reference to arbitrator in these rules shall also refer to an arbitration panel consisting of three arbitrators, if applicable. All arbitrators in the Arbitrator Pool shall have received training by the AAA.

R-4. Initiation by USADA
Arbitration proceedings shall be initiated by USADA by sending a notice to the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation and the Administrator. The notice shall set forth (i) the offense and (ii) the sanction, consistent with the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol) and the United States Olympic Committee (“USOC”) National Anti-Doping Policies, which USADA is seeking to have imposed and other possible sanctions, which could be imposed under the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol).
Protocol) and the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies. The notice shall also advise the athlete of the name, telephone number, e-mail address and website of the Athlete Ombudsman and shall include a copy of the USADA Protocol and these Supplemental Procedures. The parties to the proceeding shall be USADA and the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation. The applicable International Federation and World Anti-Doping Association shall also be invited to join in the proceeding as a party or as an observer. The USOC shall be invited to join in the proceeding as an observer. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer, but under no circumstances may any party or arbitrator compel the Athlete Ombudsman to testify as a witness. If the parties agree or the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation requests and the arbitrator agrees, the hearing shall be open to the public.

R-5. Changes of Claim
After filing of a claim, if any party desires to make any new or different claim, it shall be made in writing and filed with the AAA. The party asserting such a claim shall provide a copy of the new or different claim to the other party or parties. After the arbitrator is appointed, however, no new or different claim may be submitted except with the arbitrator’s consent.

R-6. Applicable Procedures
All cases shall be administered in accordance with Sections R-1 through R-51 of these rules. At the request of any party, any time period set forth in these procedures may be shortened by the arbitrator(s) where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve any athlete’s eligibility before a protected competition, while continuing to protect the right of an athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation to a fair hearing. The shortened time periods shall not prohibit the athlete’s or other person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made prior to the arbitration panel being appointed, the AAA shall randomly select one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool, who shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. This randomly selected arbitrator shall not sit on the panel.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made after the arbitration panel is appointed; the arbitration panel shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. The AAA shall immediately notify the Athlete Ombudsman and the USOC General Counsel’s office of any arbitration that may be or has been initiated under these expedited procedures.

R-7. Jurisdiction
a. The arbitrator shall have the power to rule on his or her own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope or validity of the arbitration agreement.

b. The arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitrator that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.

c. A party must object to the jurisdiction of the arbitrator or to the arbitrability of a claim or counterclaim no later than the filing of the answering statement to the claim or counterclaim that gives rise to the objection. The arbitrator may rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the final award.

R-8. Administrative Conference
At the request of any party or upon the AAA’s own initiative, the AAA may conduct an administrative conference, in person or by telephone, with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address such issues as arbitrator selection, potential mediation of the dispute, potential exchange of information, a timetable for hearings and any other administrative matter.

R-9. Fixing of Locale
The locale of the arbitration shall be in the United States at a location determined by the Administrator using criteria established by the AAA but making every effort to give preference to the choice of the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation.

R-10. Qualifications of an Arbitrator
a. Any arbitrator appointed pursuant to Section R-11, or selected by mutual choice of the parties or their appointees, shall be subject to disqualification for the reasons specified in Section R-14. If the parties specifically so agree in writing, the arbitrator shall not be subject to disqualification for those reasons.

b. Party-appointed arbitrators are expected to be neutral and may be disqualified for the reasons set forth in R-14.

R-11. Appointment of the Arbitration Panel
The arbitrator(s) shall be appointed in the following manner:

a. Immediately after the initiation of a proceeding by USADA (as set forth in R-4), the AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of all names of persons in the Arbitrator Pool.

b. The proceeding shall be heard by one (1) arbitrator from the list of persons in the Arbitrator Pool (as set forth in R-3), unless within five (5) days following the initiation of the proceeding by USADA, a party elects instead to have the matter heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators from the Arbitrator Pool (Arbitration Panel). Such election shall be in writing and served on the Administrator and the other parties to the proceeding.

c. If the proceeding is to be heard by one (1) arbitrator, that arbitrator shall be appointed as follows:

i. Within ten (10) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a, the parties shall notify the Administrator of the name
of the person who is mutually agreeable to the parties to serve as the arbitrator.

ii. If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator by the time set forth in paragraph c.i of this Rule, each party to the dispute shall have five (5) additional days in which to strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool, rank the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the AAA. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable. From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of an arbitrator to serve. If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the AAA shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the panel without the submission of additional lists.

d. If the proceeding is to be heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators, those arbitrators shall be appointed as follows:

i. Within five (5) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a or from receipt of notice of the request to have a three (3) arbitrator panel, whichever is later, USADA, or USADA and the International Federation, if a party, shall designate one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have an additional five (5) days following receipt of the arbitrator choice from USADA, or from USADA and the International Federation, if a party, to designate one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool.

ii. The two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties shall choose the third arbitrator from among the remaining members of the Arbitrator Pool. The AAA shall furnish to the party-appointed arbitrators the Arbitrator Pool list. If the two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties are unable, within seven (7) days following their selection, to choose the third arbitrator, then the party-appointed arbitrators shall so notify the AAA which shall notify the parties. Within five (5) days of receipt of notice from the AAA that the party-selected arbitrators are unable to reach or have not reached agreement, the parties shall then each strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool and rank the remaining members in order of preference. From among the persons who have not been stricken by the parties, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of one (1) arbitrator to serve. The third arbitrator shall serve as Chair of the Arbitration Panel.

R-12. Number of Arbitrators
The number of arbitrators shall be one (1) unless any party requests three (3).

R-13. Notice to Arbitrator of Appointment
Notice of the appointment of the arbitrator, whether appointed mutually by the parties or by the AAA, shall be sent to the arbitrator by the AAA, together with a copy of these rules. The signed acceptance of the arbitrator shall be filed with the AAA prior to the opening of the first hearing.

R-14. Disclosure and Challenge Procedure
a. Any person appointed as an arbitrator shall disclose to the AAA any circumstance likely to affect impartiality or independence, including any bias or any financial or personal interest in the result of the arbitration or any past or present relationship with the parties or their representatives.

b. Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or another source, the AAA shall communicate the information to the parties and, if it deems it appropriate to do so, to the arbitrator and others.

c. Upon objection of a party to the continued service of an arbitrator, the AAA shall determine whether the arbitrator should be disqualified and shall inform the parties of its decision, which shall be conclusive.

R-15. Communication with Arbitrator
a. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with an arbitrator or a candidate for an arbitrator. Unless the parties agree otherwise or the arbitrator so directs, any communication from the parties to an arbitrator shall be sent to the AAA for transmittal to the arbitrator. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate with any arbitrator concerning the selection of the third arbitrator.

b. Once the panel has been constituted, no party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with any arbitrator.

R-16. Vacancies
a. If for any reason an arbitrator is unable to perform the duties of the office, the AAA may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.

b. In the event of a vacancy in a panel of arbitrators after the hearings have commenced, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy, unless the parties agree otherwise.

c. In the event of the appointment of a substitute arbitrator, the panel of arbitrators shall determine in its sole discretion whether it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior hearings.

R-17. Preliminary Hearing
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator or the AAA, the arbitrator may schedule as soon as practicable a preliminary hearing with the parties and/or their representatives. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by telephone at the arbitrator’s discretion. There is no administrative fee for the first preliminary hearing.

b. During the preliminary hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of the issues and claims, a schedule for the hearings and any other preliminary matters.

R-18. Exchange of Information
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator, consistent with the ex-
pedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator may direct (i) the production of documents and other information, and (ii) the identification of any witnesses to be called.
b. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the arbitrator, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing.
c. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.

R-19. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing
Except as may be mutually agreed by the parties or upon the request of a single party for good cause as may be determined by the arbitrator, the hearing, including any briefing ordered by the arbitrator, shall be completed within three (3) months of the appointment of the arbitrator. On good cause shown by any party, the hearing process shall be expedited as may be necessary in order to resolve the determination of an athlete’s eligibility prior to any protected competition or team selection for a protected competition.

R-20. Attendance at Hearings
The arbitrator and the AAA shall maintain the privacy of the hearings unless the hearing is open to the public as prescribed in R-4 (the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer regardless). Any person having a direct interest in the arbitration is entitled to attend hearings. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any other person other than (i) a party and its representatives and (ii) those entities identified in R-4, which may attend the hearing as observers. If the parties agree, or the athlete or other person charged with a doping offense requests and the arbitrator agrees, hearings or any portion thereof may also be conducted telephonically.

R-21. Representation
Any party may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the AAA of the name and address of the representative at least three (3) days prior to the date set for the hearing at which that person is first to appear. When such a representative initiates an arbitration or responds for a party, notice is deemed to have been given.

R-22. Oaths
Before proceeding with the first hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if it is required by law or requested by any party, shall do so.

R-23. Stenographic Record
Any party desiring a stenographic record of all or a portion of the hearing shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements at least three (3) days in advance of the start of the hearing or as required by the arbitrator. The requesting party or parties shall pay the cost of the transcript they request, whether full or partial. If a party seeks a copy of a transcript, full or partial, requested by another party, then the other party shall pay half the costs of the transcript to the requesting party. If the entire transcript is requested by the parties jointly, or if all or a portion of the transcript is determined by the arbitrator to be the official record of the proceeding or necessary to the arbitrator’s decision, it must be provided to the arbitrator and made available to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time, and place determined by the arbitrator with the costs of the transcription divided equally between the parties. The arbitrator may award the costs of transcription for a transcript requested by the arbitrator as expenses of the arbitration pursuant to R-48.

R-24. Interpreters
Any party wishing an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service.

R-25. Postponements
The arbitrator may postpone any hearing upon agreement of the parties, upon request of a party for good cause shown, or upon the arbitrator’s own initiative. A party or parties causing a postponement of a hearing will be charged a postponement fee, as set forth in the administrative fee schedule.

R-26. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative
Unless the law provides to the contrary, the arbitration may proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or fails to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

R-27. Conduct of Proceedings
a. USADA shall present evidence to support its claim. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall then present evidence to support his/her defense. Witnesses for each party shall also submit to questions from the arbitrator and the adverse party. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure, provided that the parties are treated with equality and that each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
b. The arbitrator, exercising his or her discretion, shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute and may direct the order of proof, bifurcate proceedings and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues the decision of which could dispose of all or part of the case.
c. The parties may agree to waive oral hearings in any case.

R-28. Evidence
a. The parties may offer such evidence as is relevant and material to the dispute and shall
produce such evidence as the arbitrator may deem necessary to an understanding and determination of the dispute. Conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary. All evidence shall be taken in the presence of all the arbitrators and all of the parties, except where any of the parties is absent, in default or has waived the right to be present.

b. The arbitrator may only retain an expert or seek independent evidence if agreed to by the parties and (i) the parties agree to pay for the cost of such expert or independent evidence or (ii) the USOC agrees to pay for the cost of such expert or independent evidence. The parties shall have the right to examine any expert retained by the arbitrator and shall have the right to respond to any independent evidence obtained by the arbitrator.

c. The arbitrator shall determine the admissibility, relevance, and materiality of the evidence offered and may exclude evidence deemed by the arbitrator to be cumulative or irrelevant.

d. The arbitrator shall take into account applicable principles of legal privilege, such as those involving the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and client.

e. An arbitrator or other person authorized by law to subpoena witnesses or documents may do so upon the request of any party or independently.

f. Hearings conducted pursuant to these rules shall incorporate mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol). If the World Anti-Doping Code is silent on an issue, then the USADA Protocol, the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies, and the International Federation’s anti-doping rules shall apply as determined by the arbitrator.

**R-29. Evidence by Affidavit and Post-hearing Filing of Documents or Other Evidence**

a. The arbitrator may receive and consider the evidence of witnesses by declaration or affidavit, but shall give it only such weight as the arbitrator deems it entitled to after consideration of any objection made to its admission.

b. If the parties agree, if any party requests and the arbitrator agrees, or if the arbitrator directs that documents or other evidence be submitted to the arbitrator after the hearing, the documents or other evidence shall be filed with the AAA for transmission to the arbitrator within 30 days of the conclusion of the hearing. All parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and respond to such documents or other evidence.

**R-30. Inspection or Investigation**

An arbitrator finding it necessary to make an inspection or investigation in connection with the arbitration shall direct the AAA to so advise the parties. The arbitrator shall set the date and time and the AAA shall notify the parties. Any party who so desires may be present at such an inspection or investigation. In the event that one or all parties are not present at the inspection or investigation, the arbitrator shall make an oral or written report to the parties and afford them an opportunity to comment.

**R-31. Interim Measures**

The arbitrator may take whatever interim measures he or she deems necessary.

**R-32. Closing of Hearing**

The arbitrator shall specifically inquire of all parties whether they have any further proofs to offer or witnesses to be heard. The arbitrator shall declare the hearing closed unless a party demonstrates that the record is incomplete and that such additional proof or witness(es) are pertinent and material to the controversy. If briefs are to be filed or a transcript of the hearing produced, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator for the receipt of briefs; or receipt of the transcript. If documents are to be filed as provided in R-29, and the date set for their receipt is later than that set for the receipt of briefs, the later date shall be the closing date of the hearing. The time limit within which the arbitrator is required to make the award shall commence, in the absence of other agreements by the parties, upon the closing of the hearing.

**R-33. Reopening of Hearing**

The hearing may be reopened on the arbitrator’s initiative, or upon application of a party, at any time before the award is made. If reopening the hearing would prevent the making of the award within the specific time required by R-38, the matter may not be reopened unless the parties agree on an extension of time.

**R-34. Waiver of Rules**

Any party who proceeds with the arbitration after knowledge that any provision or requirement of these rules has not been complied with and who fails to state an objection in writing shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

**R-35. Extensions of Time**

The parties may modify any period of time by mutual agreement. The AAA or the arbitrator may for good cause extend any period of time established by these rules, except the time for making the award. The AAA shall notify the parties of any extension.

**R-36. Serving of Notice**

a. Any papers, notices, or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these rules, for any court action in connection therewith, or for the entry of judgment on any award made under these rules may be served on a party by mail addressed to the party, or its representative at the last known address or by personal service, in or outside the state where the arbitration is to be held, provided that reasonable opportunity to be heard with regard to the dispute is or has been granted to the party.

b. The AAA, the arbitrator and the parties may also use overnight delivery or electronic facsimile transmission (fax), to give the notices required by these rules. Where all parties and the arbitrator agree, notices may be transmitted by electronic mail (email), or other methods of communication.

c. Unless otherwise instructed by the AAA or by the arbitrator, any documents submitted by any party to the AAA or to the arbitrator shall simultaneously be provided to the other party or parties to the arbitration.
violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6 where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organization is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.

It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organization may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Athlete’s admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete’s blood or urine Samples.]

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]
samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:  

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

4.3.3 WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorized by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5 (Monitoring Program), or to assist an Anti-Doping Organization in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that collected the Sample or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.6 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organization which would have had results management jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person at the time the
Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

[Comment to Article 7.6: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 9: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a “clean” Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.

For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams). In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships). Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.]

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.2: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete’s career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two-year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in other sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:
10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) or 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances referenced in Article 4.2.2, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete’s degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her Possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete’s sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of Ineligibility and could receive up to a four-year period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation. This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking or Possessing a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete’s open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of intent to enhance sport performance or mask the Use of a performance-enhancing substance. The Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.
10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete’s Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: The Code provides for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two-year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete’s personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete’s food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete’s circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.) For purposes of assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article.

While Minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete’s or other Person’s fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.3.3, 10.4 and 10.5.1. Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]
10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

An Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility for an anti-doping rule violation may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, an Anti-Doping Organization may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight (8) years. If the Anti-Doping Organization suspends any part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility under this Article, the Anti-Doping Organization shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the Anti-Doping Organization subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectible in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete’s or other Person’s waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), the Anti-Doping Organization shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, the Anti-Doping Organization with results management authority shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.

10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.
[Comment to Article 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught.]

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for suspension, elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for suspension, elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to elimination, reduction or suspension under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9.

The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis:

Example 1:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault (Article 10.5.2); and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) would not be considered because the Athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 10.4 would not apply because a steroid is not a Specified Substance.)
2. Based on No Significant Fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on Substantial Assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.
3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the possible reduction for No Significant Fault and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three-quarters of the two years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six-month period of Ineligibility.
4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.

Example 2:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the Athlete is unable to establish that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

Application of Article 10:

1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years Ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.
2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.
3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.
4. Under Article 10.9.2, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the hearing decision.

Example 3:

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding involves the presence of a Specified Substance; the Athlete establishes how the Specified Substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the Athlete...
establishes that he had very little fault; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

**Application of Article 10:**

1. Because the Adverse Analytical Finding involved a Specified Substance and the Athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years Ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the Athlete’s fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of eight months.)

2. Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the eight months. (No less than two months.) No Significant Fault (Article 10.2) would not be applicable because the Athlete’s degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of Ineligibility in step 1.

3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.

4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event, the Athlete would have to serve at least half of the Ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)

**Example 4:**

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he intentionally used multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3).

**Application of Article 10:**

1. While the intentional Use of multiple Prohibited Substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the Athlete’s spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the Athlete’s Use of Prohibited Substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4 regardless of whether the Prohibited Substances Used were Specified Substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be two years.

2. Based on the Athlete’s spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the Athlete’s Substantial Assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.

3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of Ineligibility would be six months.)

4. If Article 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six-month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If the Anti-Doping Organization establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; a normal individual would be likely to
enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For an Athlete’s or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Violation</th>
<th>RS</th>
<th>FFMT</th>
<th>NSF</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>AS</th>
<th>TRA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFMT</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>10-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRA</td>
<td>8-Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete’s or other Person’s first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is “St” for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is “RS” for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

**RS** (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

**St** (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1.

**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

**TRA** (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.
10.7.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

i. For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after the Anti-Doping Organization made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the Anti-Doping Organization cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6).

ii. If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, an Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008, which the Anti-Doping Organization does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008, and the Athlete is notified of this violation by the Anti-Doping Organization on March 30, 2008, and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the basis for aggravating circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money

Unless the rules of the International Federation provide that forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athletes, it shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that performed the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses of the Anti-Doping Organization that conducted results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with the International Federation’s rules.

[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility imposed.
10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission
Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the Anti-Doping Organization, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete, then the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If an Athlete voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from an Anti-Doping Organization with results management authority and thereafter refrains from competing, the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.9.5 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility
No Athlete or other Person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any Signatory, Signatory’s member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory’s member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organization.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility
Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Athlete or other Person establishes he or she bears No
Withholding of Financial Support during Imposition of Financial Sanctions

Reinstatement Testing

Ineligibility

Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation which resulted in the period of Ineligibility shall determine whether the Athlete or other Person violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over such Athlete Support Personnel or other Person may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by Signatories, Signatories' member organizations and governments.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by any Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified relevant Anti-Doping Organizations and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

[Comment to Article 10.12: For example, if a hearing panel were to find in a case that the cumulative effect of the sanction applicable under the Code and a financial sanction provided in the rules of an Anti-Doping Organization would result in too harsh a consequence, then the Anti-Doping Organization’s financial sanction, not the other Code sanctions (e.g., Ineligibility and loss of results), would give way.]

ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an Event Period, the ruling body of the Event shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for Team Sports stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from the Games of the Olympiad based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games of the Olympiad.]

ARTICLE 13: APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the Code or rules adopted pursuant to the Code may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the Code. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under
appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Anti-Doping Organization’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organization process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions
A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility); a decision that an Anti-Doping Organization lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; and decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 7.5, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes
In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal
In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant Anti-Doping Organization; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization’s rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence; and (e) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

The filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organization
Where, in a particular case, an Anti-Doping Organization fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organization had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the Anti-Doping Organization.
ARTICLE 15: CLARIFICATION OF DOPING CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a therapeutic use exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete or the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision was reversed. Decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations other than WADA denying therapeutic use exemptions, which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national-level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national-level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When an Anti-Doping Organization fails to take action on a properly submitted therapeutic use exemption application within a reasonable time, the Anti-Doping Organization’s failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.6 Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation

Decisions by WADA to suspend or revoke a laboratory’s WADA accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory with the appeal being exclusively to CAS.

ARTICLE 17: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person for an anti-doping rule violation contained in the Code unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 24: INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

24.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

24.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

24.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

24.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
24.5 The Code shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “First violations” or “Second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

24.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and APPENDIX I - DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 25: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

25.1 General Application of the 2009 Code

The 2009 Code shall apply in full after January 1, 2009 (the “Effective Date”).

25.2 Non-Retroactive Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies

With respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2009 Code

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the 2009 Code. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered by the Anti-Doping Organization may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. The 2009 Code shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

25.4 Application to Specific Pre-Code Violations

For purposes of applying Article 10.7.1, a pre-Code anti-doping rule violation where the violation involved a substance which is categorized as a Specified Substance under the 2009 Code and the period of ineligibility imposed was less than two (2) years, the pre-Code violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction (RS).

[Comment to Article 25.4: Other than the situation described in Article 25.3, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Code or under the Code before the 2009 Code and the period of ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2009 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]

25.5 Additional Code Amendments

Any additional Code Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 23.6.
APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Anti-Doping Organization: A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete: Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing and therapeutic use exemptions, must be applied to international- and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for noninternational-level or non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a min-

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations: An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.
**Doping Control**: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management and hearings.

**Event**: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

**Event Period**: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

**In-Competition**: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, “In-Competition” means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

**Independent Observer Program**: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

**Ineligibility**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations, above.

**Individual Sport**: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

**International Event**: An Event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

**International-Level Athlete**: Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

**International Standard**: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

**Major Event Organizations**: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

**Marker**: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Metabolite**: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor**: A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

**National Anti-Doping Organization**: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

**National Event**: A sport Event involving international- or national-level Athletes that is not an International Event.

**National Olympic Committee**: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

**No Advance Notice**: A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

**No Fault or Negligence**: The Athlete’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence**: The Athlete’s establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

**Out-of-Competition**: Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

**Participant**: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

**Person**: A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

**Possession**: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method...
exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete’s car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.]

Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing: Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Suspension: For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top-level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s test distribution plan. Each International Federation shall publish a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria.

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

Target Testing: Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

 Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of “bona fide” medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.
**UNESCO Convention:** The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on October 19, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

**Use:** The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

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**ANNEX B**

The following documents will accompany the initial notification to the Athlete or other Person of a positive “A” sample analysis:

1. A standard notice setting forth the review procedures, Athlete’s or other Person’s rights, and contact information for the USOC Athlete Ombudsman (including name, telephone number, e-mail address and website URL).

2. Notification of the prohibited substance at issue which could result in a doping violation. In those cases where an administrative threshold concentration is employed, that threshold will be noted. When possible, the degree to which the Athlete’s or other Person’s sample exceeds the threshold will be reported.

3. An abbreviated analytical report to the “A” confirmation analysis. The abbreviated data should include applicable analytical confirmation technique (e.g., gas chromatography/mass spectrometric) graphical data for negative control urine, a positive control urine (including quantitative data where relevant), and the Athlete’s or other Person’s sample. The purpose of this data is to allow the Athlete or other Person or their representative to determine a course of action. It is understood that due to time constraints involved, there is typically less time to review and organize this data prior to transmittal than with the documentation package to accompany the “B” sample which will also address documents related to the “A” analysis.

4. For EPO cases, provide the Basic Area Percentage (BAP) of r-EPO, stated as a percentage term.

5. A cover page summarizing, in plain English, the following data contained in the laboratory documentation package: (i) the test collection date; (ii) the name of the substance reported positive or elevated; and (iii) quantification information as follows: (a) for substances where WADA has established a reporting threshold, an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold; (b) for T/E ratios, the approximate screen concentrations of T and E [note that T/E ratios are reported based on a comparison of the relative signals of T and E not a comparison of absolute quantities of T and E]; (c) for non-threshold substances, a statement whether the concentration is relatively “high,” “medium” or “low” with a reference range provided for the positive or elevated substance in question. Note that for non-threshold substances the presence of any quantity of the prohibited substance is an anti-doping rule violation.
ANNEX C

The following documentation will be supplied as the standard documentation package:

- Table of contents
- List of laboratory staff involved in the test, including signatures and/or initials and position title(s)
- Sample identification information
- Organization requesting the test
- Date of sample collection and site identification
- USADA sample identification number
- Laboratory sample identification number
- Urine integrity test results (if completed)
- Chain of custody documentation for sample container
- Doping Control Notification form (Laboratory copy)
- Transportation chain of custody (e.g., courier documentation, laboratory receipt of container)
- "A" sample container chain(s) of custody
- Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any

"A" Sample Screening Results

- Relevant aliquot chain(s) of custody
- Screening procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for Negative control urine
- Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
- Sample urine aliquot(s)
- Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
- Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any

"A" Sample Confirmation Results

- Summary of the analytical principles of the confirmation method
- Aliquot chain of custody
- Sequence verification data
- Confirmation procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for Negative control urine
- Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
- Standard(s)/calibrator(s) (if relevant)
- Sample urine aliquot(s)
- Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
- "B" sample report (including numerical data for threshold substances*)

Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any

"B" Sample Confirmation Results

- "B" sample container chain(s) of custody
- Summary of the analytical principles of the confirmation method (if different than "A")
- Aliquot chain of custody

Sequence verification data

Confirmation procedure data, including chromatograms (or other relevant data), for
Negative control urine
Positive control urine (with concentration indicated, if relevant)
Standard(s)/calibrator(s) (if relevant)
Sample urine aliquot(s)
Analytical run instrument validation data (e.g., tune data)
"B" sample report (including numerical data for threshold substances*)
Documentation of any deviations from the written screening procedures, if any

Reports and Correspondence

All facsimiles or letters related to analysis and reporting of sample results

*For threshold substances, an estimate of the ratio or concentration or an estimate of the concentration relative to the threshold (i.e., 20 times the threshold concentration) is deemed acceptable.
ANNEX D

American Arbitration Association Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Olympic Sport Doping Disputes

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R-1. Applicability
The Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), as modified by these Supplementary Procedures for the Arbitration of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (Supplementary Procedures) shall apply to arbitrations which arise out of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) Protocol. To the extent that there is any variance between the Commercial Arbitration Rules and the Supplementary Procedures, the Supplementary Procedures shall control.

R-2. AAA and Delegation of Duties
Anti-doping rule violation cases shall be administered by the AAA through the AAA Vice President then serving as the Secretary for the North American/Central American/Caribbean Islands Decentralized Office of The Court of Arbitration for Sport or his/her designee (Administrator).

R-3. National Pool of Arbitrators
The Pool of AAA Arbitrators for anti-doping rule violation cases shall consist of Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Arbitrators who are citizens of the USA. Any reference to arbitrator in these rules shall also refer to an arbitration panel consisting of three arbitrators, if applicable. All arbitrators in the Arbitrator Pool shall have received training by the AAA.

R-4. Initiation by USADA
Arbitration proceedings shall be initiated by USADA by sending a notice to the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation and the Administrator. The notice shall set forth (i) the offense and (ii) the sanction, consistent with the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA Protocol) and the United States Olympic Committee (“USOC”) National Anti-Doping Policies, which USADA is seeking to have imposed and other possible sanctions, which could be imposed under the applicable International Federation rules, the mandatory Articles from the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex A of the USADA
Protocol) and the USOC National Anti-Doping Policies. The notice shall also advise the athlete of the name, telephone number, e-mail address and website of the Athlete Ombudsman and shall include a copy of the USADA Protocol and these Supplemental Procedures. The parties to the proceeding shall be USADA and the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation. The applicable International Federation and World Anti-Doping Association shall also be invited to join in the proceeding as a party or as an observer. The USOC shall be invited to join in the proceeding as an observer. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer, but under no circumstances may any party or arbitrator compel the Athlete Ombudsman to testify as a witness. If the parties agree or the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation requests and the arbitrator agrees, the hearing shall be open to the public.

**R-5. Changes of Claim**

After filing of a claim, if any party desires to make any new or different claim, it shall be made in writing and filed with the AAA. The party asserting such a claim shall provide a copy of the new or different claim to the other party or parties. After the arbitrator is appointed, however, no new or different claim may be submitted except with the arbitrator’s consent.

**R-6. Applicable Procedures**

All cases shall be administered in accordance with Sections R-1 through R-51 of these rules. At the request of any party, any time period set forth in these procedures may be shortened by the arbitrator(s) where doing so is reasonably necessary to resolve any athlete’s eligibility before a protected competition, while continuing to protect the right of an athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation to a fair hearing. The shortened time periods shall not prohibit the athlete’s or other person’s right to request three (3) arbitrators.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made prior to the arbitration panel being appointed, the AAA shall randomly select one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool, who shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. This randomly selected arbitrator shall not sit on the panel.

If a request to expedite the adjudication process is made after the arbitration panel is appointed, the arbitration panel shall determine whether the adjudication process shall be expedited and the schedule pursuant to which the process shall proceed. The AAA shall immediately notify the Athlete Ombudsman and the USOC General Counsel’s office of any arbitration that may be or has been initiated under these expedited procedures.

**R-7. Jurisdiction**

a. The arbitrator shall have the power to rule on his or her own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope or validity of the arbitration agreement.

b. The arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitrator that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.

c. A party must object to the jurisdiction of the arbitrator or to the arbitrability of a claim or counterclaim no later than the filing of the answering statement to the claim or counterclaim that gives rise to the objection. The arbitrator may rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the final award.

**R-8. Administrative Conference**

At the request of any party or upon the AAA’s own initiative, the AAA may conduct an administrative conference, in person or by telephone, with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address such issues as arbitrator selection, potential mediation of the dispute, potential exchange of information, a timetable for hearings and any other administrative matter.

**R-9. Fixing of Locale**

The locale of the arbitration shall be in the United States at a location determined by the Administrator using criteria established by the AAA but making every effort to give preference to the choice of the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation.

**R-10. Qualifications of an Arbitrator**

a. Any arbitrator appointed pursuant to Section R-11, or selected by mutual choice of the parties or their appointees, shall be subject to disqualification for the reasons specified in Section R-14. If the parties specifically so agree in writing, the arbitrator shall not be subject to disqualification for those reasons.

b. Party-appointed arbitrators are expected to be neutral and may be disqualified for the reasons set forth in R-14.

**R-11. Appointment of the Arbitration Panel**

The arbitrator(s) shall be appointed in the following manner:

a. Immediately after the initiation of a proceeding by USADA (as set forth in R-4), the AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of all names of persons in the Arbitrator Pool.

b. The proceeding shall be heard by one (1) arbitrator from the list of persons in the Arbitrator Pool (as set forth in R-3), unless within five (5) days following the initiation of the proceeding by USADA, a party elects instead to have the matter heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators from the Arbitrator Pool (Arbitration Panel). Such election shall be in writing and served on the Administrator and the other parties to the proceeding.

c. If the proceeding is to be heard by one (1) arbitrator, that arbitrator shall be appointed as follows:

i. Within ten (10) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a, the parties shall notify the Administrator of the name...
of the person who is mutually agreeable to the parties to serve as the arbitrator.
i. If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator by the time set forth in paragraph c.i of this Rule, each party to the dispute shall have five (5) additional days in which to strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool, rank the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the AAA. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable. From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of an arbitrator to serve. If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the AAA shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the panel without the submission of additional lists.
d. If the proceeding is to be heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators, those arbitrators shall be appointed as follows:
i. Within five (5) days following receipt of the Arbitrator Pool list provided by the Administrator under R-11a or from receipt of notice of the request to have a three (3) arbitrator panel, whichever is later, USADA, or USADA and the International Federation, if a party, shall designate one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall have an additional five (5) days following receipt of the arbitrator choice from USADA, or from USADA and the International Federation, if a party, to designate one (1) arbitrator from the Arbitrator Pool.
ii. The two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties shall choose the third arbitrator from among the remaining members of the Arbitrator Pool. The AAA shall furnish to the party-appointed arbitrators the Arbitrator Pool list. If the two (2) arbitrators chosen by the parties are unable, within seven (7) days following their selection, to choose the third arbitrator, then the party-appointed arbitrators shall so notify the AAA which shall notify the parties. Within five (5) days of receipt of notice from the AAA that the party-selected arbitrators are unable to reach or have not reached agreement, the parties shall then each strike up to one third of the Arbitrator Pool and rank the remaining members in order of preference. From among the persons who have not been stricken by the parties, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of one (1) arbitrator to serve. The third arbitrator shall serve as Chair of the Arbitration Panel.

R-12. Number of Arbitrators
The number of arbitrators shall be one (1) unless any party requests three (3).

R-13. Notice to Arbitrator of Appointment
Notice of the appointment of the arbitrator, whether appointed mutually by the parties or by the AAA, shall be sent to the arbitrator by the AAA, together with a copy of these rules. The signed acceptance of the arbitrator shall be filed with the AAA prior to the opening of the first hearing.

R-14. Disclosure and Challenge Procedure
a. Any person appointed as an arbitrator shall disclose to the AAA any circumstance likely to affect impartiality or independence, including any bias or any financial or personal interest in the result of the arbitration or any past or present relationship with the parties or their representatives.
b. Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or another source, the AAA shall communicate the information to the parties and, if it deems it appropriate to do so, to the arbitrator and others.
c. Upon objection of a party to the continued service of an arbitrator, the AAA shall determine whether the arbitrator should be disqualified and shall inform the parties of its decision, which shall be conclusive.

R-15. Communication with Arbitrator
a. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with an arbitrator or a candidate for an arbitrator. Unless the parties agree otherwise or the arbitrator so directs, any communication from the parties to an arbitrator shall be sent to the AAA for transmittal to the arbitrator. No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate with any arbitrator concerning the selection of the third arbitrator.
b. Once the panel has been constituted, no party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate unilaterally concerning the arbitration with any arbitrator.

R-16. Vacancies
a. If for any reason an arbitrator is unable to perform the duties of the office, the AAA may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.
b. In the event of a vacancy in a panel of arbitrators after the hearings have commenced, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy, unless the parties agree otherwise.
c. In the event of the appointment of a substitute arbitrator, the panel of arbitrators shall determine in its sole discretion whether it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior hearings.

R-17. Preliminary Hearing
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator or the AAA, the arbitrator may schedule as soon as practicable a preliminary hearing with the parties and/or their representatives. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by telephone at the arbitrator’s discretion. There is no administrative fee for the first preliminary hearing.
b. During the preliminary hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of the issues and claims, a schedule for the hearings and any other preliminary matters.

R-18. Exchange of Information
a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator, consistent with the ex-
pedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator may direct (i) the production of documents and other information, and (ii) the identification of any witnesses to be called.
b. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the arbitrator, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing.
c. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.

R-19. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing
Except as may be mutually agreed by the parties or upon the request of a single party for good cause as may be determined by the arbitrator, the hearing, including any briefing ordered by the arbitrator, shall be completed within three (3) months of the appointment of the arbitrator. On good cause shown by any party, the hearing process shall be expedited as may be necessary in order the resolve the determination of an athlete’s eligibility prior to any protected competition or team selection for a protected competition.

R-20. Attendance at Hearings
The arbitrator and the AAA shall maintain the privacy of the hearings unless the hearing is open to the public as prescribed in R-4 (the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation have the right to invite the Athlete Ombudsman as an observer regardless). Any person having a direct interest in the arbitration is entitled to attend hearings. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any other person other than (i) a party and its representatives and (ii) those entities identified in R-4, which may attend the hearing as observers. If the parties agree, or the athlete or other person charged with a doping offense requests and the arbitrator agrees, hearings or any portion thereof may also be conducted telephonically.

R-21. Representation
Any party may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the AAA of the name and address of the representative at least three (3) days prior to the date set for the hearing at which that person is first to appear. When such a representative initiates an arbitration or responds for a party, notice is deemed to have been given.

R-22. Oaths
Before proceeding with the first hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if it is required by law or requested by any party, shall do so.

R-23. Stenographic Record
Any party desiring a stenographic record of all or a portion of the hearing shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements at least three (3) days in advance of the start of the hearing or as required by the arbitrator. The requesting party or parties shall pay the cost of the transcript they request, whether full or partial. If a party seeks a copy of a transcript, full or partial, requested by another party, then the other party shall pay half the costs of the transcript to the requesting party. If the entire transcript is requested by the parties jointly, or if all or a portion of the transcript is determined by the arbitrator to be the official record of the proceeding or necessary to the arbitrator’s decision, it must be provided to the arbitrator and made available to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time, and place determined by the arbitrator with the costs of the transcription divided equally between the parties. The arbitrator may award the costs of transcription for a transcript requested by the arbitrator as expenses of the arbitration pursuant to R-48.

R-24. Interpreters
Any party wishing an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service.

R-25. Postponements
The arbitrator may postpone any hearing upon agreement of the parties, upon request of a party for good cause shown, or upon the arbitrator’s own initiative. A party or parties causing a postponement of a hearing will be charged a postponement fee, as set forth in the administrative fee schedule.

R-26. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative
Unless the law provides to the contrary, the arbitration may proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or fails to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

R-27. Conduct of Proceedings
a. USADA shall present evidence to support its claim. The athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation shall then present evidence to support his/her defense. Witnesses for each party shall also submit to questions from the arbitrator and the adverse party. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure, provided that the parties are treated with equality and that each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
b. The arbitrator, exercising his or her discretion, shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute and may direct the order of proof, bifurcate proceedings and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues the decision of which could dispose of all or part of the case.
c. The parties may agree to waive oral hearings in any case.

R-28. Evidence
a. The parties may offer such evidence as is relevant and material to the dispute and shall
R-37. Majority Decision
When the panel consists of more than one arbitrator, a majority of the arbitrators must make all decisions.

R-38. Time of Award
The award shall be made promptly by the arbitrator and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or specified by law, no later than thirty (30) days from the date of closing the hearing, or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the AAA’s transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

R-39. Form of Award
Any award shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the arbitrators. It shall be executed in the manner required by law. In all cases, the arbitrator shall render a reasoned award.

R-40. Scope of Award
a. The arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the World Anti-Doping Code, International Federation Rules, the USADA Protocol or the USOC Anti-Doping Policies.
b. In addition to a final award, the arbitrator may make other decisions, including interim, interlocutory, or partial rulings, orders, and awards.

R-41. Award upon Settlement
If the parties settle their dispute during the course of the arbitration and if the parties so request, the arbitrator may set forth the terms of the settlement in a “consent award.”

R-42. Delivery of Award to Parties
Parties shall accept as notice and delivery of the award the placing of the award or a true copy thereof in the mail addressed to the parties or their representatives at the last known addresses, personal or electronic service of the award, or the filing of the award in any other manner that is permitted by law.

The AAA shall also provide a copy of the award (preferably in electronic form) to the appropriate National Governing Body, the USOC General Counsel’s office and the Athlete Ombudsman.

The award is public and shall not be considered confidential.

R-43. Modification of Award
Within five (5) days after the transmittal of an award, any party, upon notice to the other parties, may request the arbitrator, through the AAA, to correct any clerical, typographical, or computational errors in the award. The arbitrator is not empowered to redetermine the merits of any claim already decided. The other parties shall be given five (5) days to respond to the request. The arbitrator shall dispose of the request within five (5) days after transmittal by the AAA to the arbitrator of the request and any response thereto.

R-44. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings
The AAA shall, upon the written request of a party, furnish to the party, at the party’s expense, certified copies of any papers in the AAA’s possession that may be required in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration. If the matter is appealed to CAS, the AAA shall furnish copies of documents required in connection with that proceeding.

R-45. Appeal Rights
The arbitration award may be appealed to CAS as provided in Annex A of the USADA Protocol, which incorporates the mandatory Articles on Appeals from the World Anti-Doping Code. Notice of appeal shall be filed with the Administrator within the time period provided in the CAS appellate rules. Appeals to CAS filed under these rules shall be heard in the United States. The decisions of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties and shall not be subject to any further review or appeal except as permitted by the Swiss Federal Judicial Organization Act or the Swiss Statute on Private International Law.

R-46. Applications to Court and Exclusion of Liability
a. No judicial proceeding by a party relating to the subject matter of the arbitration shall be deemed a waiver of the party’s right to arbitrate.
b. Neither the AAA nor any arbitrator in a proceeding under these rules is a necessary party in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.
c. Parties to an arbitration under these rules shall be deemed to have consented that judgment upon the arbitration award may be entered in any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.
d. Neither the AAA nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under these rules.

R-47. Administrative Fees
As a not-for-profit organization, the AAA shall prescribe filing and other administrative fees and service charges to compensate it for the cost of providing administrative services. The fees in effect when the fee or charge is incurred shall be applicable. The filing fee and any other administrative fee or charge shall be paid by the USOC.

R-48. Expenses
The expenses of witnesses for any party shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses. All other expenses of the arbitration, including required travel and other reasonable and customary expenses of the arbitrator shall be paid by the USOC. The expenses associated with an expert retained by an arbitrator or independent evidence sought by an arbitrator shall be paid for as provided in R-28b.

R-49. Arbitrator’s Compensation
a. Arbitrators shall be compensated at a rate consistent with the current CAS rates.
b. If there is disagreement concerning the terms of compensation, an appropriate rate shall be established with the arbitrator by the AAA and confirmed to the parties and the USOC.
c. Any arrangement for the compensation of an arbitrator shall be made through the AAA and not directly between the parties and the arbitrator.
d. Arbitrator fees shall be paid by the USOC.

**R-50. Payment of Fees, Expenses and Compensation for Citizens of a Country Other than USA**

Notwithstanding R-47, R-48 and R-49, if the athlete or other person charged with an anti-doping rule violation is a citizen of a country other than the USA, then the authority requesting that USADA prosecute the anti-doping rule violation shall pay for the arbitration fees, expenses and arbitrator’s compensation associated with the arbitration. The AAA may require such authority to deposit in advance of any hearings such sums of money as it deems necessary to cover the expense of the arbitration, including the arbitrator’s fee. If such payments are not made, the AAA may order the suspension or termination of the proceeding.

**R-51. Interpretation and Application of Rules**

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator’s powers and duties. When there is more than one arbitrator and a difference arises among them concerning the meaning or application of these rules, it shall be decided by a majority vote. If that is not possible, either an arbitrator or a party may refer the question to the AAA for final decision. All other rules shall be interpreted and applied by the AAA.

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### ANNEX E

#### TIME LINE

**Approximate Timelines and Notices Under USADA Protocol**

(This timeline is for general guidance only and does not create any obligation, requirement or right under the USADA Protocol)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP IN PROCESS</th>
<th>NOTICE GOES TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urine provided by Athlete</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, IF, WADA &amp; USOC&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 2 weeks -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative A laboratory report</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, IF, WADA &amp; USOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Analytical Finding A lab report</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, IF, WADA &amp; USOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 2 weeks -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B lab report</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, IF, WADA &amp; USOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 3 weeks -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Panel Recommendation</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, USOC, IF &amp; WADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 days -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice that the athlete has accepted sanction proposed by USADA</td>
<td>Athlete, NGB, USOC, IF &amp; WADA - Public announcement of sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of hearing</td>
<td>Athlete, IF, (NGB, USOC &amp; WADA, but not as parties)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 3 months -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA/CAS Decision</td>
<td>Athlete, IF, NGB, USOC &amp; WADA - Public announcement of sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 20 days -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal by Athlete, USADA, WADA or IF of AAA decision to CAS</td>
<td>Athlete, IF, NGB, USOC &amp; WADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 3 months -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision by CAS on appeal</td>
<td>CAS decision is a public document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>4</sup> Notice from USADA will include the date and location of the Sample collection, the Athlete’s Sample number and name and the laboratory test result. WADA accredited laboratories are required to give notice to WADA and the relevant IF directly any time there is a Adverse Analytical Finding on an A or B test. The Code requires USADA to provide this laboratory information and the Athlete’s name to the relevant IF and WADA.
ANNEX F

Language to be set forth in USADA correspondence offering an athlete the opportunity to waive analysis of the athlete’s B specimen

- The prohibited substance (or method) [identify substance or method] was reported by the laboratory as being present in the A specimen of your sample.

- The World Anti-Doping Code requires that unless the Athlete waives the B sample analysis, for an anti-doping rules violation involving the presence of a prohibited substance to be found, the prohibited substance or method must be found by the laboratory in both the A specimen and B specimen of the Athlete’s sample.

- You and/or your representative have the right to be present, at your expense, to observe the B specimen opening and analysis.

- By waiving the testing of the B specimen, you accept the laboratory results, including the finding of [the substance or method identified] in your sample. Under applicable anti-doping rules, the finding of a prohibited substance or method in an Athlete’s sample constitutes a doping violation.

- The sanctions which may be imposed on you if a doping violation is found include [describe potential sanctions].

- You may wish to contact John Ruger, the USOC Athlete Ombudsman, who is completely independent of USADA, or your own personal attorney, for assistance or further information. Mr. Ruger may be reached at One Olympic Plaza, Colorado Springs, CO 80909; by telephone at (888)-ATHLETE; by fax at (303) 444-6626; or by email at john.ruger@usoc.org.

- A copy of the USADA Protocol with attachments is enclosed with this letter.

ANNEX G

Retirement Rules

In accordance with the USOC NADP, any Athlete or other Person enrolled in the USADA Registered Testing Pool (“USADA RTP”) who wishes to be removed from the program on account of retirement, must promptly notify in writing, USADA and the applicable National Governing Body (“NGB”). Additionally, it is important for you to check with your particular International Federation (“IF”) to ensure compliance with any required IF retirement procedures or policies.

- If you retire, you will be removed immediately from the USADA RTP. In accordance with the USOC NADP, if you ever want to come out of retirement and return to eligible status, you must enroll in the USADA RTP for at least six (6) months in advance of regaining eligible status. Furthermore, pursuant to the USOC policies, all Athletes or other Persons who are candidates for membership on the U.S. Olympic or Paralympic teams must be enrolled in the USADA RTP for a period up to twelve (12) months before the commencement of the Competition. Additionally, it is important for you to confirm whether your particular IF has additional requirements in order for you to regain eligibility after retirement.
Sample Collection Rights and Responsibilities
Sample Collection Rights and Responsibilities

When selected for testing, Athlete's rights include:

- Having a representative present throughout the doping control process
- Having a language interpreter present, if available
- Completing a training session or other activities while the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone observes
- Having the testing procedures explained, including how the sample collection equipment works
- Requesting to view the DCO's credentials
- Having a choice of collection vessels and sample collection kits
- Receiving a copy of all forms used to document the processing of your sample
- Providing written feedback on USADA's Athlete Evaluation Form and/or Supplementary Report Form
- Requesting a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons
- Requesting modifications if you have a disability

When selected for testing, Athlete's responsibilities include:

- Complying with the sample collection procedure**
- Reporting immediately to the Doping Control Station unless there are valid reasons for delay (In-Competition testing)
- Bringing a photo ID to the Doping Control Station
- Staying in direct observation of the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone from the time of notification until the sample collection session is complete
- Keeping the collection vessel and sample in their possession and in view of the DCO at all times
- Having control of the sample until it is sealed in the sample collection bottles (the DCO may assist the athlete)
- Ensuring the sample code number is correctly documented on the Doping Control Official Record and
- Ensuring all appropriate paperwork is accurate, complete, and signed

**NOTE: As defined by the Code: 'Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules or otherwise evading Sample collection is an anti-doping rule violation
USADA Policy for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
USADA POLICY FOR THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS.
Effective January 1, 2011.

1) General Principles

USADA’s Policy for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is based upon the relevant provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) \(^1\) and the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Agency (“WADA”) International Standard for TUEs (“IS TUE”) which are incorporated herein as if fully set forth. This Policy is informed by the following general principles which provide the context for USADA’s Policy.

It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Source: Code, Article 2.1.1.

Athletes with documented medical conditions requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must request a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) from their International Federation (“IF”) or USADA. For certain major competitions such as the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games TUEs must be sought directly from the event organizer and a USADA TUE or TUE from an IF will not be sufficient. Source: Code, Article 4.4.

Athletes who are in the IF’s Registered Testing Pool or who intend to compete in an International Event may only obtain TUEs in accordance with the rules of their IF or the event organizer. Source: Code, Article 4.4.

Each IF shall publish a list of those International Events for which a TUE from the IF is required. Source: Code, Article 4.4.

All Athletes in the USADA Registered Testing Pool (“USADA RTP”) who require a TUE and who have not gotten a TUE from their IF must contact USADA. USADA will recognize a valid TUE obtained from an Athlete’s IF.

An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where:

a. emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary, or

b. due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit, or a therapeutic use exemption committee (“TUEC”) to consider, an application prior to doping control.

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\(^1\) Capitalized and italicized terms have the meaning set forth in the Definitions Section of the World Anti-Doping Code or the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
Specific national rules for TUEs may be established for non-international-level or non-national level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. **Source: Code, Definition of “Athlete.”**

**WARNING:** For substances which are prohibited only in-competition the athlete is advised to ensure sufficient time for clearance from the body before the competition. Urine excretion rates for various substances vary between individuals and the Athlete must allow sufficient time to avoid an **anti-doping rules violation.** Of course, discontinuance of a medication can also have adverse health consequences and should never be undertaken without consultation with the Athlete’s physician and a full appreciation of the risks involved. The only completely safe method for an International-Level Athlete or a National Level Athlete to use a Prohibited Substance without risking an anti-doping rule violation is to obtain a TUE prior to using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2) **Definitions**

A complete list of definitions from the Code and IS TUE which are relevant to this Policy can be found in Article 3 of the IS TUE. In addition, the following definitions have particular importance in applying this Policy:

a) **Foreign Athlete:** For purposes of this Policy, a “Foreign Athlete” is an Athlete who is not a resident of the United States and is not either an International Level Athlete or a National Level Athlete as defined below.

b) **International Event:** An Event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an IF, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event. **Note:** Pursuant to Code Article 4.4, each IF is required to publish a list of those International Events for which a TUE from the IF is required.

c) **International-Level Athlete:** Athletes designated by one or more IFs as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an IF.

d) **National Level Athlete:** For purposes of this Policy a “National Level Athlete” is any Athlete in the USADA RTP who is not in the Registered Testing Pool of an IF.

e) **Non-National Level Athlete:** For purposes of this Policy a “Non-National Level Athlete” is any United States Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete or an Athlete entered into an International Event and is not a National Level Athlete and over whom USADA has authority to conduct results management in relation to an Adverse Analytical Finding, an Atypical Finding or other potential anti-doping rules violation.
3) **International Level Athletes**
USADA’s TUE Policy does not apply to *International-Level Athletes*. USADA will assist *International-Level Athletes* in the USADA RTP with forwarding applications for *TUEs* if such requests for USADA assistance are made at least 21 days in advance of the *Athlete’s Use* of the medication where prohibited in sport.

Some IFs have granted USADA authority to process *TUEs* for *International-Level Athletes* who are U.S. citizens; USADA will process their *TUE* applications in accordance with the rules of the IF and the IS TUE.

**WARNING:** If a National Level Athlete competes in an *International Event* they may be required to obtain a TUE in advance from the relevant IF. It is the responsibility of every *Athlete* to investigate the applicable TUE requirements before competing in an *International Event*.

4) **National Level Athletes**
USADA will process *TUE* applications for National Level Athletes in accordance with the IS TUE.

a) A National Level Athlete may apply to USADA for a *TUE* for any substance at any time, however, such applications must be complete and received by USADA at least twenty-one (21) days in advance of any use prohibited in sport.

b) TUEs will only be considered for retroactive approval in accordance with the strict criteria set forth in the IS TUE.

5) **Non-National Level Athletes**
a) Non-National Level Athletes are required to obtain a TUE in advance for all prohibited substances with the exception of a **first AAF** caused by one or more of the following:
   i) substances prohibited only in-competition or prohibited by particular sports,
   ii) the class of “Diuretics and Other Masking Agents”,
   iii) Beta-2 agonists,
   iv) Insulin where the athlete can demonstrate diagnosis of insulin-dependent diabetes.

TUEs will be obtained in the same manner as for National Level Athletes as set forth in Section 4 above.
b) Non-National Level Athletes who have a first AAF caused by the use of a prohibited substance will not have committed an anti-doping rules violation for substances outlined in Section 5 a) i – iv above if the rules below are followed.

i) The Athlete has a medical condition which was well documented in his or her medical records prior to the date doping control was performed.

ii) The Athlete, at the Athlete’s expense, promptly undergoes any additional medical examination and testing requested by USADA, including, but not limited to, seeing particular physicians which may be designated by USADA.

iii) The facts and circumstances of the case put to rest any reasonable suspicion that the Athlete used the substance for the purpose of enhancing the Athlete’s performance. Completing the “Declaration of Use” section on the DCOR shall be considered strong proof that the use of the substance was not intended to enhance performance.

iv) If the Athlete intends to compete further in any Event or Competition that may be drug tested by USADA the Athlete must apply for a TUE for any prohibited substance in advance of any further Event or Competition.

Non-National Level Athletes who have once had an AAF shall be liable for an anti-doping rules violation for any future positive drug test for any substance unless they have applied for and been granted a TUE for the substance in accordance with the IS TUE.

6) Effective Date
   This USADA TUE Policy shall go into effect on January 1, 2011. This Policy shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before January 1, 2011 except as provided in Article 25 of the Code.
IAAF Therapeutic Use Exemptions
ADVISORY NOTE – THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

Introduction

In accordance with IAAF Rule 34.9, a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is required whenever an athlete with a documented medical condition requires the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method which is listed on the WADA Prohibited List.

This implies that athletes and their doctors are fully aware of the list of prohibited substances contained in the WADA Prohibited List (reviewed annually) and that they pay particular attention to the contents of all pharmaceutical products purchased ‘over-the-counter’ or prescribed to them by a doctor.

Important: Remember that athletes are personally responsible for the presence of a prohibited substance in their body.

If an athlete does not file a TUE application and subsequently tests positive for the prohibited substance, he or she may be found guilty of an anti-doping rule violation and face sanctions under IAAF Rules.

These Explanatory Notes provide practical information regarding the TUE application process under the IAAF Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations through questions and answers.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is a TUE required for the use all prohibited substances and methods?

A TUE is required for the use of all prohibited substances or methods for therapeutic purposes except for glucocorticosteroids when administered by non-systemic routes (e.g. by inhalation in topical preparations and intra-articular, peri-articular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal injections) and inhaled salbutamol (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours), inhaled formoterol (maximum delivered dose 54 micrograms over 24 hours) and salmeterol when taken by inhalation in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommended therapeutic regimen.

Glucocorticosteroids and Beta-2 agonists administered by systemic routes (e.g. oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes) are prohibited and therefore require a TUE.

Who must apply to the IAAF for a TUE?

All athletes requiring the use of a prohibited substance contained in the WADA Prohibited List must have a TUE on file. However, only International-level athletes are required to apply to the IAAF for a TUE.

For the purpose of the IAAF Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations, an International-level athlete is defined as:

- An athlete who is in the IAAF Registered Testing Pool of athletes subject to Out-of-Competition testing at the time of the application; or

- An athlete competing in one of the major international competitions contained in the List of International Competitions under IAAF Rule 35.7.
Note: each athlete is personally notified of his/her inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool. The List of athletes in the IAAF Registered Testing Pool is available on the IAAF website (www.iaaf.org). You must never assume that you are an international-level athlete or that you are competing in an international competition until after checking either the List of athletes in the Registered Testing Pool or the List of International Competitions available on the IAAF website and updated annually.

The applicant will be asked to confirm on the IAAF TUE application form whether they fulfil one of the above criteria. Applications sent by athletes who are not International-level under IAAF Rules will be automatically rejected.

Athletes who are not International-level must apply for TUEs to their relevant national TUE body. All Member Federations should contact their athletes to notify them of the relevant national TUE body to which applications should be made (with a copy to the IAAF). The relevant national TUE body may be:

- The National Federation itself; or
- Such other body as may be designated by the National Federation to review TUE applications on its behalf; or
- Such other independent body which has competent authority to grant TUE applications in the country or territory of the National Federation (e.g. the National Anti-Doping Agency).

You must be aware that TUEs granted on a national level shall have no application internationally.

If an athlete who has been granted a TUE at national level subsequently becomes an International-level athlete or wishes to compete in an International Competition, he/she must at that point submit a separate international application for a TUE to the IAAF. If an athlete tests positive at an International Competition for a prohibited substance without a TUE on file that has been granted by the IAAF, he/she shall be subject to investigation by the IAAF for an anti-doping rule violation.

When should I apply to the IAAF?

A TUE application for the use of a substance prohibited in-competition only (see Prohibited List) must be submitted to the IAAF at least **30 days** before the competition in question. For the substances prohibited at all times (including out-of-competition), the TUE application must in any event be submitted before the use of the prohibited substance.

A TUE application by an International-level athlete will not be considered for retroactive approval except in exceptional cases where:

- Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or
- Due to exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for an applicant to submit an application, or for an application to be reviewed, prior to the doping control.
How do I make my application?

A TUE application to the IAAF must be submitted on the [IAAF TUE Application Form] which can be downloaded from the IAAF website or directly on ADAMS for athletes who already have an ADAMS account.

The TUE application must be legible and complete. It will be considered to be complete if all boxes on the TUE Application Form have been properly filled in and if it is accompanied by all supporting medical documents including:

- A comprehensive medical history and the results of all examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies relevant to the application;
- A statement by an appropriately qualified physician in Testing to the necessity of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in the treatment of the athlete and describing why an alternative, permitted medication cannot, or could not, be used in the treatment of such a condition;
- The dose, frequency, route and duration of administration of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question must be specified in the application and, in case of change, a new application must be submitted.

Incomplete and illegible applications will be systematically returned to the applicant.

In response to a generally recognised increase in the use of beta-2 agonists by athletes, the IAAF Council has endorsed a recommendation from the IAAF Medical and Anti-Doping Commission to require more detailed information and documents from International-level athletes and athletes competing in International Competitions who seek a TUE for the use of beta-2 agonists (other than formoterol, salbutamol and salmeterol) by inhalation for asthma and/or exercise-induced broncho-constriction.

According to the [IAAF beta-2 agonists Protocol], an IAAF authorisation to use beta-2 agonists is subject to the following requirements:

- Synthesis of medical history with respiratory symptoms
- Physical examination
- A report of spirometry with the measure of the Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV1)

Who will review my application?

Your application will be reviewed by the IAAF TUE sub-commission (TUESC) which is composed of at least three independent and experienced physicians with sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. The chairman of the IAAF TUESC may decide in appropriate circumstances to delegate responsibility for reviewing TUE applications to a single experienced physician.

All members of the IAAF TUESC (and IAAF members of staff involved) are required to maintain strict confidentiality concerning the information contained in the TUE applications referred to them.
How long will it take?

In normal circumstances, a decision of the IAAF TUESC should be completed within 30 days of receipt of a complete application.

Which are the criteria for granting a TUE?

TUE applications will be granted by the IAAF TUESC only in cases of a clear and compelling need in strict accordance with the following criteria:

- that the Athlete would experience a significant impairment to his health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition;
- that the therapeutic use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition;
- that it is possible without undue difficulty to monitor or control the dose, frequency, method of administration or other aspect of the use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that may otherwise permit an enhancement of performance other than a return to a state of normal health;
- that there is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method;
- that the necessity for the use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not a consequence, either wholly or in part, of the prior use, without a TUE, of a Prohibited Substance or Method which was prohibited at the time of the use.

In no circumstances shall a TUE be granted to an Athlete if the IAAF considers that he would thereby gain a competitive advantage over another Athlete.

How do I know if my TUE application was granted or rejected?

The decision of the TUESC will be notified to you in writing at the e-mail or postal address indicated on your TUE application form. A TUE certificate will be attached to the notification if the TUE you applied for is granted. The IAAF Certificate will specify the substance you are allowed to use [its dosage, frequency, route of administration] and the duration of the TUE. You will be required to strictly comply with the specifications contained in the IAAF TUE Certificate and to show it to the Doping Control Officer in case of a doping control.

Who else is informed on the decision of the IAAF TUESC?

IAAF decisions on TUE applications are communicated on a need-to-know basis. Your Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation [if appropriate] operating in your country and the World Anti-Doping Agency [WADA] should normally receive a copy of the IAAF decision.

What happens if my application is rejected?

You will be informed on the reason[s] for rejecting your application. Your application may simply not be legible, or incomplete. In such cases, you can resend another application immediately.
If your application is rejected because the IAAF TUESC considered that you did not fulfil all criteria for granting a TUE (see above), you can submit your TUE application to the WADA TUESC which can reverse the IAAF TUESC’s decision to deny you a TUE. A decision to deny a TUE can also be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in accordance with IAAF Rule 42.11.

**Further questions/ assistance**

If there are any questions arising from these Explanatory Notes or if there are any other questions regarding the relevant procedures to be followed for TUE applications under IAAF Rules, please do not hesitate to contact the IAAF Medical and Anti-Doping Department for further information at: tue-application@iaaf.org.
2015 WADA Prohibited List
The official text of the Prohibited List shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

This List shall come into effect on 1 January 2015
THE 2015 PROHIBITED LIST
WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Valid 1 January 2015

In accordance with Article 4.2.2 of the World Anti-Doping Code, all Prohibited Substances shall be considered as “Specified Substances” except Substances in classes S1, S2, S4.4, S4.5, S6.a, and Prohibited Methods M1, M2 and M3.

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

S0. NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the List and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human therapeutic use (e.g. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is prohibited at all times.

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a. Exogenous* AAS, including:

1-androstenediol (5α-androst-1-ene-3β,17β-diol ); 1-androstenedione (5α-androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3β,17β-diol ); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); calusterone;
clostebol; danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17α-ol); dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone (17α-methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17α-ol); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17α-methyl [1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5α-androstan-17β-ol); gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); mesterolone; mesterolone; metandienone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); metenolone; methandriol; methasterone (17β-hydroxy-2α,17α-dimethyl-5α-androstan-3-one); methylidenolone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); methylnoretestosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestr-4-en-3-one); methyltestosterone; metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-en-3,17-dione); norboleone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanol (17β-[[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H-pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5α-androstane); quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18α-homo-19-nor-17α-pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one); trenbolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one); and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous** AAS when administered exogenously:

Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-3-one); prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one); testosterone;

and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to:

5α-androstan-3α,17α-diol; 5α-androstan-3α,17β-diol; 5α-androstan-3β,17α-diol; 5α-androstan-3β,17β-diol; 5β-androstan-3α,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3β,17α-diol; androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); androsterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androst-17-one); epi-dihydrotestosterone; episterosterone; etiocholanolone; 7α-hydroxy-DHEA; 7β-hydroxy-DHEA; 7-keto-DHEA; 19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone.

2. Other Anabolic Agents

Including, but not limited to:

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine and ostarine), tibolone, zeranol and zilpaterol.
For purposes of this section:

* “exogenous” refers to a substance which is not ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

** “endogenous” refers to a substance which is ordinarily produced by the body naturally.

S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES AND MIMETICS

The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited:

1. Erythropoietin-Receptor agonists:

   1.1 Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents (ESAs) including e.g. darbepoietin (dEPO); erythropoietins (EPO); EPO-Fc; EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP), e.g. CNTO 530 and peginesatide; and methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA);

   1.2 Non-erythropoietic EPO-Receptor agonists, e.g. ARA-290, asialo EPO and carbamylated EPO;

2. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers, e.g. cobalt and FG-4592; and HIF activators, e.g. argon, xenon;

3. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors, e.g. buserelin, gonadorelin and triptorelin, in males;

4. Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g. corticorelin;

5. Growth Hormone (GH) and its releasing factors including Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g. CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin; Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g. ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g. anamorelin and ipamorelin; and GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g. alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin and pralmorelin (GHRP-2).

Additional prohibited growth factors:

Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs); Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF); Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues; Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs); Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF); Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and any other growth factor
affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching.

**S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS**

All beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers, e.g. d- and l- where relevant, are prohibited.

Except:
- Inhaled salbutamol (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours);
- Inhaled formoterol (maximum delivered dose 54 micrograms over 24 hours); and
- Inhaled salmeterol in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommended therapeutic regimen.

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is presumed not to be an intended therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of the therapeutic inhaled dose up to the maximum indicated above.

**S4. HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS**

The following hormones and metabolic modulators are prohibited:

1. Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to: aminoglutethimide; anastrozole; androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione); 4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo); exemestane; formestane; letrozole and testolactone.

2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to: raloxifene; tamoxifen and toremifene.

3. Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to: clomiphene; cyclofenil and fulvestrant.

4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s) including, but not limited, to: myostatin inhibitors.
5. Metabolic modulators:

5.1 Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR; and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPARδ) agonists, e.g. GW 1516;

5.2 Insulins;

5.3 Trimetazidine.

S5. DIURETICS AND MASKING AGENTS

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Including, but not limited to:

- Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. glycerol and intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol.
- Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

Except:

- Drospirenone; pamabrom; and topical dorzolamide and brinzolamide.
- Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia.

The detection in an Athlete’s Sample at all times or In-Competition, as applicable, of any quantity of the following substances subject to threshold limits: formoterol, salbutamol, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine and pseudoephedrine, in conjunction with a diuretic or masking agent, will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless the Athlete has an approved TUE for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or masking agent.
PROHIBITED METHODS

M1. MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

The following are prohibited:

1. The *Administration* or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood, or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.

2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen. Including, but not limited to: *Perfluorochemicals; efaproxiral* (RSR13) and *modified haemoglobin products*, e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes and microencapsulated haemoglobin products, excluding supplemental oxygen.

3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following are prohibited:

1. *Tampering*, or *Attempting to Tamper*, to alter the integrity and validity of Samples collected during *Doping Control*. Including, but not limited to: Urine substitution and/or adulteration, e.g. proteases.

2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than 50 mL per 6 hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions, surgical procedures or clinical investigations.

M3. GENE DOPING

The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The transfer of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues;

2. The use of normal or genetically modified cells.
In addition to the categories S0 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited in-competition:

## PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

### S6. STIMULANTS

All stimulants, including all optical isomers, e.g. d- and l- where relevant, are prohibited.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

- Adrafinil; amfepramone; amfetamine; amfetaminil; amiphenazole; benfluorex; benzylpiperazine; bromantan; clobenzorex; cocaine; cropropamide; crotetamide; fencamine; fenetylline; fenfluramine; fenproporex; fonturacetam [4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)]; furfenorex; mefenorex; mephentermine; mesocarb; metamphetamine(d-); p-methylamphetamine; modafinil; norfenfluramine; phendimetrazine; phentermine; prenylamine and prolintane.

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants.

Including, but not limited to:

- Benzfetamine; cathine**; cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone, methedrone, and α pyrrolidinovalerophenone; dimethylamphetamine; ephedrine***; epinephrine**** (adrenaline); etamivan; etilamfetamine; etilefrine; famprofazone; fenbutrazate; fencamfamin; heptaminol; hydroxyamfetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine); isomethetene; levmetamfetamine; meclofenoxate; methylenedioxymethamphetamine; methylephedrine***; methylhexaneamine (dimethylpentylamine); methylphenidate; nikethamide; norfenefrine; octopamine; oxilofrine (methylsynephrine); pemoline; pentetrazol; phenethylamine and its derivatives; phenmetrazine; phennpromethamine; propylhexedrine; pseudoephedrine****; selegiline; sibutramine; strychnine; tenamfetamine (methylenedioxyamphetamine), tuaminoheptane;
and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Except:

Imidazole derivatives for topical/ophthalmic use and those stimulants included in the 2015 Monitoring Program*

*  Bupropion, caffeine, nicotine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, and synephrine: These substances are included in the 2015 Monitoring Program, and are not considered Prohibited Substances.

**  Cathine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.

***  Ephedrine and methylephedrine: Prohibited when the concentration of either in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.

****  Epinephrine (adrenaline): Not prohibited in local administration, e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic, or co-administration with local anaesthetic agents.

*****  Pseudoephedrine: Prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

S7. NARCOTICS

Prohibited:

Buprenorphine; dextromoramide; diamorphine (heroin); fentanyl and its derivatives; hydromorphone; methadone; morphine; oxycodone; oxymorphone; pentazocine and pethidine.

S8. CANNABINOIDS

Prohibited:

- Natural, e.g. cannabis, hashish and marijuana, or synthetic Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

S9. GLUCOCORTICOIDS

All glucocorticoids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes.
## SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

**P1. ALCOHOL**

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold is equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 g/L.

- Air Sports (FAI)
- Archery (WA)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Powerboating (UIM)

**P2. BETA-BLOCKERS**

Beta-blockers are prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports, and also prohibited *Out-of-Competition* where indicated.

- Archery (WA)*
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (all disciplines) (WCBS)
- Darts (WDF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC)*
- Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
- Underwater sports (CMAS) in constant-weight apnoea with or without fins, dynamic apnoea with and without fins, free immersion apnoea, Jump Blue apnoea, spearfishing, static apnoea, target shooting and variable weight apnoea.

*Also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*

Including, but not limited to:

- Acebutolol
- Alprenolol
- Atenolol
- Betaxolol
- Bisoprolol
- Bunolol
- Carteolol
- Carvedilol
- Celiprolol
- Esmolol
- Labetalol
- Levobunolol
- Metipranolol
- Metoprolol
- Nadolol
- Oxprenolol
- Pindolol
- Propranolol
- Sotalol
- Timolol
COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH
X. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

A. Recognizing its importance

1. It is important for agents to understand the media and how it can enhance an athlete's image.

2. An athlete must be able to communicate with the media and cooperate!

3. This holds true with USATF's media department as well as any other media contacts.

4. Athletes must make themselves available to the media at all competitions, press conferences, etc.

   a. The media understands that there will be times when the athlete is not available and usually will respect that.

   b. The key is to cooperate when he/she has the opportunity to speak.

5. If athletes don't help promote themselves and the sport, they cannot expect to have the potential to generate additional revenue for themselves or the sport.

C. Outreach

1. Athletes should get involved with their community.

2. This involvement can be through charities, forming their own foundation or community activities, etc.

3. Athletes should want to make people aware of who they are as people and that they are committed to the community and/or charities.

4. These activities will put the athlete in the public eye, so any and all efforts should be sincere in order to protect their reputation.

5. Agents should help in these endeavors and understand how important these actions can be for the athlete's career.