



The International Olympic Committee
Anti-Doping Rules
applicable to the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, in
Rio de Janeiro, in 2016

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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 shall 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* 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 connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*. They shall, without limitation, apply to all *Doping Controls* over which the *IOC* has jurisdiction in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

These *Rules* shall, without limitation, apply automatically to (a) the *IOC*; (b) all *Athletes* entered in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the *IOC* in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* (see below); (c) all *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes*; (d) other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to, the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* including, without any limitation, *International Federations* and *NOCs*; and (e) any *Person* operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of the *IOC* in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

Athletes entered in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the *IOC* in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* are bound by these *Rules* as a condition of eligibility to participate in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*. *Athletes* shall, without limitation, be subject to the authority of the *IOC* upon being put forward by their *NOC* as potential participants in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* in advance of the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games* and shall in particular be considered to be entered into the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* upon being included in the final *NOC* delegation list or in any case, upon their signature of the Eligibility Conditions Form.

The *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes* and other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to, the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* are bound by these *Rules* as a condition of their participation or involvement in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

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:

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 probability 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 probability.

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 or decision limits approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community and 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 the *Code* or 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 *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 *IOC* Disciplinary Commission) 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 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 any excuse whatsoever for any Participant or other Person participating in, or accredited to, the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* who wish to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* and 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 Rio 2016 Olympic Games*. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decision shall be reported via *ADAMS*. The IOC Medical and Scientific Commission shall promptly inform 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* 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 should file such *TUE* with the TUEC at least 30 days before the start of the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*. The TUEC shall be entitled, prior to the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, 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, it may refuse to recognize it; in this case, 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 connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, but any *TUE* granted by his/her *National Anti-*

Doping Organization or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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.

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 strict 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, in particular, 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, in particular, 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 The *IOC* shall have *In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing* authority for the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of the *IOC* in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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 Rio 2016 Olympic Games*. 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* may test such *Athletes* during the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games* outside of the *Event Venues*. Such *Testing* shall be coordinated with, and approved in writing 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* to the organising committee for the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games (RIO 2016)* or any *Anti-Doping Organization* it deems to be appropriate. Without limitation to 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*, *RIO 2016* 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 authorised by the *IOC*.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

The *IOC* will develop and implement an effective test distribution plan for *the Rio 2016 Olympic Games* complying with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The *IOC* shall provide *WADA* 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Doping Control*, the *IOC* will work with *WADA*, the *International Federations*, other *Anti-Doping Organisations* and the *NOCs* to ensure that there is coordination of the *Doping Control* during the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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*.

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 not via the *Athlete* but rather via 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 of *Athletes* belonging to their delegation (including *Athletes* not forming part of a *Registered Testing Pool*) during the *Period of the 2016 Rio Olympic Games*; such information may 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 *2016 Rio Olympic Games*. The *NOCs* shall also provide any further reasonable assistance requested by the *IOC* in order to locate *Athletes* belonging to their delegation during the *Period of the 2016 Rio Olympic Games*.

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 2016 Rio Olympic Games* (information as mentioned above under 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.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

The *IOC* shall authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *IOC* to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

Samples for which the analysis of the A sample has not revealed an *Adverse Analytical Finding* may be stored. The stored samples 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 applicable International Standard for Laboratories and the applicable International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 The *IOC* shall be responsible for results management and the conduct of hearings 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) 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* 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* in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with *ADAMS*.

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 informed.

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 Chairman of the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Commission or a person designated by him shall immediately inform the *IOC* President of the existence of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, and the essential details available to him concerning the case. The *IOC* President or a person designated by him shall then promptly notify the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's NOC*, the *Athlete's International Federation*, *WADA* and a representative of the *Independent Observer Program*, in the manner set out in Article 13.1, 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. 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 art. 16 of these Rules.

7.2.5 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.

7.2.6 The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the *B Sample*. Also, a representative of the *IOC* or *RIO 2016* shall be allowed to be present.

7.2.7 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 informed. It shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete*.

7.2.8 If the *B Sample* analysis confirms the *A Sample* analysis, the findings shall be reported 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 informed. 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, 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 notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the following circumstance exists:

7.3.5.1 If *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 notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.2.4(d) - (f).

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

IOC 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 give the *Athlete* or other *Person* (and the *Athlete's* or other *Person's NOC*, the *Athlete's International Federation* and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion. It shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete*.

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 Chairman of the *IOC Disciplinary Commission* upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.4.

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, the Chairman of the *IOC Disciplinary Commission* may impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the notification described in Articles 7.2-7.5 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.6.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before the *IOC Disciplinary Commission* either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing before the *IOC Disciplinary Commission* in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. Furthermore, the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a right to appeal from the *Provisional Suspension* in accordance with Article 12.2 (save as set out in Article 7.6.3.1).

7.6.3.1 The *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing panel's decision 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 *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

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 defence

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 defence, 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 *IOC* 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 defence, 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 *IOC* Disciplinary Commission 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 *IOC* shall send copies of that decision to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision 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 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the *IOC* has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* on the imposition of *Consequences* without a hearing (or written defence), the *IOC* shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.2.1 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

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 the these *Rules* at the time of the asserted anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO BE HEARD

8.1 IOC Disciplinary Commission

8.1.1 Where the *IOC* decides to assert an anti-doping rule violation, the *IOC* President shall promptly set up a Disciplinary Commission.

8.1.2 This *IOC* Disciplinary Commission shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be the Chairman of the *IOC Legal Affairs Commission* or a member of such Commission designated by the *IOC* President, plus two other persons who are members of the *IOC* Executive Board and/or of the *IOC Legal Affairs Commission*. No *Person* may be a member of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission if he (i) has the same nationality as the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such *Athlete*, the *National Olympic Committee* or *International Federation* of such *Athlete* or any *Person* whatsoever involved in the case; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

8.1.3 The *IOC* Disciplinary Commission may be assisted by the *IOC* Legal Affairs Department and the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Department.

8.2 Hearings and disciplinary procedures of IOC Disciplinary Commission

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 *IOC* Disciplinary Commission.

8.2.2 The *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be offered the option to either attend a hearing of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission, or to submit a defence in writing.

8.2.3 If the *Athlete*, or other *Person* elect to attend a hearing of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by *Persons* of their choice

(e.g. lawyer, doctor, etc.), with a maximum of three for each of the *Athlete* or other *Person*. A representative of the *NOC* of the *Athlete*, the President of the *International Federation* concerned, or his representative, as well as representatives of the *Independent Observer Program* and *WADA* shall also be invited to attend the hearing.

8.2.4 If the *Athlete* or other *Person* elect not to attend a hearing of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission, they may submit a defence in writing, which should be delivered to the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission within the deadline set forth by the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission to that effect.

8.2.5 The *IOC* Disciplinary Commission shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned an opportunity to adduce any relevant evidence, which does not require the use of disproportionate means (as decided by the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission), which the *Athlete* or other *Person* deems helpful to the defence of his case. The *IOC* Disciplinary Commission may seek the opinion of experts or obtain other evidence on its own motion. Furthermore, the *International Federation* concerned may request to intervene as an interested third party and to adduce evidence.

8.2.6 When conducted during the Olympic Games, the entire disciplinary procedure (regardless of whether a hearing takes place) shall not ordinarily exceed 24 hours from the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned is notified of the asserted anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Articles 7 and 13 of these *Rules*. The *IOC* President may decide to extend this time limit depending upon the specific circumstances of a case. In any event, and notwithstanding the foregoing, any delay in the disciplinary procedure shall not invalidate the same. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned and/or his delegation have already left the Olympic host city, the 24 hour target referred to above shall not apply; instead, the Chairman of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission shall take reasonable measures that he considers appropriate in the circumstances in order that a decision can be made as quickly as possible in accordance with these *Rules*.

8.2.7 The *IOC* Disciplinary Commission shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times but shall otherwise be free to organise the disciplinary proceedings, including any hearing, and make any necessary procedural directions as it sees fit. For example but without limitation, the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission may direct that certain parties or persons may be heard by teleconference or video-conference (rather than in person) and may decide to consolidate one or more related procedures.

8.2.8 Pursuant to Rule 59.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the *IOC* Executive Board delegates to the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission 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.

8.2.9 The *IOC* Disciplinary Commission shall issue a timely reasoned decision. The *IOC* President, or a *Person* designated by him, shall promptly notify such decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the relevant *NOC*, the *International Federation* concerned, a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* and *WADA*, 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*.

8.2.10 The decision of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission 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 13.3.6 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 participation in the *Competition* in question) with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* may, upon the decision of the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* (or in one or more *Events* or *Competitions*) with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* might 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* anti-doping rule violation.

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 *IOC* Disciplinary Commission may declare the *Athlete* or other *Person* ineligible for such *Competitions* at the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* and the loss of accreditation.

No *Person* who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, responsibility for results management in terms of sanctions beyond the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* itself shall be referred to the applicable *International Federation*.

10.3 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, 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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, the *IOC* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission may impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, or other sanction) as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*, in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Rio 2016*

Olympic Games, the IOC Disciplinary Commission shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, or other sanction) as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*, in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing 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 Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, the IOC Disciplinary Commission may impose appropriate consequences on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, or other sanction) as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant *International Federation*, in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual *Athlete(s)* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.6 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* or the *International Standards*. 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 from 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 to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; the *IOC*'s failure to comply with Article 7.6.1; a decision that the *IOC* 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 clause 12.4 below, decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed exclusively to *CAS*.

12.2.2 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal

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 relevant *International Federation*; (c) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; and (d) *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 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, the *IOC* Disciplinary Commission 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 *IOC* Disciplinary Commission 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 attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by the *IOC*.

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.5 Notification 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.

12.6 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 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *Athletes* and other *Persons*

Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Notice 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 Anti-Doping Rules, together with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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.

Notice 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 It shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *NADO* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* of the above-mentioned notices.

13.1.5 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 *IOC* has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 13.3.

The *IOC* 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 Anti-Doping 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* by the *IOC* 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 *IOC* must *Publicly Report* 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. The *IOC* must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

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. The *IOC* shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, the *IOC* shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

13.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the *IOC's* website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

13.3.5 Neither the *IOC*, nor any of its officials, shall publicly comment 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.

13.3.6 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* may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athletes* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the *Code*, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

13.4.2 Any *Participant* who submits information including personal data to any *Person* in accordance with these *Rules* shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such *Person* for the purposes of the implementation of these *Rules*, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these *Rules*.

13.5 Deemed notifications

Any notices under these *Rules* to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been accredited pursuant to the request of an *NOC* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to that *NOC*.

Notices under these *Rules* to an *NOC* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to either the President, or the Secretary General, or the chef de mission, or the deputy chef de mission or another representative of the *NOC* in question designated for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14 DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL FOR HORSES – EQUINE ANTI-DOPING AND CONTROLLED MEDICATION REGULATIONS

- 14.1** To determine anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*, and appeals for Horses, the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) has established and implements rules (i) that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the *Code* and (ii) which include a list of prohibited substances, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis (its "FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations" (hereinafter the "*FEI EADCMRs*") and the "FEI Veterinary Regulations" (hereinafter the "*FEI VRs*")).
- 14.2** Notwithstanding the application by the *IOC* of the present *Rules* to all *Athletes* and *Persons*, the FEI shall implement and apply the rules established in relation to Horses, in particular its *FEI EADCMRs* and *FEI VRs*. The FEI shall forthwith provide to the *IOC* its decision(s) in applying the *FEI EADCMRs* and the *FEI VRs*. The right of any *Person* to be heard in relation to (i) a procedure of the FEI applying the *FEI EADCMRs* and the *FEI VRs* and (ii) any potential further consequences or sanctions from the *IOC* deriving from a decision of the FEI applying the *FEI EADCMRs* and the *FEI VRs*, shall be exercised in front of the competent body of the FEI.

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 Article 7, 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 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.

17.4 The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these *Rules* and shall prevail in case of conflict.

17.5 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 Appendices 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*.

17.6 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*.

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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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 sports *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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the final of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics.

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 *Rio 2016 Olympic Games* in respect of which medals are awarded (e.g., the Men's ice hockey tournament, the Women's 100 metres)).

Event Venues: Those venues for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from the *IOC* or *RIO 2016* 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* 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, would not be 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 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 Federations: 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 Athlete: *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

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 Anti-Doping 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 Athlete: *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 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 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*.

Period of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games: The period commencing on the date of the opening of the Olympic village for the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, namely, 24 July 2016, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Rio 2016 Olympic Games*, namely, 21 August 2016 .

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.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: 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*.

RIO 2016: *The organising committee for the Rio 2016 Olympic Games.*

Rio 2016 Olympic Games: *Games of the XXXI Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro in 2016.*

Rules: *The International Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Rio 2016 Olympic Games*

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.

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 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.