

2016里約奧運 運動禁藥管制重要注意事項

中華奧林匹克委員會



【里約奧運會賽期】

2016年7月24日起
(選手村開村日)

2016年8月21日止
(奧運會閉幕典禮日)



2016
禁用清單

禁用清單小
冊索取



國際奧會運
動禁藥管制
規則-適用
2016年第31
屆里約奧林
匹克運動會



里約奧運賽期「賽內外檢測」規定

- 里約奧運賽期包括「賽內檢測」及「賽外檢測」。
- **賽內檢測**：運動員參加之**賽事**開始前12小時起算直到該賽事結束或該賽事相關藥檢工作結束為止。**賽事**指里約奧運期間下列形式之單一賽事 race, match, game, or singular sport contest。
 - **賽內禁用物質與方法**：請參閱**2016年禁用清單**所列「隨時禁用的物質與方法」及「賽內禁用的物質與方法」；射箭及高爾夫選手需注意「特定運動禁用物質」
- **賽外檢測**：里約奧運賽期內，「賽內檢測」以外之任何時段皆是。
 - **賽外禁用物質與方法**：請參閱**2016年禁用清單**所列「隨時禁用的物質與方法」；射箭及高爾夫選手需注意「特定運動禁用物質」。
- **檢測時間地點**：所有里約奧運的參賽運動員在賽期內隨時隨地都可能無預警被國際奧會要求進行禁藥檢測。
- 里約奧運期間適用的**2016年禁用清單**，可至本會網址 <http://tinyurl.com/2016wadaPL> 下載中英對照版（中文譯本如有疑義，以英文版為準）；禁用清單小冊可在國訓中心領取，或洽本會索取<http://goo.gl/forms/NRsM8hQIa1>。

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【TUE申請管道】

透過ADAMS系統申請

【TUE申請期限】

2016年6月23日以前

【行蹤資料】

- 列入總會/本會RTP有ADAMS帳號者：登入ADAMS填報行蹤並隨時更新
- 無ADAMS帳號者：配合國際奧會或本會要求提供並隨時更新

運動員適用
藥物查詢



運動員
用藥諮詢

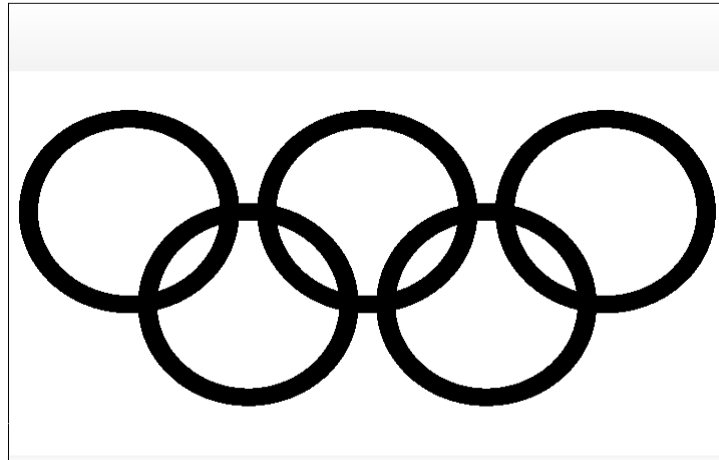


「治療用途豁免TUE」規定

- 運動員必須取得治療用途豁免後方可持有或使用禁用清單上的物質。
- **申請期限**：運動員申請TUE最後期限為里約奧運賽期開始前30天，即最晚提出申請日期為**2016年6月23日（星期四）**。除非有緊急醫療需求或需採用新療法者，可不受此限。
- **有TUE者**：目前持有國際單項運動總會或本會核發仍在效期內TUE者，應於**2016年6月23日前**將TUE提交國際奧會TUE審查委員會再次審核。國際奧會TUE審查委員會有權要求運動員補交資料或拒絕承認該TUE，運動員不服可向WADA提出申訴。
- 國際奧會TUE審查委員會核發之TUE效期僅限於2016年里約奧運會。
- 除非有充分理由，所有TUE申請都必須透過運動禁藥管制行政管理系統（ADAMS）提送國際奧會。
- 6月24日起至里約奧運賽期結束期間之TUE申請僅限下列情形：
1) 運動員因急診或急重症必須使用禁用物質或方法；
2) 運動員接受藥檢前，因特殊情況沒有足夠時間或機會申請TUE。

「行蹤資料」規定

- 國際奧會要求所有已列入運動禁藥管制行政管理系統ADAMS之運動員提供充足資料（如選手村第幾棟幾號房，及訓練時間地點），以利國際奧會查詢運動員行蹤資料。
- 非ADAMS系統內之運動員，需配合國家奧會透過WADA綜合運動會簡化行蹤提報行蹤（如選手村住房資料及訓練時間地點），惟國際奧會可要求國際單項運動總會或國家運動禁藥管制組織將選手列入ADAMS系統提報行蹤資料。
- 提交正確行蹤資料的責任在**運動員**身上，行蹤如有更動，運動員需隨時登入ADAMS更新，或通報本會回傳國際奧會。勿隨意更換房間或變更行程而不更新資料或不通報，導致行蹤不實，危害自身權益。
- 國際奧會可要求運動員直接對國際奧會提供行蹤資料，運動員須在國際奧會訂定之時效內提供。



國際奧林匹克委員會
運動禁藥管制規則
適用 **2016** 年里約奧林匹克運動會

國際奧林匹克委員會
Château de Vidy
C.P. 356
1007 Lausanne
Telephone no : + 41 21 621 61 11
Fax no : + 41 21 621 62 16

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簡介

前言

國際奧林匹克委員會（國際奧會）為奧林匹克活動的最高權責機構，尤指奧林匹克運動會。凡隸屬奧林匹克活動的任何人員皆受到奧林匹克憲章條文約束並應遵詢國際奧會的判決。

奧林匹克憲章反應國際奧會對打擊運動禁藥的重視，以及對該會所遵循的*世界運動禁藥管制規範（規範）*的支持。

國際奧會根據規範制定並通過國際奧會運動禁藥管制規則（本規則），希冀秉持運動精神，對奧林匹克活動打擊運動禁藥工作有所助益。本規則未盡事宜悉依其他國際奧會文件及世界運動禁藥管制組織文件，特別是國際標準，辦理。

運動禁藥管制規則適用範圍

本規則適用 2016 年里約奧運會。本規則適用但不限於國際奧會於 2016 年里約奧運會具管轄權之所有運動禁藥管制相關事宜。

本規則應自動適用但不限於(a)國際奧會；(b)所有 2016 年里約奧運會參賽運動員，或其他參與 2016 年里約奧運會受國際奧會規範之人員（見下文）；(c)所有運動員後勤人員；(d)其他參與或經核可參加 2016 年里約奧運會之人員，包括但不限於國際單項運動總會及國家奧會，和(e)任何在國際奧會轄下工作（即使只是暫時性）參與 2016 年里約奧運會事務相關人員。

2016 年里約奧運會參賽運動員或其他參與 2016 年里約奧運會受國際奧會規範之人員必須遵守本規則，作為參加 2016 年里約奧運會之資格條件。運動員在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期前，經由所屬國家奧會列入並提送代表團最大量報名名單時，就應受到國際奧會之管轄，並於列入國家奧會代表隊最終名單時，或於任何情況下簽署公約簽署書時，視為 2016 年里約奧運會參賽人員。

運動員後勤人員和其他參與或經核可參加 2016 年里約奧運會之其他人員，必須遵守本規則，作為參加或取得核可參與 2016 年里約奧運會的資格條件。

在國際奧會轄下工作（即使只是暫時性）參與 2016 年里約奧運會事務相關人員，必須遵守本規則，作為參加或參與 2016 年里約奧運會的資格條件。

第 1 條 運動禁藥定義

運動禁藥定義如本規定第 2.1 條至第 2.10 條闡述，違反一項以上之運動禁藥規定。

第 2 條 違反運動禁藥管制規則

第 2 條目的在詳述構成違反運動禁藥規則的犯行和情況，當有一項或多項特定規則被違反時，將舉行運動禁藥案件聽證會。

*運動員*或其他人員有責任瞭解何者構成運動禁藥違規，及列入*禁用清單*上的物質與方法。

違反運動禁藥管制規則情事如下：

2.1 *運動員檢體存有禁用物質或其代謝物或顯示物*

- 2.1.1 每個*運動員*的個人責任是確保沒有*禁用物質*進入他/她的身體。*運動員*須對自己檢體中被發現的任何*禁用物質*或其代謝物或顯示物負責。因此，根據第 2.1 條，無須證明*運動員*之意圖、過失、疏忽、或知悉，就可判定違反運動禁藥管制規定。
- 2.1.2 根據第 2.1 條，下列任一情況足以證明違反運動禁藥規則：在*運動員*之 A 檢體被驗出存在*禁用物質*或其代謝物或顯示物，且該*運動員*放棄分析 B 檢體權利，並未分析 B 檢體時；或對*運動員*之 B 檢體進行分析，其檢測結果與該*運動員* A 檢體驗出存在之*禁用物質*或其代謝物或顯示物相符；或者*運動員*之 B 檢體分成 2 瓶，其中第 2 瓶之分析結果與第 1 瓶驗出存在*禁用物質*或其代謝物或顯示物相符。
- 2.1.3 除了*禁用清單*中有明確定量標準之藥物外，凡自*運動員*檢體中檢測出含有運動禁藥或其代謝物或顯示物，若在*運動員*的檢體中存在的任何數量的*禁用物質*或其代謝物或顯示物，不論多寡，均屬違反運動禁藥規定。
- 2.1.4 第 2.1 條一般規則之例外情形為，*禁用清單*或國際標準得為人體內生之*禁用物質*制定特定評量標準。

2.2 運動員使用或企圖使用禁用物質或禁用方法

2.2.1 確保沒有禁用物質進入體內且沒有使用禁用方法，是每個運動員的個人責任。因此，無須證明運動員之意圖、過失、疏忽、或知悉，就可判定使用禁用物質或禁用方法違反運動禁藥管制規定。

2.2.2 成功或失敗的使用、或試圖使用禁用物質或禁止的方法不是單純物質上的定義。當禁用物質或禁止方法的使用或企圖使用有足夠的證據時，即構成違反運動禁藥的犯行。

2.2.3 使用或企圖使用禁用物質或禁用方法，不論其成功與否皆視為違反運動禁藥管制規定。

2.3 逃避、拒絕、或未能提交檢體

在權責單位依這些規則或其他適用之運動禁藥管制規則通知藥檢後，逃避檢體採集、或無正當理由拒絕、或未能提交檢體。

2.4 行蹤不實

列入藥檢登錄名冊之運動員在 12 個月內，累計 3 次錯失藥檢及/或行蹤填報不實，詳如運動禁藥檢測及調查國際標準之定義。

2.5 篡改或企圖篡改運動禁藥管制之任何事宜

不歸屬禁用方法之破壞運動禁藥管制過程之行為。篡改應包括但不僅限於，故意干擾或企圖干擾運動禁藥管制人員、提供運動禁藥管制組織不實資訊、或恐嚇或企圖恐嚇潛在證人。

2.6 持有禁用物質或禁用方法

2.6.1 運動員於賽內內持有任何禁用物質或禁用方法，或運動員於賽內持有任何於賽內禁用之禁用物質或禁用方法，除非運動員可證明所持有之物質或方法確係取得治療用途豁免（“TUE”）獲准使用之物質或方法，該治療用途豁免許可需依世界運動禁藥管制規範第 4.4 條或其他合理正當理由核發之。

2.6.2 任何運動員後勤人員於賽內持有任何禁用物質或禁用方法，或運動員後勤人員賽於賽外持有賽外禁用之禁用物質或禁用方法，而該禁用物質或禁用方法與運動員、比賽或訓練有關，除非該運動員後勤人員能證實所持有之禁用物質或禁用方法確係運動員取得治療用途豁免（“TUE”）獲准使用之物質或方法，該治療用途豁免許可需依世界運動禁藥管制規範第 4.4 條或其他合理正當理由核發之。

2.7 買賣或企圖買賣任何禁用物質或從事禁用方法

2.8 對運動員於賽內施用或企圖施用任何禁用物質或禁用方法，或對運動員於賽外施用或企圖施用任何賽外禁用之禁用物質或禁用方法

2.9 共犯

協助、鼓勵、幫助、教唆、密謀、掩蓋、或以任何其他形式故意共謀違反運動禁藥規定、企圖違反運動禁藥規定、或讓其他人員違反世界運動禁藥管制規範第 10.12.1 條之規定。

2.10 禁止合作

受到運動禁藥管制組織管轄之運動員或其他人員，在其職務或運動相關範圍內與下列運動員後勤人員往來合作：

2.10.1 該員受運動禁藥管制組織管轄，處於禁賽期；或者

2.10.2 該員不受運動禁藥管制組織管轄，且依世界運動禁藥管制規範施行之結果管理未予以禁賽，惟該員已在刑事、紀律、專業程序中被發現參與可能構成違反運動禁藥管制規定之犯行或已被定罪，且該員適用此遵從世界運動禁藥管制規範之法規。該員喪失資格（不得與其往來）效期，自刑事、專業或紀律裁決當日起算六年，或依刑事、專業或紀律裁定之懲處期，採兩者之中期程較長者。或者

2.10.3 該員擔任第 2.10.1 或 2.10.2 條所述人士之掩護人或中間人。

本條文適用狀況為，對*運動員*或其他人員具管轄權之*運動禁藥管制組織*或*世界運動禁藥管制組織*，曾以書面告知*運動員*或其他人員，該*運動員*後勤人員之失格狀態、與其聯繫合作可能衍生之後果、*運動員*或其他人員可適時避開與之合作。*運動禁藥管制組織*應盡合理努力通知該*運動員*後勤人員於 15 日內至*運動禁藥管制組織*解釋其並不適用第 2.10.1 條與 2.10.2 條所列情事。（即便有第 16 條規定，本條即令*運動員*後勤人員在第 25 條所定生效日前失格仍然有效。）

*運動員*或其他人員需舉證，證明任何與第 2.10.1 條或 2.10.2 條所述*運動員*後勤人員之往來合作不在其職務或運動相關範圍內。

*國際奧會*知悉第 2.10.1 條或 2.10.2 條所述之*運動員*後勤人員時，應呈報該資訊予*世界運動禁藥管制組織*。

第 3 條 證明使用禁藥

3.1 舉證責任與舉證標準

*國際奧會*有舉證違反運動禁藥管制規定之責任。證據之標準，以聽證會對*國際奧會*所提之證據是否足堪認定為準，應留意指控的嚴重程度。所有案件中證據之標準高於可能性的權衡，但低於超越合理懷疑的要求。依本規則負有舉證責任之*運動員*或其他人員，就推定事項提出反駁或提出特定之事實或情況時，證據標準應以可能性權衡原則為準。

3.2 事實認定與推定方法

違反運動禁藥管制規定之成案可藉由任何可靠方法，包括作出承認。下列舉證法則均適用：

3.2.1 *世界運動禁藥管制組織*核可，經相關科學界或經同儕審查過在科學上證明為有效之分析方法或判決標準。

任何運動員或其他人員欲反駁有效性，應先通知世界運動禁藥管制組織，並提出異議。運動仲裁法庭亦可主動通知世界運動禁藥管制組織此異議。運動仲裁法庭專門小組可應世界運動禁藥管制組織之要求，指派一名適任之科學專家協助評估異議。世界運動禁藥管制組織收到運動仲裁法庭通知與文件之 10 日內，有權以當事者身分介入，或於聽證過程中提供證據。

3.2.2 世界運動禁藥管制組織認證實驗室及其他經世界運動禁藥管制組織核准之實驗室之檢體分析及與保管過程被視為符合實驗室國際標準。運動員或其他人員可對實驗室偏離實驗室國際標準提出異議，導致不利分析結果。如運動員或其他人員指控實驗室偏離實驗室國際標準而導致不利分析結果，則國際奧會應負責舉證，證明該偏離不會導致不利分析結果。

3.2.3 偏離任何其他適用之國際標準、或其他運動禁藥管制規定、或世界運動禁藥管制規範訂立之政策、或本規則，但未導致不利分析結果或其他違反運動禁藥管制規定，此種偏離不影響證據或結果之效性。如運動員或其他人員確立，偏離另一項國際標準或其他運動禁藥管制規則或政策，將合理導致不利分析結果而違反運動禁藥管制規定，或導致違反其他運動禁藥管制規定，則國際奧會應負責舉證，證明該偏離不會導致不利分析結果或不至構成違反運動禁藥管制規則之事實基礎。

3.2.4 經法庭或有管轄權之專業紀律委員會裁決而確立之事實，且該裁決非等候上訴中，為裁決所涉及運動員或其他人員不可推翻之證據。除非該運動員或其他人員能證明該裁決違反自然公正原則。

3.2.5 被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之運動員或其他人員，若提前被通知應出席聽證會，仍拒絕出席聽證會（親自出席或依聽證委員會指示透過會議電話）以回答聽證委員會或國際奧會之提問，則處理違反運動禁藥規定案件聽證會（包括避免疑義，運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭）之聽證委員會可對被認定違反禁藥管制規定之運動員或其他人員進行不利之推定。

第 4 條 運動禁藥禁用清單

4.1 採用禁用清單

本規則採用了世界運動禁藥管制組織頒布與修訂的禁用清單，如世界運動禁藥管制規範第 4.1 條所述。國家奧會應負責確保其代表團，包括運動員，知道禁用清單。儘管前述之規定，任何參與或經核可參加 2016 年里約奧運會之人員不得以不知曉禁用清單作為任何藉口。

4.2 禁用清單載明之禁用物質與禁用方法

4.2.1 禁用物質與禁用方法

除非禁用清單另有規定和/或有修訂，本規則所述禁用清單和其修訂，經世界運動禁藥管制組織公佈三個月後即自動生效，國際奧會毋須另行公告。

4.2.2 所有運動員和其他人員自禁用清單及其修訂生效日起均受其約束，毋須另訂程序。所有運動員和其他人員有責任熟悉禁用清單最新版本及其所有修訂。

4.2.3 特定物質

同化性藥物、荷爾蒙及禁用清單所列之興奮劑、荷爾蒙拮抗劑、調節劑以外之禁用物質皆為特定物質。特定物質不包括禁用方法。

4.3 世界運動禁藥管制組織裁定之禁用清單

世界運動禁藥管制組織裁定列入禁用清單之禁用物質與禁用方法、禁用物質分類及禁用物質分為賽內或隨時禁用，是為最終版本，不容運動員或其他人員皆不得以物質或方法非遮蔽劑或不能提昇表現、危害健康或違反運動精神等理由提出異議。

4.4 治療用途豁免(“TUEs”)

4.4.1 若治療用途豁免係依循治療用途豁免國際標準所核發，則檢體中存有禁用物質或其代謝物或其顯示物，及/或使用或企圖使用、持有或施用或企圖施用禁用物質或禁用方法，均不視為違反運動禁藥管制規定。

4.4.2 國際奧會醫學與科學委員會得指派成立治療用途豁免審查小組 (the “TUEC”)，由至少三名醫師組成。參賽 2016 年里約奧運會之運動員，如欲使用禁用物質或禁用方法但未取得治療用途豁免者，應於有使用需求時立即向治療用途豁免審查小組申請治療用途豁免，不得晚於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期開始前 30 天提出，有緊急醫療需求或需採用新療法者，不受此限。治療用途豁免審查小組應遵循治療用途豁免國際標準立即審核，並儘快提出審查結果，該結果需登入運動禁藥管制行政管理系統填報。國際奧會醫學與科學委員應將治療用途豁免審查小組之決定立即通知運動員、運動員所屬國家奧會、世界運動禁藥管制組織和有關國際單項運動總會。治療用途豁免申請審核過程均應遵循國際奧會治療用途豁免國際標準施行。治療用途豁免審查小組核發之治療用途豁免效力僅限於 2016 年里約奧運會。

4.4.3 運動員已取得所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織或國際單項運動總會核發治療用途豁免者，應於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期開始前 30 天之前，將該治療用途豁免提交治療用途豁免審查小組。治療用途豁免審查小組有權在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期前審視該治療用途豁免，以確保其符合治療用途豁免國際標準之準則，必要時可要求提供進一步證明文件。如果治療用途豁免審查小組認定該治療用途豁免不符前述準則，得不予承認其效力；在這種情況下，治療用途豁免審查小組必須立即通知該運動員及其所屬國家奧會，並解釋原因。

4.4.4 運動員對治療用途豁免審查小組不核發或不承認治療用途豁免之決定如有不服，可獨自向世界運動禁藥管制組織提出申訴。如運動員未提出申訴（或世界運動禁藥管制組織決定維持原先決定，因此駁回申訴），運動員則不得於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期使用原先申請之物質或方法，但其所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織或國際單項運動總會

針對該物質或方法核發之任何治療用途豁免，於 2016 年里約奧運會賽事之外仍然有效。

4.4.5 儘管第 4.4.4 條之規定，世界運動禁藥管制組織可配合受影響者所提請求或自行決定隨時審查治療用途豁免審查小組對治療用途豁免所作決定。若被審視的治療用途豁免決定符合治療用途豁免國際標準之準則，世界運動禁藥管制組織將維持原判，若不符合準則，世界運動禁藥管制組織將推翻原判。

4.4.6 除非有合理正當理由，所有治療用途豁免都必須透過運動禁藥管制行政管理系統管理、申請和公告。

第 5 條 檢測與調查

5.1 檢測與調查之目的

檢測與調查應僅限為運動禁藥管制目的而施行，應遵循檢測及調查國際標準之準則執行，如有未盡之處，則依國際奧會特定規則辦理。

5.1.1 為取得分析證據需施行禁藥檢測，以瞭解運動員是否遵守禁用物質及禁用方法之禁用規定。檢測應依照可適用之檢測及調查國際標準之準則施行。

5.1.2 有下列情事應進行調查：

5.1.2.1 有不利檢測報告時，依第 7.3 條收集情報或證據（包括，尤指分析結果）判定是否違反第 2.1 條及/或 2.2 條之運動禁藥管制規定；和

5.1.2.2 可能違反運動禁藥管制規則之其他跡象，依第 7.4 條和第 7.5 條收集情報或證據（包括，尤指非分析結果）判定是否違反第 2.2 條至第 2.10 條之運動禁藥管制規定。

5.1.3 國際奧會可透過所有可用資源取得、評估及處理運動禁藥情報，以公佈有效、明智、按比例規劃之檢測分配計畫進度、以規劃目標檢測，及/或建立可能違反運動禁藥管制規定案件之調查基準。

5.2 進行檢測之權責單位

5.2.1 國際奧會為 2016 年里約奧運會賽期之賽內外檢測權責單位，及所有參加 2016 年里約奧運會運動員之賽外檢測權責單位。

5.2.2 國際奧會可要求轄下任何運動員於任何時間任何地點提供檢體。

5.2.3 依照世界運動禁藥管制規範第 5.3 條，國際奧會擁有專屬權可於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期在賽事場館啟動指揮檢測工作。按照世界運動禁藥管制規範第 5.3.1 條，在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期中賽事場館以外之場所，不只國際奧會可對參賽運動員進行檢測，其他運動禁藥管制組織對轄下參加 2016 年里約奧運會運動員也可進行檢測。該檢測應與國際奧會協調，並取得書面許可。

5.2.4 按照世界運動禁藥管制規範第 20.7.8 條，世界運動禁藥管制組織有權進行賽內外檢測。

5.3 運動禁藥管制之授權、監督與監控

5.3.1 國際奧會可將施行 2016 年里約奧運會運動禁藥管制之責任部分授權予 2016 年里約奧運籌備會，或其他國際奧會認定適宜之運動禁藥管制組織。不限於前文所述，國際奧會有權指定其認定適宜之任一檢體採樣機構（如檢測及調查國際標準所定義）代表國際奧會採集檢體。國際奧會有指定之檢體採樣機構於採樣時應遵循世界運動禁藥管制規範與檢測及調查國際標準。

5.3.2 國際奧會醫學與科學委員會和/或國際奧會醫學與科學主任負責監督所有國際奧會、2016 年里約奧運籌備會和任何經國際奧會授權進行藥管工作之運動禁藥管制組織所施行之禁藥管制工作，包括但不限於任何經國際奧會授權之檢體採樣機構。

5.3.3 得經由國際奧會醫學與科學委員會委員或其他國際奧會授權之合格人員可監控運動禁藥管制工作。

5.4 禁藥檢測計畫

國際奧會將遵照檢測及調查國際標準之規定要求，為 2016 年里約奧運會制定並施行有效之禁藥檢測計畫。世界運動禁藥管制組織提出要求時，國際奧會應提供禁藥檢測計畫。

5.5 運動禁藥管制工作協調

國際奧會將與世界運動禁藥管制組織、國際單項運動總會、其他運動禁藥管制組織和各國家奧會合作協調 2016 年里約奧運會賽期之運動禁藥管制工作，以施行有效之禁藥管制計畫。

國際奧會也應向獨立觀察員提報所有完成之檢測，包括檢測結果。

在合理可行之情況下，檢測工作應透過運動禁藥管制行政管理系統或世界運動禁藥管制組織核可之其他系統協調進行，以發揮最大效能，避免不必要之重複檢測。

5.6 運動員行蹤資訊

5.6.1 凡列入藥檢登錄名單之運動員，國際奧會於有權施行檢測期間，可讀取該運動員之行蹤資料（如檢測及調查國際標準所定義）。

5.6.2 國際奧會提出要求時，國家奧會應提供其代表隊運動員（包括未列入藥檢登錄名單之運動員）於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期之行蹤資料細節（如檢測及調查國際標準所定義）；行蹤資料內容可包括，運動員停留選手村期間之建物名稱及房間號碼，訓練時程及場館。為避免疑義，國際奧會基於 2016 年里約奧運會相關調查與運動禁藥管制之目的，可使用此行蹤資訊。國際奧會提出要求時，國家奧會應於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期間提供更深入協助以協尋其代表隊運動員之行蹤。

5.6.3 國際奧會提出要求時，運動員應將個人於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期之行蹤資料（如第 5.6.2 條所述之資訊）依規定方式直接提報國際奧會（或讓國際奧會可取得）。運動員應遵守國際奧會規定提供行蹤資訊之期限。

5.7 獨立觀察員計劃

國際奧會將授權促進 2016 年里約奧運會之獨立觀察員計劃。

第 6 條 檢體分析

檢體分析應遵照下列原則：

6.1 使用認證實驗室或核准實驗室

就第 2.1 條而言，檢體只能在世界運動禁藥管制組織認證實驗室（或衛星設施）或另行核准之實驗室進行分析。國際奧會根據本規則擇訂進行檢體分析之世界運動禁藥管制組織認證實驗室或世界運動禁藥管制組織核准實驗室。

6.2 檢體分析之目的

檢體應進行分析以檢測禁用物質、禁用方法和其他依據世界運動禁藥管制規範第 4.5 條被世界運動禁藥管制組織列入監控清單之物質；或協助分析運動員尿液、血液或其他基質中相關參數，包括 DNA 或基因體分析；或用於其他合乎運動禁藥管制正當目的之情事。檢體可被收集儲存用作未來分析使用。

6.3 檢體之研究

未取得運動員書面同意則不得將檢體作研究用途。檢體用於第 6.2 條以外之用途時，應盡可能移除所有可追溯到特定運動員之識別資訊。

6.4 檢體分析與報告標準

實驗室應依循實驗室國際標準分析檢體並提報結果。為確保檢測有效，世界運動禁藥管制規範第 5.4.1 條之技術文件以風險評估為基準，為特定運動及項目訂定檢體分析品項。實驗室則依循這些品項分析檢體，惟下列情形例外：

6.4.1 *國際奧會*可要求實驗室檢體分析品項比技術文件所列品項更廣。

6.4.2 依照實驗室國際標準規定，實驗室可自費主動分析檢體中技術文件所列品項或檢測單位要求檢測品項上未列入之禁用物質或禁用方法。是項分析之檢測結果仍需提報，其效性及後續處理等同任何其他分析結果。

6.5 檢體進一步分析

*國際奧會*將 AB 瓶檢體分析結果（或 A 瓶檢體已分析但放棄 B 瓶檢體分析或不進行分析）傳達告知運動員之前，可隨時對檢體進一步分析，以作為第 2.1 條違反運動禁藥管制規則之基準。

就第 6.2 條而言，*國際奧會*或世界運動禁藥管制組織可要求保存所有檢體，並隨時作進一步分析檢驗。是項分析應依循適用版本之實驗室國際標準以及檢測及調查國際標準所規定。

第 7 條 結果管理

7.1 執行結果管理之責任

7.1.1 *國際奧會*應負責依據本規則判定為違反運動禁藥管制規定之結果管理，及第 9 條、第 10.1 條第 10.2.1 條及第 11 條所列之後續處分。

7.1.1.1 *國際奧會*醫學與科學主任（或其指定人員），與國際奧會醫學與科學委員會運動會小組主席，應主導本（第 7）條所論述之審查。

7.1.2 依據本規則判定違反運動禁藥管制規定之結果管理所涉之後續處分如延伸至 2016 年里約奧運會之後，則由相關國際單項運動總會負責結果管理。

7.2 審查國際奧會檢測所產生之不利分析結果

由國際奧會主導（包括世界運動禁藥管制組織進行之任何檢測，由世界運動禁藥管制組織授權，指定國際奧會負責結果管理）之檢測，其結果管理程序如下：

7.2.1 所有分析的結果以如下方式送交國際奧會：

- (a) 在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期內，交給 (i) 國際奧會醫學與科學委員會運動會小組主席及 (ii) 國際奧會醫學與科學主任；
- (b) 2016 年里約奧運會賽期之外，交給國際奧會醫學與科學主任

實驗室授權代表署名之編碼報告。所有聯繫必須保密並符合運動禁藥管制行政管理系統格式。世界運動禁藥管制組織因第 6.5 條要求之檢測結果，應如前述辦理，同時通知世界運動禁藥管制組織。

7.2.2 收到不利分析結果報告時，國際奧會應進行審查以判定：(a) 適用之治療用途豁免是否已核發，或將依照治療用途豁免國際標準核發，或 (b) 是否明顯偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準，因而導致不利分析結果。

7.2.3 若根據第 7.2.2 條審查不利分析結果報告，顯示不利分析結果是由適用之治療用途豁免或偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準所導致，則整個檢測應被視為陰性，並應通知運動員、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織。

7.2.4 若根據第 7.2.2 條審查不利分析結果，顯示未申請取得適用之治療用途豁免，或依據治療用途豁免國際標準不符核發條件，或並非偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準而導致不利分析結果，則國際奧會醫學與科學主任或其指定人員應立即告知：

- (a) 國際奧會醫學與科學委員會主席

- (b) 在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期內，告知國際奧會醫學與科學委員會運動會小組主席
- (c) 國際奧會主席

並應通知：

- (d) 運動員
- (e) 運動員所屬國家奧會
- (f) 運動員所屬國際單項運動總會（該總會有權派代表出席聽證會）
- (g) 世界運動禁藥管制組織，及在奧運賽期內，通知獨立觀察員計畫之代表（有權派一名以上代表出席聽證會）

此不利分析結果之報告，及攸關本案必要之細節。

對前述 (d) 至 (g) 項下之通知，應依循第 13.1 條規定方式辦理，通知內容應包括下列事項：(a) 不利分析結果；(b) 違反運動禁藥管制規定之法條；(c) 運動員立即要求分析 B 檢體之權利，或未提出要求則視為放棄權利；(d) 若運動員或國際奧會選擇分析 B 檢體，B 檢體排定進行分析之日期、時間與地點；(e) 若要求分析 B 檢體，運動員和/或運動員代表有出席 B 檢體開瓶及分析之機會，分析將依循實驗室國際標準；及 (f) 運動員有權要求提供 A 檢體和 B 檢體的實驗室文件包影本，其中包括實驗室國際標準要求應具備之資訊。

國家奧會應負責通知運動員及其所屬之國家運動禁藥管制組織。就第 16 條而言，通知運動員或其他人員即開啟違反運動禁藥管制規則之審理程序。

國際奧會應依第 8 條規定及運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規定，向運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭提報案件，與前述通知同時進行，由下列人士提報：

- (a) 在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期內，由 (i) 醫學與科學委員會運動會小組主席提報；或 (i i) 如缺席，則由國際奧會醫學與科學主任與國際奧會法務部門協同提報；

(b) 2016 年里約奧運會賽期以外，由國際奧會醫學與科學主任與國際奧會法務部門協同提報。

7.2.5 凡運動員或國際奧會提出要求，即應安排 B 檢體分析，並依實驗室國際標準進行。運動員可放棄要求分析 B 檢體，接受 A 檢體分析結果。惟國際奧會仍可選擇進行 B 檢體分析。

7.2.6 運動員和/或其代表應獲允許出席 B 檢體分析。此外，國際奧會或 2016 年里約奧運也可派一名代表出席。

7.2.7 若 B 檢體分析與 A 檢體分析不符，則（除非國際奧會採第 2.2 條認定本違反運動禁藥管制規定案）整個檢測應被視為陰性，並應通知運動員、運動員所屬國家奧會、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織。國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

7.2.8 若 B 檢體分析與 A 檢體分析相符，則應將結果告知運動員、運動員所屬國家奧會、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織。國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

7.3 審查異常結果

7.3.1 按照實驗室國際標準規定，在某些情況下，檢體出現可能是內生性之禁用物質時，實驗室應提送報告為異常結果，亦即結果有待進一步調查。

7.3.2 一旦收到異常結果報告，國際奧會應進行審查以判定：(a) 適用之治療用途豁免是否已核發，或將依照治療用途豁免國際標準核發，或 (b) 是否明顯偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準，因而導致異常結果。

7.3.3 若根據第 7.3.2 條審查異常結果報告，顯示異常結果是由適用之治療用途豁免或偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準所導致，

則整個檢測應被視為陰性，並應通知運動員、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織。

7.3.4 若審查結果顯示未申請取得適用之治療用途豁免，或並非偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準而導致異常結果，則國際奧會應進行必要之調查。調查結束後，異常結果將依第 7.2.4 條視為不利分析結果，或應通知運動員、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織該異常結果不被視為不利分析結果。國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

7.3.5 國際奧會俟調查完成且判定異常結果是否為不利分析結果後，才會寄發異常結果通知，下列情形除外：

7.3.5.1 若國際奧會判定 B 檢體應於調查結案前分析，則於通知運動員後即可進行，該通知應包含異常結果之敘述，與第 7.2.4 條 (d) 至 (g) 項所列資訊。

7.4 審查行蹤資料不實

國際奧會應將行蹤填報不實及錯失藥檢（如檢測及調查國際標準所定義）提報受理該運動員行蹤資料之國際單項運動總會或國家運動禁藥管制組織，受理之單位也因此應負責該運動員行蹤資料不實之結果管理。

7.5 審查第 7.2 – 7.4 條以外之違反運動禁藥管制規定情事

國際奧會（透過國際奧會醫學與科學部門，協同國際奧會法務部門）對於第 7.2 至第 7.4 條未涵蓋之可能違反運動禁藥管制規則情事，應視需求取得外界協助，進行後續調查。若國際奧會認定發生違反運動禁藥管制規定情事，應立即通知運動員或其他人員（及運動員所屬

或其他人員所屬國家奧會、運動員所屬國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織) 其違反運動禁藥管制規定，及判定基準。國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

國際奧會醫學與科學主任協同國際奧會法務部門，代表國際奧會，依運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規定，向運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭提報案件，與前述通知同時進行。

7.6 暫時禁賽

7.6.1 強制性暫時禁賽：若 A 檢體分析結果為不利分析結果，驗出非特定物質之禁用物質，或使用禁用方法，且依據第 7.2.2 條審查未顯示申請有適用之治療用途豁免，或並非偏離檢測及調查國際標準或實驗室國際標準而導致不利分析結果，則運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭將依第 7.2.4 條通知後立即處以暫時禁賽。

7.6.2 選擇性暫時禁賽：若不利分析結果為檢體驗出特定物質，或為第 7.6.1 條以外之任何違反運動禁藥管制規定情事，則運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭可對被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之運動員或其他人員處以暫時禁賽，時間點為第 7.2 條至第 7.5 條所述通知之後，於第 8 條所述最終聽證會以前之任何時間。

7.6.3 凡運動員或其他人員被處以暫時禁賽，依據第 7.6.1 條或第 7.6.2 條，必須提供他們：(a) 機會出席運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭臨時聽證會，不論是處以暫時禁賽之前或其後之合理時間內；或 (b) 機會出席運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭快速最終聽證會，按照第 8 條被處以暫時禁賽之後合理的時間內。此外，依據第 12.2 條 (第 7.6.3.1 條之記載除外)，運動員或其他人員有權在暫時禁賽期間提出申訴。

7.6.3.1 若運動員向聽證會小組證實該違反情事可能究因於受污染製品，則暫時禁賽可能解除。惟若聽證小組聽取運動員關於受污染製品之說法後決定不解除強制性暫時禁賽，則不得上訴。

7.6.4 若暫時禁賽起因於 A 檢體之不利分析結果，而 B 檢體之後續分析結果與 A 檢體不相符，則運動員不會因為違反第 2.1 條而繼續處以暫時禁賽。若運動員（或運動員所屬團隊）因違反第 2.1 條從比賽或賽項中除名，而 B 檢體之後續分析結果與 A 檢體不相符，則在不影響比賽或賽項之情況下，運動員或團隊可能得以重新排入賽程繼續參加比賽或賽項。此外，運動員或團隊此後得以參加 2016 年里約奧運會之其他比賽及賽項。

7.6.5 凡運動員或其他人員被通知違反運動禁藥管制規則，但尚未被處以暫時禁賽者，該運動員或其他人員在等候結果時可自願接受暫時禁賽。

7.7 無聽證會或書面答辯之決議

7.7.1 被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之運動員或其他人員，可於任何時間承認其犯行，放棄聽證會及書面答辯之權利，並接受適用本規則之後續懲處。

7.7.2 或者，被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之運動員或其他人員，未在運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭所發送通知之規定期限內提出異議，則應被視為承認其犯行，放棄聽證會及書面答辯之權利，並接受適用本規則之後續懲處。

7.7.3 第 7.7.1 條或第 7.7.2 條適用時，無須在聽證會小組前舉辦聽證會。若運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭認定不必要或不想要舉行聽證會，反而應立即出具書面判決，證實其違反運動禁藥管制規則並處以相關後續懲罰。運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭應將判決副本寄給依據第 12.2.2 條具申訴權之其他運動禁藥管制組織，並依據第 13.3.2 條將該判決公布。儘管有前述規定，國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

7.8 結果管理判決之通知

舉凡運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭認定觸犯違反運動禁藥管制規定、撤回認定、處以暫時禁賽、或同意運動員或其他人員所請處以相關處罰而不舉行聽證會（或書面答辯），運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭都應根據第 13.2.1 條寄發通知給依據第 12.2.2 條具申訴權之其他運動禁藥管制組織。儘管有前述規定，國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

7.9 退出運動界

若運動員或其他人員於國際奧會處理結果管理過程中退休，則國際奧會保有管轄權以完成結果管理程序。若運動員或其他人員在任何結果管理程序啟動前退休，只要被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定當下受制於這些規則，則國際奧會保有管轄權以啟動、處理及完成結果管理程序

第 8 條 申訴權

8.1 運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭

8.1.1 凡國際奧會認定違反運動禁藥管制規定，國際奧會應立即依運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規定向運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭提報案件。

8.1.2 聽證會小組之組成及向運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭適用程序，悉依運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規定辦理。

8.2 運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭之聽證會及紀律處分程序

8.2.1 凡依據本規則被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之所有相關程序，依據奧林匹克憲章第 59 條第 3 款之細則，任何人員皆可在運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭之前行使聽證權。

8.2.2 依據奧林匹克憲章第 59.2.4 條，國際奧會執委會全權授權運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭在本規則之範疇內採取制裁措施及施以懲處，尤指第 9 條、第 10.1 條、第 10.2 條及第 11 條規定。

8.2.3 運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭應於合理時間內做出判決。運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭應將該判決立即通知國際奧會、運動員或其他相關人員、相關國家奧會、相關國際單項運動總會、獨立觀察員計畫代表（在 2016 年里約奧運期間）及世界動禁藥管制組織，每位受文者寄送一份完整判決書。國家奧會應負責通知運動員所屬國家運動禁藥管制組織。

8.2.4 運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭之判決應依據第 13.3 條公布，並得依據第 12 條提起上訴。第 13.3.6 條規定適用涉及未成年人之案件。

第 9 條 自動取消個人成績

在個人運動項目之賽內運動禁藥檢測違反運動禁藥管制規定，自動喪失參賽資格，其於該問題比賽（及運動員因問題比賽成績取得參賽資格之同賽項下任何後續比賽）取得之成績及所有相關後續都取消，包括沒收任何獎牌、積分和獎品。

第 10 條 個人處分

10.1 取消 2016 年里約奧運會成績

2016 年里約奧運會賽期發生或相關之違反運動禁藥管制規定情事，俟運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭做出判決，得導致自動取消運動員於 2016 年里約奧運會取得之所有個人成績（或於一或多個賽項或比賽）與所有結果，包括沒收所有獎牌、積分和獎品，惟第 10.1.1 條例外。

考量是否取消 2016 年里約奧運會其他成績之因素可能包括，例如，運動員違反運動禁藥管制規則之嚴重程度，及運動員在其他比賽之後進行之檢測結果是否為陰性。

10.1.1 若運動員可證實無過失，或因疏忽導致違反運動禁藥管制規定，則不得取消運動員於其他比賽取得之個人成績，除非該運動員在其他比賽之成績可能受到其觸犯禁管規定所影響。

10.2 禁賽與其他後果

10.2.1 若運動員或其他人員違反運動禁藥管制規則，運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭得會宣布該運動員或其他人員禁止參加 2016 年里約奧運會尚未開賽之比賽，及後續制裁與措施，例如：將該運動員和其他相關人員驅逐出 2016 年里約奧運會及取消開卡。

被宣布禁賽之任何人員，不得在禁賽期間，以任何身份參加 2016 年里約奧運會。

10.2.2 依據第 7.1.2 條，2016 年里約奧運會結束後之結果管理，應由相關國際單項運動總會執行制裁。

10.3 自動公布制裁

按照第 13.3 條規定，每項制裁強制執行部份應包括自動公布。

第 11 條 團隊後果

11.1 檢測團隊運動

凡團隊運動之團隊中超過一名以上團員依據第 7 條被通知違反運動禁藥管制規則，則國際奧會應於 2016 年里約奧運會賽期對該團隊執行目標檢測。

11.2 團隊運動之後果

若團隊運動之團隊中超過一名以上團員在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期違反運動禁藥管制規則，則運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭除了對觸犯規定之運動員個人施予後續懲處外，得對該團隊處以適當之制裁（例如：喪失積分、取消參加比賽、賽項或 2016 年里約奧運會之資格或其他制裁），依相關國際單項運動總會適用規則辦理。

若團隊運動之團隊中超過兩名以上團員在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期違反運動禁藥管制規則，則運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭除了對觸犯規定之運動員個人施予後續懲處外，得對該團隊處以適當之制裁（例如：喪失積分、取消參加比賽、賽項或 2016 年里約奧運會之資格或其他制裁），依相關國際單項運動總會適用規則辦理。

11.3 非團隊運動之團隊後果

若運動項目非團隊運動但獎項係頒予團隊，參加該運動項目之團隊中有一名以上團員在 2016 年里約奧運會賽期違反運動禁藥管制規則，則運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭除了對觸犯規定之運動員個人施予後續懲處外，得對該團隊處以適當之制裁（例如：喪失積分、取消參加比賽、賽項或 2016 年里約奧運會之資格或其他制裁），依相關國際單項運動總會適用規則辦理。

第 12 條 申訴

12.1 可申訴之判決

依本規定所做之判決可提出申訴，如以下第 12.2 條至第 12.5 條所述，或本規則、世界運動禁藥管制規範或國際標準另有規定。該判決在申訴期間仍具效力，除非受理申訴機構另有命令則不受此限。

12.1.1 不受限之審查範圍

審查申訴之範圍含括該案件所有議題，且不限於該案件第一次裁決之議題或審查範圍。

12.1.2 運動仲裁法庭不需受制於遭申訴之結果

若某機構之判決遭申訴，運動仲裁法庭於判決時，不需受制於其決定。

12.2 關於違反運動禁藥管制規則、後果、暫時禁賽、承認判決和管轄權所作判決之申訴

以下判決可依第 12 條單獨提出申訴：違反運動禁藥管制規則之判決；對於違反運動禁藥管制規則是否施行後續懲處之判決；因程序因素（如：醫師處方）致使違反運動禁藥管制規定之起訴無法繼續之判決；世界運動禁藥管制組織依世界運動禁藥管制規範第 7.1 條規定分配結果管理權之判決；國際奧會不認定不利分析結果或異常結果為違反運動禁藥管制規則，或依據第 7.5 條經調查不認定為違反運動禁藥管制規則之判決；運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭未遵循第 7.6.1 條之情形下，臨時聽證會處以暫時禁賽之判決；國際奧會及運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭無管轄權對涉嫌違反運動禁藥管制規則者裁決或處以後續懲處之判決；以及國際奧會依據第 15 條不承認其他運動禁藥管制組織判決之判決。

12.2.1 按照以下第 12.3 條，根據這些規則作出之判決可單獨向運動仲裁法庭提出申訴。

12.2.2 有權提出申訴之人員

下述各方有權向運動仲裁法庭提起申訴：(a) 判決提起申訴之當事運動員或其他人員；(b) 國際奧會；(c) 相關國際單項運動總會；(d) 核發居留證或身份證予該人員之國家轄下國家運動禁藥管制組織；及(e) 世界運動禁藥管制組織。

儘管本文有其他規定，惟被處以暫時禁賽之運動員或其他人員可就暫時禁賽提出申訴。

12.2.3 交叉申訴和其他後續申訴許可

依世界運動禁藥管制規範向國際仲裁法庭申訴之違規案件中之被告，特別獲准可提出交叉申訴及其他後續申訴。依據第 12 條有權提出申訴之任何一方，最遲必須於提出答辯時限內提出交叉申訴或後續申訴。

12.3 治療用途豁免之申訴

依據第 4.4 條規定，可單獨對治療用途豁免判決提起申訴。

12.4 申訴判決之通知

任何運動禁藥管制組織若為申訴之一方，應立即將申訴判決告知運動員或其他人員或依第 12.2.2 條規定有權申訴之其他運動禁藥管制組織，如第 13.2 條規定所述。

12.5 提起申訴的時間

向運動仲裁法庭提出申訴之時效為申訴方收到判決日起算二十一天內。儘管有前述規定，下列事項自動適用有權提出申訴之當事方，惟該當事方不得為被提送申訴原案之任何一方：

- a) 接獲判決通知日起算十五天內，相關各方有權要求做出判決機構提供該案件之文件副本；
- b) 若其中一方於十五天期限內提出要求，則該方應自收到文件起算二十一天內向運動仲裁法庭提起申訴。

儘管有前述規定，*世界運動禁藥管制組織*提出申訴之期限為下列期限較晚者：

- a) 案件中其他任何一方可能提出申訴之最後一天之後二十一天內；或者
- b) *世界運動禁藥管制組織*接獲該判決之完整文件之後二十一天內。

第 13 條 保密與報告

13.1 關於不利分析結果、異常結果、及其他認定違反禁藥管制規定之資訊

13.1.1 通知運動員和其他人員違反運動禁藥管制規定案

依第 7 條及第 13 條規定方式通知運動員和其他人員其涉嫌違反禁藥管制規定。

13.1.2 通知國家奧會、獨立觀察員計畫代表、相關國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織違反運動禁藥管制規定案。

依第 7 條及第 13 條規定方式通知國家奧會、獨立觀察員計畫代表、相關國際單項運動總會和世界運動禁藥管制組織，其認定違反禁藥管制規定案件，同時通知運動員或其他人員。

13.1.3 通知違反運動禁藥規定之內容

違反第 2.1 條規定之通知內容應包括：運動員姓名、所屬國家、運動種類與項目、運動員競賽等級、藥檢屬賽內或賽外、檢體採樣日期、實驗室分析報告，及檢測及調查國際標準要求之其他資料。

第 2.1 條以外之違反運動禁藥管制規定通知應包括：違反之規定及認定違規之根據。

13.1.4 國家奧會有責任將上述通知告知運動員或其他相關人員之國家運動禁藥管制組織。

13.1.5 保密

運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭公布或依據第 13.3 條不予公布前，接獲通知之組織只得將訊息透露給有必要知悉之人員（包括相關國家奧會、國家單項運動協會，及團隊運動之團隊中，應知曉之人員）。

運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭應確保不利分析結果、異常結果、及其他認定違反禁藥管制規定等資訊保密，直到該資訊依據第 13.3 條可公布為止。

13.2 違反運動禁藥規定判決之通知與文件申請

13.2.1 違反運動禁藥管制規定依據本規則做出之判決，應列出完整理由。

13.2.2 有權對第 13.2.1 條所述判決提出申訴之運動禁藥管制組織，得於收到判決起十五天內，要求提供有關判決案件之完整文件副本。

13.3 公布

13.3.1 國際奧會認定違反運動禁藥管制規則之任何運動員或其他人員之身份，須俟國際奧會依第 7 條規定通知運動員或其他人員，及依第 13.1.2 條規定通知國家奧會、獨立觀察員計畫之代表、世界運動禁藥管制組織及運動員或其他人員所屬國際單項運動總會後，始得由國際奧會公布。

13.3.2 國際奧會必須在下述情形二十天內公開報告該案之處理結果：依據第 12.2.1 條提出申訴而做出之最終申訴判決、或放棄申訴、或放棄依第 8 條可行使之聽證權、或被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定卻未於期限內提出異議。最終裁決內容應包括：運動別、違反之運動禁藥管制規則、違規之運動員或其他人員姓名、使用之禁用物質或禁用方法（如有使用）以及後續懲處。國際奧會亦必須於二十天內公開報告違反運動禁藥管制規定之最終申訴判決結果，包括前述資訊。

13.3.3 如經聽證會或申訴後判定*運動員*或其他人員未違反運動禁藥管制規定，則該判決需取得相關*運動員*或其他人員之同意後始得公布。*國際奧會*應通過合理方式取得同意。如獲同意，*國際奧會*應完整公布判決結果，或公布經*運動員*或其他人員認可之修訂版本。

13.3.4 *國際奧會*應至少將必須公告之資訊內容放置官網或以其他方式刊登，公告資訊期限為一個月或整個禁賽期，取其時間長者。

13.3.5 無論*國際奧會*或其任何官員，均不得對任何審理中案件之特定事實（相對於程序與科學之一般描述）公開評論，惟回應公眾對被認定違規之*運動員*或其他人員或其代表之評論得不在此限。

13.3.6 若違反運動禁藥管制規定之*運動員*或其他人員為*未成年人*，則不必依照第13.3.2 條要求強制公開報告。任何涉及*未成年人*案件之選擇性公開報告應將重點放在案件之事實及發生環境。

13.4 資料隱私

13.4.1 *國際奧會*得在必要時妥善收集、保存、處理、或公開*運動員*和其他人員個資，以依循*世界運動禁藥管制規範*、*國際標準*（特別是隱私保護與個人資料國際標準）及本規則執行運動禁藥管制作業。

13.4.2 凡依本規定提交個資予任何人員之參加者，視為同意個資可依適用之資料保護法被收集、處理、公開及由該人員使用，俾遵循隱私保護與個人資料國際標準執行本運動禁藥管制規則。

13.5 視同通知

凡運動員或其他人員係透過國家奧會申請開卡者，則任何依本規則對運動員或其他人員發出之通知交由該國家奧會即可。

凡依本規則發給國家奧會之通知，交由該國家奧會之主席、或秘書長、或總領隊、或副總領隊或指派代表即可。

第 14 條 馬匹運動禁藥及藥品管制- 馬匹運動禁藥與管制藥物條例

14.1 為判決違反運動禁藥規則之犯行、結果管理、公平聽證會、違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續處置，及參賽馬匹之申訴，國際馬術總會（FEI）已訂定並實施規則，其（i）與世界運動禁藥管制規範第 1、2、3、9、10、11、13 和 17 條一致，且（ii）包括禁用物質清單、適當之檢測程序、及可進行檢體分析之核可實驗室清單（「國際馬術總會馬術運動禁藥及藥品管制條例」（以下簡稱“FEI EADCMRs”）及「國際馬術總會獸醫條例」（以下簡稱“FEI VRs”））。

14.2 雖然國際奧會現行規則之施行對象為所有運動員及人員，國際馬術總會將此規則落實應用於馬匹，特別是 FEI EADCMRs 和 FEI VR 條例。國際馬術總會應立即向國際奧會提報引用 FEI EADCMRs 和 FEI VR 條例之判決。凡任何人員攸關下列事項之聽證權：（i）國際馬術總會引用 FEI EADCMRs 和 FEI VR 條例之程序，及（ii）國際奧會對國際馬術總會引用 FEI EADCMRs 和 FEI VR 條例所作之判決，如可能有進一步後續懲處或制裁國際奧會進一步的處分措施或制裁，皆應於國際馬術總會主管機構之前行使。

第 15 條 判決適用性與承認

15.1 第 12 條規定有申訴權之條件下，任何符合世界運動禁藥管制規範之簽署單位在權限內進行之檢測、暫時禁賽、聽證會結果，或其他最終判決，全世界皆適用，國際奧會應承認並尊重。

15.2 其他尚未接受*世界運動禁藥管制規範*之組織，如其規定與之相符，則*國際奧會*應承認該組織所採取之措施。

第 16 條 訴訟時效

被認定違反運動禁藥管制規定之日起算十年內，需依照第 7 條通知*運動員*或其他人員其違反運動管制規定，或在合理情形下試圖通知該運動員或其他人員，始得啟動違反運動禁藥管制規定之審理程序。

第 17 條 運動禁藥管制規則修訂與詮釋

17.1 本規則可由*國際奧會*執行委員會不定時修訂，本規則以英文版為準。

17.2 本規則受瑞士法律和奧林匹克憲章管轄。

17.3 本細則各部分及條文使用之標題僅求便利，不得視為本規則實質內容之一部分，或以任何方式影響它們所引出規定之字義。提及任何實體人員時，除非有特別相反之規定，則不分性別。

17.4 *世界運動禁藥管制規範*和*國際標準*，應視為本規則不可或缺之部分，如有牴觸，以*世界運動禁藥管制規範*和*國際標準*為準。

17.5 本規則係依照*世界運動禁藥管制規範*適用規定採用訂定，且應與*世界運動禁藥管制規範*適用規定之解釋一致。簡介和附錄應視為本規則之重要部分。若有本規則未含括之問題產生，則*世界運動禁藥管制規範*之相關規定適用之，細節另作必要之變更。

17.6 *世界運動禁藥管制規範*條文之註解評論，已被參考納入本運動禁藥管制規則，應視同其完整版本，並用以解釋本運動禁藥管制規則。

17.7 若本規則與*運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規則*相牴觸，應以合理方式消彌牴觸，以符合兩套規則之精神。

附錄 1 定義

運動禁藥管制行政管理系統：運動禁藥管制行政及管理系統是以網路數據庫管理工具，進行數據輸入、存儲、共享和報告，旨在幫助相關人員和世界運動禁藥管制組織配合數據保護法執行運動禁藥管制工作。

施用：提供、供給、監督、推動，或使用或企圖使用禁用物質或禁用方法。但此定義並不包括醫護人員為合法治療用途或其他合理原因而使用禁用物質或禁用方法，亦不包括賽外檢測未禁用物質，除非此禁用物質並非作為治療用途，或為增進運動表現之用。

不利分析結果：世界運動禁藥管制組織認證實驗室及其他經核准之實驗室，依據實驗室及相關技術文件國際標準所提報告，發現檢體中含有禁用物質、代謝物或顯示物（包括內生性物質之數量增加），或使用禁用方法之證據。

不利生物護照結果：依照國際標準，報告確認為不利生物護照結果。

運動禁藥管制組織：負責制定、實施或執行運動禁藥管制規則之簽署單位，如國際奧會、國際帕拉林匹克委員會、賽事中辦理藥檢之大型賽事籌備會、世界運動禁藥管制組織、國際單項運動總會和國家運動禁藥管制組織。

運動員：凡於 2016 年里約奧運會參賽、或可能會參賽之人員。

運動員生物護照：如實驗室國際標準與檢測及調查國際標準所述，用以蒐集和整理數據之計畫與方法。

運動員後勤人員：凡與運動員共事、提供治療、協助其參加或準備參加競賽之教練、動傷害防護員、經理、經紀人、代表隊職員、職員、醫療及隨隊醫護人員、父母、或其他人員。

企圖：蓄意參與計畫性構成違反運動禁藥管制規定之行為。惟若該人員僅企圖違反運動禁藥管制規定，且被未涉及此企圖之第三者發現前即放棄，則未構成違規。

異常結果：世界運動禁藥管制組織認證實驗室或其他世界運動禁藥管制組織認可之實驗室所提報告，該報告需依實驗室及相關技術文件國際標準規定進一步查驗，以判定是否為不利分析結果。

異常生物護照結果：依適用國際標準所述之異常生物護照結果之報告。

運動仲裁法庭：運動仲裁法庭；除非有相反規定，述及運動仲裁法庭時，應包括其於 2016 年里約奧運會期間之臨時仲裁分庭，但不包括其運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭。

運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭：運動仲裁法庭依據運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規則設立之分庭。

運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭規則：經國際運動仲裁法庭採納，適用奧運會期間禁藥相關案件之仲裁規則，並依此設立運動仲裁法庭運動禁藥管制分庭辦理聽證會及依本規則做出判決。

規範：世界運動禁藥管制規範。

比賽：單一比賽，包括競速賽（race）、對賽/局賽（match）、球賽（game）、或單一運動競技比賽（singular sport contest）。例如，一場籃球比賽或奧運會田徑一百公尺決賽。

違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）：運動員或其他人員違反運動禁藥管制規定將受到下列下列一項或多項處分：(a) 喪失資格：表示運動員參加特定比賽或賽事之成績無效，並導致下列所有後續處分，包括沒收獎牌、積分和獎品；(b) 禁賽：世界運動禁藥管制規範第 10.12.1 規定，運動員或其他人員因違反運動禁藥管制規定，在特定期間內不得參加任何競賽、或其他活動、或接受補助；(c) 暫時禁賽：依第 8 條規定舉辦之聽證會審理終結做出判決前，運動員或其他人員暫時禁止參加任何競賽或活動；(d) 罰金：對違反運動禁藥管制規定案處以金融制裁，或要求支付處理違規案衍生之費用；(e) 公布或公開報告：指將資訊傳播及發布給公眾或給第 13 條規定有權提早知悉者以外之人員，團隊運動之團隊亦受制於第 11 條規定之後續懲處。

受污染製品：產品含有禁用物質但未標示於產品標籤，或網路查詢不到該資訊。

喪失資格：參見上文違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）。

禁藥管制：自檢測分配計畫至最終處理申訴之所有步驟與過程，包括中間銜接之步驟與過程，如提供行蹤資料、檢體採樣與處理、實驗室分析、治療用途豁免申請、結果管理及辦理聽證會。

賽事：2016 年里約奧運會中，頒發獎牌之一系列單項競賽（如：男子冰球比賽，女子 100 公尺競賽）。

賽事場館：凡需透過國際奧會或 2016 年里約奧運會取得認證卡、門票、或許可始得出入之場館，及任何其他國際奧會特別指定為賽事場館之區域。

過失：過失是任何失職或任何對某種特定情況疏忽大意。評估運動員或其他人員過失嚴重程度需考量因素包括，如：運動員或其他人員之經驗，運動員或其他人員是否為未成年人，特殊考量如殘疾，運動員理應察覺之風險程度及察覺風險程度後所應採取之相應注意程度。在評估運動員或其他人員過失嚴重程度時，應考量之情況必須明確且相關，足以解釋運動員和其他人員偏離常規之行為。因此，諸如此類情形：運動員於禁賽期間會喪失賺取大筆金錢機會、或運動員職業生涯已近尾聲、或運動日程表之時間點安排等，不得作為世界運動禁藥管制規範第 10.5.1 或 10.5.2 條規定縮短禁賽期之考量因素。

罰金：參見上文違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）。

賽內：就本規則而言，「賽內」指從運動員預定參加之賽事開始前 12 小時起至該賽事結束及相關藥檢採樣程序結束為止。

獨立觀察員計畫：在世界運動禁藥管制組織監督下，一組觀察員觀察並指導特定賽事之運動禁藥管制作業，並提出觀察報告。

個人運動：凡非屬團隊運動之運動。

禁賽：參見上文違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）。

國際賽事：由國際奧會、國際帕拉林匹克委員會、國際單項運動總會、大型賽事籌備會或任何其他國際運動組織擔任主管機構，或指派賽事技術官員之賽事或競賽。

國際單項運動總會：指國際奧會承認之國際非政府組織，管理世界層級之一或多項運動，轄下之會員組織負責管理國家層級之該運動種類。

國際級運動員：參加國際等級運動賽事之運動員，由各國際單項運動總會遵循運動禁藥檢測及調查國際標準定義之。

國際標準：世界運動禁藥管制組織為補充世界運動禁藥管制規範內容而採用之標準。遵守國際標準（不同於其他替代標準、方法或程序）就足以斷定國際標準所規定之程序已適當執行。國際標準應包含其相關技術文件。

國際奧會：國際奧林匹克委員會

國際奧會醫學與科學委員會運動會小組：由一組專家組成，協助國際奧會（特指國際奧會醫學與科學委員會）提供奧運會期間醫療與運動禁藥管制相關議題之專業服務，並確保服務品質。

大型賽事籌備會：國家奧會洲際聯合會與其他擔任任何洲際、區域或其他國際賽事之主管機構之國際綜合賽事籌備會。就本規則而言，大型賽事籌備會即國際奧會。

顯示物：能顯示出使用禁用物質或禁用方法之一種化合物、一組化合物或生物參數。

代謝物：通過生物轉化過程產生之任何物質。

未成年人：未滿 18 歲之自然人。

國家運動禁藥管制組織：由各國委任之機構，具主要的權限和責任，得在國家層級範圍內採用施行運動禁藥管制規則、主導檢體採集、管理檢測結果，並舉行聽證會。若公共主管當局未予指定，則該國國家奧會或其指定之機構擔任。

國家級賽事：舉凡國際級運動員或國家級運動員參加，非屬國際賽事之賽事或競賽。

國家運動協會：隸屬國際單項運動總會或獲其承認之國家或地區之實體組織，管轄國際單項運動總會於該國境內或該區域內之運動種類。

國家級運動員：參加國家等級運動賽事之運動員，由各國家運動禁藥管制組織遵循運動禁藥檢測及調查國際標準定義之。

國家奧會：國際奧會承認之組織。若該國之國家運動總會需承擔典型國家奧會應負起之禁藥管制責任，則國家奧會一詞應包括所屬國之國家運動總會。

無過失或疏忽：運動員或其他人員證實自己確實不知情或不曾懷疑，即令已盡謹慎之能事亦不可能合理知道或懷疑自己曾使用、或被施用禁用物質或禁用方法或其他違反禁藥管制規定之情事。若違反第 2.1 條，運動員必須證明禁用物質如何進入體內，未成年人不在此限。

無明顯過失或疏忽：檢視整體環境並考量無過失或疏忽之準則下，運動員或其他人員證明自己之過失或疏忽與違反運動禁藥管制規定之情事無顯著關聯性。若違反第 2.1 條，運動員必須證明禁用物質如何進入體內，未成年人不在此限。

2016 年里約奧運會：第 31 屆奧林匹克期運動會，舉辦於里約熱內盧，2016 年。

賽外：任何非賽內之時段。

參賽者：任何運動員或運動員後勤人員。

2016 年里約奧運賽期：2016 年里約奧運會選手村開村日起，即 2016 年 7 月 24 日起，至 2016 年里約奧運會閉幕典禮當天為止，即 2016 年 8 月 21 日止，這段期間謂之。

人員：自然人或組織或其他實體。

持有：實際、實質上持有或推定持有（僅限人員可完全控制或企圖控制使用禁用物質或禁用方法、或存有禁用物質或禁用方法之場所）；然而，若該人員對禁用物質或禁用方法或存有禁用物質或禁用方法之場所無完全控制權，則僅於該人員知道禁用物質和禁用方法之存在並企圖控制使用之，始構成推定持有。單純持有並不違反運動禁藥管制規定，只要該人員遭以任何形式舉發前，便已採取具體行動表示從未有意持有禁用物質，並已明白向運動禁藥管制組織宣示放棄持有該物質。即使有與本定義相反之情事，只要人員購買（包括任何以電子或其他方式）禁用物質或禁用方法即構成持有。

禁用清單：提列禁用物質與禁用方法之清單。

禁用方法：凡列入禁用清單之方法。

禁用物質：凡列入禁用清單之物質或物質類別。

臨時聽證會：應第 7.6 條規定所召開快速簡短之聽證會，其時間點在第 8 條之聽證會之前，目的在通知運動員，並給予機會以書面或口頭方式陳述意見。

暫時禁賽：參見上文違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）。

公布或公開報告：參見上文違反運動禁藥管制規定之後續懲處（後果）。

區域運動禁藥管制組織：由各成員國指定之區域性實體組織，負責協調管理受委任區域之國家運動禁藥管制計畫，包括在區域內制定施行運動禁藥管制規則、規畫採集檢體、結果管理、審核治療用途豁免申請、舉辦聽證會，以及執行教育計畫。

藥檢登錄名冊：最高優先列管運動員名冊，由國際單項運動總會與國家運動禁藥管制組織分別依國際層級與國家層級建立。名冊中之運動員，為國際單項運動總會或國家運動禁藥管制組織之藥檢分配計畫之賽內外檢測重點，故須依世界運動禁藥管制規範第 5.6 條與檢測及調查國際標準規定提報行蹤資料。

2016 里約：2016 年里約奧運籌備會

規則：國際奧會運動禁藥管制規則適用 2016 年里約奧林匹克運動會

檢體或樣本：執行禁藥管制而採集之任何生物物質。

簽署單位：簽署並同意遵守世界運動禁藥管制規範之實體機構，如世界運動禁藥管制規範第 23 條所述。

特定物質：參見第 4.2.3 條。

絕對責任：第 2.1 與 2.2 條規定，運動禁藥管制組織無須證實運動員使用藥物是否為故意、過失、疏忽或知情使用，即可認定其違規。

實質協助：世界運動禁藥管制規範第 10.6.1 條規定，提供實質協助之人員必須：（1）以書面形式完整說明所悉之所有違規相關情事；（2）全力配合相關調查與判決，如：運動禁藥管制組織或聽證會委員要求時，必須出席聽證會作證。再者，提供之訊息必須可靠，並構成已啟動調查案件之重要部分；若案件尚未成立，則該訊息應足以使之成立。

干擾：為改變檢測結果或阻撓正常程序進行之所有作為，包括出於不正當目的修改或以不正當方式修改、造成不當影響、以不正當手段干預、阻礙、誤導或涉入任何詐欺行為。

目標檢測：依檢測及調查國際標準之準則選擇特定運動員實施藥檢。

團隊運動：比賽過程中允許替換隊員之運動。

檢測：運動禁藥管制過程之環節，包括檢測分配計畫、檢體採樣、檢體管理和檢體送交實驗室之運送作業。

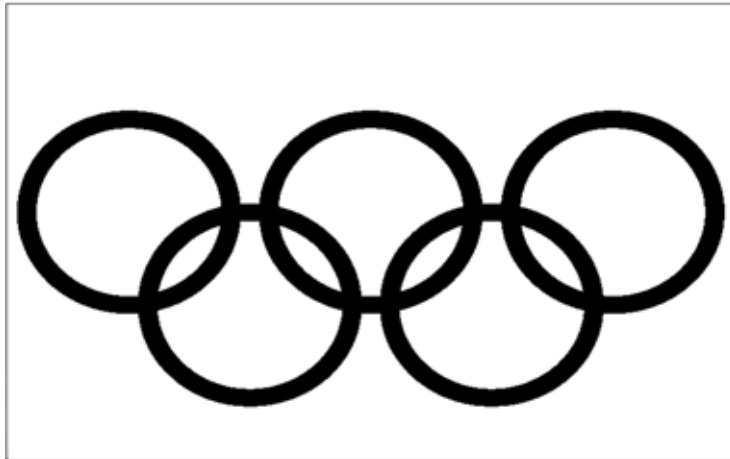
非法運送販賣：受運動禁藥管制組織規範之運動員、運動員後勤人員或其他人員販賣、提供、運送、寄送、交付或配送（或因這些原因持有）禁用物質或禁用方法給任何第三者（不論是親自或以電子等其他方式執行），惟出於「善意」之醫療人員為了真實合法治療目的或其他正當理由，涉及禁用物質之行為不在此限；另涉及賽外檢測未禁用物質之行為亦不在此限，除非證實該禁用物質並非用於真實合法之治療目的，或意圖用於提升運動表現。

治療用途豁免：治療用途豁免，如第 4.4 所述。

聯合國教科文組織對抗運動禁藥公約：第 33 屆聯合國教科文組織大會於 2005 年 10 月 19 日通過採用之國際運動禁藥管制公約，締約國和與會國通過之所有修正條文亦涵蓋在內。

使用：以各種方法手段應用、攝取、注射或消耗禁用物質或禁用方法。

世界運動禁藥管制組織：世界運動禁藥管制組織



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

International Olympic Committee
Château de Vidy
C.P. 356
1007 Lausanne
Telephone no: + 41 21 621 61 11
Fax no: + 41 21 621 62 16

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

These *Rules* shall, without limitation, apply automatically to (a) the *IOC*; (b) all *Athletes* entered in the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the *IOC* in connection with the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* (see below); (c) all *Athlete Support Personnel* supporting such *Athletes*; (d) other *Persons* participating in, or accredited to, the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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

Persons operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of *IOC* in connection with the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* are bound by these *Rules* as a condition of their participation or involvement in the *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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 the *IOC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

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

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation (including for the avoidance of doubt, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division*) may draw 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

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

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

4.2.3 *Specified Substances*

All *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. The category of *Specified Substances* shall not include *Prohibited Methods*.

4.3 *WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List*

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

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

4.4.2 The *IOC* Medical and Scientific Commission shall appoint a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee of at least three physicians (the “**TUEC**”). *Athletes* entered into the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* who wish to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*. 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 *IOC* shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. *TUEs* granted by the TUEC shall be effective for the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*. The TUEC shall be entitled, prior to the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*, but any *TUE* granted by his/her *National*

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

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 Olympic Games Rio 2016* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of *IOC* in connection with the *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3 of the *Code*, the *IOC* shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct *Testing* at the *Event Venues* during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the *Code*, not only the *IOC* but also other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over *Athletes* participating at the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* may test such *Athletes* during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016* to the organising committee for the *Olympic Games Rio 2016 (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 Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*; 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*. 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

5.6.3 Upon request by the *IOC*, *Athletes* shall directly provide to the *IOC* (or make available to the *IOC*) information regarding their location during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016* (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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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.

All *Samples* may be stored and may be subject to further analyses at any time for the purpose of article 6.2 by either the *IOC* or *WADA*. Such further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the 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 for anti-doping rule violations arising under these *Rules* in relation to the consequences that are specified at Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2.1 and 11.

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

7.1.2 Responsibility for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these *Rules* in relation to *Consequences* that extend beyond the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* shall be referred to the applicable *International Federation*.

7.2 Review of *Adverse Analytical Findings* from Tests Initiated by IOC

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

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

- (a) during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, to (i) the Chair of the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group and (ii) the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Director; and
- (b) outside of the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, to the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Director

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*. Results from analyses requested by *WADA* in application of Article 6.5 above shall be sent as provided above, and also to *WADA*.

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 *IOC* Medical and Scientific Director or a person designated by him shall immediately inform :

- (a) the Chair of the *IOC* Medical and Scientific Commission;

(b) during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, the Chair of the IOC Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group;

(c) the *IOC* President,

and shall notify

(d) the *Athlete*;

(e) the *Athlete's NOC*;

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

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

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

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

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

In parallel with the above notifications, an application shall be filed by the *IOC* with the *CAS Anti-Doping Division*, as per Article 8 and the *CAS Anti-Doping Division Rules*, as follows:

(a) during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, by (i) the Chair of the Medical and Scientific Commission Games Group, or (ii) in his

absence, by the IOC Medical and Scientific Director, in collaboration with the IOC Legal Affairs Department;

(b) outside of the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, by the IOC Medical and Scientific Director, in collaboration with the IOC Department of Legal Affairs.

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 or her 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 the *IOC* determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the *B Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such 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

The *IOC* (through the *IOC Medical and Scientific Department*, in collaboration with the *IOC Legal Affairs Department*), with the assistance of outside help as necessary, shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2 to 7.4. At such time as the *IOC* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly 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.

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

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

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

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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* either before or, on a timely basis, after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing before the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*. 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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 Anti-Doping Rules.

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

7.7.3 In cases where Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall, if it considers that no hearing is necessary or desirable, promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and imposing the relevant consequences. The *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall send copies of that decision to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.1.2 to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it shall be the responsibility of the *NOC* to inform the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Athlete*.

7.9 Retirement from Sport

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 CAS Anti-Doping Division

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

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

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

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

8.2.2 Pursuant to Rule 59.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the *IOC* Executive Board delegates to the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* all powers which are necessary for it to take the measures and sanctions

envisaged by these *Rules* including, in particular, Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2 and 11.

8.2.3 The *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall issue a timely reasoned decision. The *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall promptly notify such decision to the *IOC*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the relevant *NOC*, the *International Federation* concerned, a representative of the *Independent Observer Program* (during the Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016) 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*.

8.2.4 The decision of the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall also be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12. The principles contained at Article 13.3.6 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* may, upon the decision of the *CAS Anti-Doping Division*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* (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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* may declare the *Athlete* or other *Person* ineligible for such *Competitions* at the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* in which he/she has not yet participated, along with other sanctions and measures which may follow, such as exclusion of the *Athlete* and other *Persons* concerned from the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* and the loss of accreditation.

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

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, responsibility for results management in terms of sanctions beyond the *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016*, the *IOC* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Period of the Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* may impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, 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 Olympic Games Rio 2016*, the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* may impose appropriate consequences on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition, Event or the Olympic Games Rio 2016*, 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 *Rules* may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.5 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division's* failure to comply with Article 7.6.1; a

decision that the *IOC or the CAS Anti-Doping Division* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; and a decision by the *IOC* not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

12.2.1 Subject to clause 12.3 below, decisions made under these *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 *IOC*; (c) the relevant *International Federation*; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; and (e) *WADA*.

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

12.2.3 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

12.3 Appeals Relating to *TUEs*

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

12.4 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.

12.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

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

- a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or
- b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 13 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

13.1.1 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 *CAS Anti-Doping Division* has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 13.3.

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

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

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

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

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by the *IOC* to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be *Publicly Disclosed* 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 Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

13.5 Deemed notifications

Any notification 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 notification to that *NOC*.

Notification under these *Rules* to an *NOC* may be accomplished by delivery of the notification 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 Anti-Doping 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 Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

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

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

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

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes, or may potentially compete, in the *Olympic Games Rio 2016*.

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 Olympic Games Rio 2016, to the exclusion of its CAS Anti-Doping Division.

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

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

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. 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 *Olympic Games Rio 2016* 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 Anti-Doping 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.