International Olympic Committee
Anti-Doping Rules
applicable to the Olympic Winter Games
PyeongChang 2018
(as of August 2017)¹

¹ These Rules have been issued on a provisional basis. They take into account the existing organisation of Doping Control at Olympic Games, with the IOC acting as the Anti-Doping Organisation in charge thereof. The IOC may decide to delegate the control and implementation of Doping Control at the Olympic Games, or a part thereof, to an independent testing authority, existing or to be established, and to issue corresponding new anti-doping rules applicable to Doping Control performed by such authority, which will supersede these Rules.
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INTRODUCTION

Preface

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement and, in particular, the Olympic Games. Any Person belonging in any capacity whatsoever to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and is required to abide by the decisions of the IOC.

The Olympic Charter reflects the importance that the IOC places on the fight against doping in sport and its support for the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) as adopted by the IOC.

The IOC, as Code Signatory has established and adopted these IOC Anti-Doping Rules (Rules) in accordance with the Code, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping in the Olympic Movement. The Rules are complemented by other IOC documents and WADA documents including, inter alia, the International Standards.
Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Rules apply in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. They shall, without limitation, apply to all Doping Controls over which the IOC has jurisdiction in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

These Rules shall, without limitation, apply to (a) the IOC; (b) all Athletes entered in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (see below); (c) all Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes; (d) other Persons participating in, or accredited to, the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 including, without limitation, International Federations and NOCs; and (e) any Person operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of the IOC in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

Athletes entered in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the IOC in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 are bound by these Rules as a condition of eligibility to participate in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. Athletes shall, without limitation, be subject to the authority of the IOC upon being put forward by their NOC as potential participants in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 in advance of the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 and shall in particular be considered to be entered into the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 upon being included in the final NOC delegation list.

The Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes and other Persons participating in, or accredited to, the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 are bound by these Rules as a condition of such participation or accreditation.

Persons operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 are bound by these Rules as a condition of their participation or involvement in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.
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 2.10 of these Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations.

Athletes and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing (and shall be deemed to know) 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:

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 rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any 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 analyzed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analyzed 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; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

2.1.3 Excepting those 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.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.
2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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.

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 of the Code or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an
Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 of the Code or other acceptable justification.

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 Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 of the Code by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.
In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 16, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 25 of the Code.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

If the IOC becomes aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2 or 2.10.3, it shall submit that information to WADA.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IOC shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IOC 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 probabilities but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place 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 probabilities.

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:

3.2.1 Analytical methods and decision-limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community, which have been the subject of peer review, are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge,
first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA’s request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA’s receipt of such notice, and WADA’s receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear *amicus curiae* or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the applicable 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 IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.3 Departures from any other applicable International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in these Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the IOC 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.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation (including for the avoidance of doubt, the CAS Anti-Doping Division) may draw inferences 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 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 IOC.
ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The NOCs shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their Athletes, are made aware of such Prohibited List. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ignorance of the Prohibited List shall not constitute an excuse for any Participant or other Person participating in, or accredited to, the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Rules three months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by the IOC.

4.2.2 All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

4.2.3 Specified Substances

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. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, 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.
4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 The IOC Medical and Scientific Commission shall appoint a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee of at least three physicians (the "TUEC"). Athletes entered into the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 who wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 and who do not already have a TUE should apply to the TUEC for a TUE as soon as the need arises and, unless there is a good reason, such as a medical emergency or a new treatment, at least 30 days before the start of the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decision shall be reported via ADAMS. The IOC Medical and Scientific Commission shall promptly notify the Athlete, the Athlete's NOC, WADA and the relevant International Federation of the decision of the TUEC. The provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. TUEs granted by the TUEC shall be effective for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 only.

4.4.3 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation, he/she shall file such TUE with the TUEC at least 30 days before the start of the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. The TUEC shall be entitled, prior to the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, to review any such TUE in order to ensure that it meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and, if necessary, request the provision of further supporting documentation. If the TUEC decides to review a TUE and determines that it does not meet the aforementioned criteria, and, accordingly, refuses to recognize it, it must notify the Athlete and the Athlete’s NOC promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4 A decision by the TUEC not to grant or not to recognize a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to WADA. If the Athlete does not appeal (or WADA decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognize the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the substance or method in question in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, but any TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of the Olympic Winter Games.
PyeongChang 2018.

4.4.5 Notwithstanding Article 4.4.4, WADA may review the TUEC’s decisions on TUEs at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6 All TUEs must be managed, requested and declared through ADAMS except in justified circumstances. All decisions regarding TUEs must be applied for, managed and notified as soon as possible through ADAMS except in justified circumstances.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of the IOC supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the applicable International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, in accordance with Article 7.3, gathering intelligence or evidence (including analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5, gathering intelligence or evidence (including non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 The IOC may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).
5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 For the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, the IOC shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over Athletes: (i) entered in the long list, or (ii) who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

5.2.2 The IOC may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3 of the Code, the IOC shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct Testing at the Event Venues during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the Code, not only the IOC but also other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over Athletes participating at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 may test such Athletes during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 outside of the Event Venues. Such Testing shall be coordinated with, and approved by, the IOC.

5.2.4 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 The IOC may delegate the responsibility for implementing parts of the Doping Control in connection with the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 to the organising committee for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (PYEONGCHANG 2018) or any Anti-Doping Organization it deems to be appropriate. Without limiting the foregoing, the IOC has the authority to appoint any Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) it deems appropriate to collect Samples on its behalf. Such Sample Collection Authority shall comply with the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of such Testing.

5.3.2 The IOC Medical and Scientific Commission and/or the IOC Medical and Scientific Director will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by the IOC, PYEONGCHANG 2018 and any Anti-Doping Organization providing Doping Control Services under its authority, including without limitation, any Sample Collection Authority collecting Samples under its authority.

5.3.3 Doping Control may be monitored by members of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission or by other qualified Persons so authorized by the IOC.
5.4 Test Distribution Planning

The IOC will develop and implement an effective test distribution plan for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 complying with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The IOC shall provide WADA, promptly upon request, with a copy of its test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of Doping Control

In order to deliver an effective anti-doping program for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Doping Control, the IOC will work with WADA, the International Federations, other Anti-Doping Organizations and the NOCs to ensure that there is coordination of the Doping Control during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

The IOC shall also report information about all completed tests, including results, to the Independent Observers.

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing. All relevant information regarding Doping Control and Sample collection should be promptly entered into ADAMS or another system approved by WADA.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool, the IOC may access his/her Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for the period for which the Athlete is subject to the IOC's Testing authority. The IOC will access the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings generally not via the Athlete but rather via ADAMS and/or the International Federations or National Anti-Doping Organization that is receiving the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings.

5.6.2 Upon request by the IOC, NOCs shall provide further details with respect to the location and arrival/departure dates of Athletes belonging to their delegation (including Athletes not forming part of a Registered Testing Pool) during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018; such information shall include, for example, the name of the building and room number at which an Athlete is staying at the Olympic Village and his/her training schedules and venues. For the avoidance of doubt, the IOC may use this information for the purposes of its investigations and Doping Controls in connection with the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. The NOCs shall also provide any further reasonable assistance requested by the IOC in order to locate Athletes belonging to their delegations during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. Without prejudice to any other consequences, which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Rules, failure to provide the
above-mentioned assistance may give rise to measures or sanctions in application of Rule 59.1 and/or Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter.

5.6.3 Upon request by the IOC, Athletes shall directly provide to the IOC (or make available to the IOC) information regarding their location during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (information as mentioned above under Article 5.6.2.), in the manner requested by the IOC. Athletes shall respect any time-limit imposed by the IOC for the provision of such information. Without prejudice to any other consequences, which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Rules, failure to provide the above-mentioned information may give rise to measures or sanctions in application of Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

The IOC shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories (or satellite facilities) accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis under these Rules shall be determined by the IOC.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research 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 Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 The IOC may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by the IOC at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample results where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been notified by the IOC to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

All Samples may be stored and may be subject to further analyses at any time for the purpose of Article 6.2 by either the IOC or WADA. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories applicable at the time of the further analysis.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 The IOC shall be responsible for results management for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Rules in relation to the consequences that are specified at Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2.1 and 11.

7.1.1.1 The IOC Medical and Scientific Director (or a person designated by him) and, as applicable, the Chair of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group, shall conduct the reviews discussed in this Article 7.

7.1.2 Responsibility for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Rules in
relation to Consequences that extend beyond the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by IOC

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by the IOC (including any tests performed by WADA in respect of which the IOC was appointed as results management authority by WADA) shall proceed as follows:

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IOC as follows:

(a) during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, to (i) the Chair of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group and (ii) the IOC Medical and Scientific Director; and

(b) outside of the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, to the IOC Medical and Scientific Director.

All communications and reports must be provided in a manner preserving confidentiality, in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and through ADAMS as applicable.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the IOC shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.2.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so notified.

7.2.4 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the IOC Medical and Scientific Director or a person designated by him shall immediately inform:
(a) the Chair of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission;

(b) during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, the Chair of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group;

(c) the IOC President,

and shall notify

(d) the Athlete;

(e) the Athlete’s NOC;

(f) the Athlete’s International Federation (who will be entitled to send a representative(s) to attend the hearing);

(g) WADA and, during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, a representative of the Independent Observer Program (one of whom will be entitled to send a representative to attend the hearing)

of the existence of the Adverse Analytical Finding, and the essential details available concerning the case.

7.2.5 The notifications specified above under Article 7.2.4 (d) to (g) shall be done in the manner set out in Articles 13.1 and 14, and shall give notification of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or the IOC chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories and (g) to the extent applicable, the application for either mandatory or optional Provisional Suspension.

It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete. The notification of the Athlete or other Person shall constitute the commencement of the proceeding in respect of the asserted anti-doping rule violation for the purposes of Article 16.

7.2.6 In parallel with the above notifications, an application shall be filed by the IOC with the CAS Anti-Doping Division, as per Article 8 and the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules, as follows:
(a) during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, by (i) the Chair of the Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group, or (ii) in his absence, by the IOC Medical and Scientific Director, in collaboration with the IOC Legal Affairs Department;

(b) outside of the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, by the IOC Medical and Scientific Director, in collaboration with the IOC Legal Affairs Department.

7.2.7 Where requested by the Athlete or the IOC, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The IOC may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.2.8 The Athlete and/or his or her representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of the IOC shall be allowed to be present.

7.2.9 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless the IOC takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC, the Athlete’s International Federation and WADA shall be so notified. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.

7.2.10 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be notified to the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC, the Athlete’s International Federation and to WADA. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.

7.3 Review of Atypical Findings

7.3.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances, laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.3.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the IOC shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.
7.3.3 If the review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.3.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete’s NOC*, the *Athlete’s International Federation* and WADA shall be so notified. It shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete*.

7.3.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the *IOC* shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in accordance with Article 7.2.4 and 7.2.5, or else the *Athlete*, the *Athlete’s NOC*, the *Athlete’s International Federation* and WADA shall be notified that the *Atypical Finding* will not be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. It shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete*.

7.3.5 The *IOC* will not provide notification of an *Atypical Finding* unless and until it has completed its investigation and has decided that it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the following circumstance exists:

7.3.5.1 If the *IOC* determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the *B Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notification to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.2.5(d) - (g).

7.4 Review of Whereabouts Failures

The *IOC* shall refer potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the *Athlete’s International Federation* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* receives that *Athlete’s* whereabouts filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that *Athlete*.

7.5 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2 – 7.4

The *IOC* (through the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Department, in collaboration with the *IOC* Legal Affairs Department), with the assistance of outside help as necessary, shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2 to 7.4. At such time as the *IOC* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* (and the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s NOC*, the *Athlete’s International Federation* and WADA) of the anti-doping
rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to promptly inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.

In parallel with the above notifications, an application shall be filed, on behalf of the IOC, by the IOC Medical and Scientific Director, in collaboration with the IOC Legal Affairs Department, with the CAS Anti-Doping Division in accordance with the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed by the CAS-Anti-Doping Division upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.4. In accordance with Article 7.1.2, the scope of the Provisional Suspension shall be limited to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

7.6.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.6.1, a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted may be imposed by the CAS-Anti-Doping Division upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.4. In accordance with Article 7.1.2, the scope of the Provisional Suspension shall be limited to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

7.6.3 The Athlete or other Person against whom a Provisional Suspension is sought or has been imposed either under Articles 7.6.1 or 7.6.2 shall be given, if he or she so requests, either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before the CAS Anti-Doping Division, on a timely basis, before or after imposition (in that case to reconsider a decision issued without a hearing) of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing before the CAS Anti-Doping Division in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

7.6.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may not be imposed or may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision to impose or not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.
7.6.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Provisional Suspension shall automatically be lifted. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team) has been removed from a Competition or Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the Competition or Event, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition or Event. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions and Events at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

7.6.5 In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.7 Resolution Without a Hearing or Written Defense

7.7.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing and the right to a written defense, and accept the consequences applicable under these Rules.

7.7.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the CAS Anti-Doping Division asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing and the right to a written defense, and to have accepted the consequences applicable under these Rules.

7.7.3 In cases where Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead, the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall, if it considers that no hearing is necessary or desirable, promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and imposing the relevant consequences. The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and that decision shall be Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 13.3.2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.
7.8 Notice of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the CAS Anti-Doping Division has issued a decision stating that an anti-doping rule violation has been committed or has not been committed, a Provisional Suspension has been issued or lifted, or an agreement with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing (or written defense) has been entered, notice thereof shall be given in accordance with Article 13.1.2 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.

7.9 Retirement from Sport

Retirement after participation at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 has no effect on the application of these Rules. If an Athlete or other Person retires while the IOC is conducting the results management process, the IOC retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the IOC retains jurisdiction to initiate, conduct and complete the results management process provided that the Athlete or other Person was subject to these Rules at the time of the asserted anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO BE HEARD

8.1 CAS Anti-Doping Division

8.1.1 Where the IOC decides to assert an anti-doping rule violation, the IOC shall promptly file an application with the CAS Anti-Doping Division as per the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules.

8.1.2 The composition of the panel and procedures applicable to the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall be as per the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules.

8.2 Hearings and disciplinary procedures of the CAS Anti-Doping Division

8.2.1 In all procedures relating to any alleged anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Rules, the right of any Person to be heard pursuant to paragraph 3 to the Bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter will be exercised solely before the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

Pursuant to Rule 59.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the IOC Executive Board delegates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division all powers which are necessary for it to take the measures and sanctions envisaged by these Rules including, in particular, Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2 and 11.
8.2.2 The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall issue a timely reasoned decision. The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall promptly notify such decision to the IOC, the Athlete or other Person concerned, the relevant NOC, the International Federation concerned, a representative of the Independent Observer Program (during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018) and WADA of such decision, by sending a full copy of the decision to the addressees. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to inform the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete.

8.2.3 The decision of the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall also be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12. The principles contained at Article 13.3.5 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

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 the Competition in question (and any other subsequent Competitions in the same Event for which the Athlete only qualified as a result of his/her participation in the Competition in question) with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, diplomas, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in relation to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 may, pursuant to the decision of the CAS Anti-Doping Division, lead to Disqualification beyond the application of Article 9 of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 (or in one or more Events or Competitions) with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, diplomas, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify results in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 which are not to be disqualified in application of Article 9 may include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative further to Testing conducted after 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
10.2 **Ineligibility and other consequences**

10.2.1 Should an *Athlete* or other *Person* be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the CAS Anti-Doping Division may declare the *Athlete* or other *Person* ineligible for such *Competitions* at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 in which he/she has not yet participated, along with other sanctions and measures which may follow, such as exclusion of the *Athlete* and other *Persons* concerned from the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 and the loss of accreditation.

No *Person* who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, responsibility for results management in terms of sanctions beyond the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

10.3 **Automatic Publication of Sanction**

Sanctions issued in application of Article 10 shall mandatorily be published, as provided in Article 13.3.

**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 the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, the IOC shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.

11.2 **Consequences for Team Sports**

If one or more members of a team in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall impose the consequences on the team results (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a *Competition*, *Event* or the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, or other consequences), which are provided in this respect in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation, in addition to any consequences imposed pursuant to these *Rules* on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.
11.3 **Consequences to Teams in sports which are not Team Sports**

If one or more members of a team in a sport which is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018*, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall impose the consequences on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or *the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018*, or other consequences) which are provided in this respect in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*, in addition to any consequences imposed pursuant to these *Rules* on the individual *Athlete(s)* found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

**ARTICLE 12 APPEALS**

12.1 **Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Decisions made under these *Rules* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 12.2 through 12.5 or as otherwise provided in these *Rules*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

**12.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited**

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

**12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed**

In making its decision, *CAS* need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

**12.2 Appeals of Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction**

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not 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 by *WADA* assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by the *IOC* 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 7.5; a decision not to lift a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; the *CAS Anti-Doping Division’s* failure to comply with Article 7.6.1; a decision that the *IOC*
or the CAS Anti-Doping Division lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; and a decision by the IOC not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

### 12.2.1 Subject to Article 12.3 below, decisions made under these Rules may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

### 12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following Persons 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 IOC; (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; and (e) WADA.

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.

### 12.2.3 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 12 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party’s answer.

### 12.3 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

### 12.4 Notice of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.2.

### 12.5 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;
b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

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

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

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

13.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

13.1.1 Notification of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notification to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7, 13 and 14 of these Rules.

13.1.2 Notification of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to NOCs, a representative of the Independent Observer Program, the International Federation concerned and WADA

Notification of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the NOC, a representative of the Independent Observer Program, the International Federation concerned and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Rules, together with the notification to the Athlete or other Person.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notification

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete’s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete’s competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.
13.1.4 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the CAS Anti-Doping Division has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 13.3.

The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 13.3.

13.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to these Rules shall include the full reasons for the decision.

13.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by the IOC to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7 and also to the NOC, a representative of the Independent Observer Program, WADA and the International Federation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 13.1.2.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed must be Publicly Reported. The results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above must also be Publicly Reported within the same deadline.
13.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. Reasonable efforts shall be made to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

13.3.4 No public comment shall be made on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

13.3.5 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 13.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

13.4 Data Privacy

13.4.1 The IOC and other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be authorized to:

- collect;
- store;
- transfer, to any location, including to territories with data protection laws which do not provide for the same level of data protection as the territory where the data is transferred from;
- disclose and/or
- otherwise process

any personal information relating to Participants and other Persons for the duration and in all manners necessary and adequate to conduct their anti-doping activities under these Rules. Further information addressing the requirements of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information in relation to the processing of personal information will be communicated to Athletes subject to a Doping Control.
13.4.2 The “personal information” referred to in Article 13.4.1 above and more generally in these Rules shall include any information related to identified or identifiable Participants and other Persons subject to their application, including for example and without limitation, name, date of birth, contact details and sporting affiliations, whereabouts, designated therapeutic use exemptions (if any), anti-doping test results, and results management (including disciplinary hearings, appeals and sanctions) and other information as further determined in the Code and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

13.4.3 By consenting to be bound by these Rules and to comply with them, as part of the accreditation process to the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 or otherwise, Participants or other Persons have agreed that their personal information, as defined in Article 13.4.2 may be used by the IOC or any other Anti-Doping Organization in the manner and for the purposes set forth in Article 13.4.1 above.

13.4.4 The IOC and other Anti-Doping Organizations will implement adequate security safeguards, including physical, organizational, technical, environmental and other measures, to prevent the loss, theft, or unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure (including disclosures made via electronic networks) as required under the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

13.4.5 Participants or other Persons to whom the personal information relates shall have the right to access their personal information, to request the modification or deletion of their personal information or to initiate a complaint in accordance with the provisions of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

ARTICLE 14 DEEMED NOTIFICATION & REPRESENTATION

14.1 Any notification under these Rules by the IOC to an Athlete or other Person accredited pursuant to the request of an NOC shall be deemed as accomplished by delivery of the notification to that NOC. This applies without limitation for all notifications before, during and after the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to notify the Athlete or other Person in person. Bona fide efforts by the IOC to secure notification in person shall be without prejudice to the validity of notifications to the NOC in application of this provision.

14.2 Notification under these Rules to an NOC shall be deemed to be accomplished by delivery of the notification to either the President, or the Secretary General, the chef de mission, or the deputy chef de mission or another representative of the NOC in question designated by the NOC for that purpose.
14.3 During the Period of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 and for the purpose of the application of these Rules, the Athlete and other Person shall be deemed to be validly represented by the NOC, acting through the persons mentioned in Article 14.2. Without limitation, this applies in the context of the application of Article 7 of these Rules.

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, Testing, Provisional Suspensions, hearing results, or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by the IOC.

15.2 The IOC shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Articles 7 and 13, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

17.1 These Rules may be amended from time to time by the IOC Executive Board. The English version of these Rules shall prevail.

17.2 These Rules shall be governed by Swiss law and the Olympic Charter.

17.3 Nothing in these Rules shall be interpreted as to limit or waive any rights granted to Anti-Doping Organizations to conduct their anti-doping activities under applicable laws.

17.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer. The masculine gender used in relation to any physical Person shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.

17.5 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
17.6 These *Rules* have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The Introduction and Appendix shall be considered an integral part of these *Rules*. In the event that these *Rules* do not cover an issue arising in connection with such *Rules*, the relevant provisions from the *Code* shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

17.7 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are incorporated by reference into these *Rules*, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these *Rules*.

17.8 In the event that there is any conflict between these *Rules* and the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules, such conflict shall be resolved so as to carry out the spirit of both set of rules in a reasonable manner.
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.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. 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 that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

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 competes, or may potentially compete, in the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018.


Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for Competition.

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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.

**Atypical Passport Finding:** A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

**CAS:** The Court of Arbitration for Sport; unless the contrary is stated, references to the CAS shall include its ad hoc Division on the occasion of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018, to the exclusion of its CAS Anti-Doping Division.

**CAS Anti-Doping Division:** the Division of the Court of Arbitration for Sport set up by the CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules.

**CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules:** the Arbitration Rules applicable to doping-related cases arising during the Olympic Games adopted by ICAS, setting up the CAS Anti-Doping Division to conduct hearings and issue decisions under the Rules.

**Code:** The World Anti-Doping Code.

**Competition:** A single race, match, game or singular sport contest at the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. For example, a Men's ice hockey match or the final of the Women’s downhill.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”):** 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 on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1 of the Code; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

**Contaminated Product:** A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

**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, TUEs, results management and hearings.

**Event:** A series of individual Competitions forming part of the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 in respect of which medals are awarded (e.g., the Men’s ice hockey tournament, the Women’s downhill).

**Event Venues:** Those venues for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from the IOC or PYEONGCHANG 2018 and any other areas that are specifically designated as such by the IOC.

**Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete’s or other Person’s experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. 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, are not relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2 of the Code.

**Financial Consequences:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

**In-Competition:** For purposes of these Rules, In-Competition means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through to 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 provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

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

**International Event:** An event or Competition 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 Federation: shall mean an international non-governmental organisation, recognised by the IOC, administering one or several sports at world level and encompassing organisations administering such sports at national level.

International-Level Athletes: Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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.

IOC: The International Olympic Committee

IOC Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group: A group of experts supporting the IOC (in particular the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission) in the provision of services in connection with medical and anti-doping issues on the occasion of the Olympic Games and securing the quality of such services.

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. For purposes of these Rules, the Major Event Organization is the IOC.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(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 eighteen years.

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 at the national level. 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 or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation’s sport in that nation or region.
National-Level Athletes: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee or NOC: The organization recognized by the IOC. 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 Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person’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. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.


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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.


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 or intends to exercise 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.

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, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 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 Rule Violations above.

Public Disclosure or Public Reporting: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.


Rules: The International Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Games of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games, PyeongChang, 2018.

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.
Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.3.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1 of the Code, 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.


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 (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.
Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.