

IAAF ANTI-DOPING RULES

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The IAAF is a Signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code ("**Code**") and these Anti-Doping Rules are adopted by the IAAF Council in compliance with the mandatory provisions of the 2015 Code and in furtherance of the IAAF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in Athletics.
- 1.2 In accordance with Article 16.1 of the IAAF Constitution, the IAAF has established an Athletics Integrity Unit ("**Integrity Unit**") with effect from 3 April 2017 whose role is to protect the integrity of Athletics, including fulfilling the IAAF's obligations as a Signatory to the Code. The IAAF has delegated implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules to the Integrity Unit, including but not limited to the following activities in respect of International-Level Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel: Education, Testing, Investigations, Results Management, Hearings, Sanctions and Appeals. The references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the IAAF shall, where applicable, be references to the Integrity Unit (or to the relevant person, body or functional area within the Unit).
- 1.3 For the purpose of assisting with the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Integrity Unit Board shall appoint an independent Anti-Doping Review Panel of up to six (6) persons who have experience in anti-doping, at least one of whom shall be a lawyer. The role of the Anti-Doping Review Panel shall be to approve and monitor the IAAF's anti-doping programme and to provide input and advice to the Integrity Unit Board and the Head of the Integrity Unit on anti-doping related matters. The Anti-Doping Review Panel shall have the following responsibilities and powers to:
- (a) provide input into the anti-doping elements of the strategic plan for the Integrity Unit;
 - (b) develop, and recommend to the Head of the Integrity Unit, the IAAF anti-doping programme;
 - (c) approve and review the annual International Registered Testing Pool;
 - (d) approve and review the annual Test Distribution Plan;
 - (e) monitor the implementation of the Test Distribution Plan;
 - (f) decide whether the IAAF should pursue a Demand under these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (g) decide whether the IAAF should prosecute potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations other than those for an Adverse Analytical Finding, an Atypical Finding, an Adverse Passport Finding or a Whereabouts Failure;
 - (h) decide whether the IAAF should appeal decisions of the Disciplinary Tribunal to CAS;
 - (i) decide whether the IAAF should participate in any appeal or other proceeding before CAS or any other arbitral tribunal in a case to which the IAAF is not a party; and
 - (j) undertake such other responsibilities as are set out in these Anti-Doping Rules which are specified to be undertaken by the Anti-Doping Review Panel.
- 1.4 The Integrity Unit Board shall further appoint the Head of the Integrity Unit who shall have responsibility for the day to day administration of the anti-doping programme in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. In particular, the Head of the Integrity Unit shall be the person who oversees the Testing and investigation of International-Athletes in accordance with Article 5 (including overseeing the day to day implementation of the Test Distribution Plan) as well as the results management process in the case of International-Level Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in accordance with Article 7. The Head of the Integrity Unit may at any time in the

course of his work seek an advisory opinion from the Integrity Unit Board, the Anti-Doping Review Panel or from such other person as he considers to be appropriate.

- 1.5 The IAAF shall also establish a Disciplinary Tribunal to hear Anti-Doping Rule Violations under these Anti-Doping Rules occurring after the Effective Date.
- 1.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the IAAF and to each of its National Federations and Area Associations. All National Federations and Area Associations shall comply with the Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations. The Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations shall be incorporated either directly, or by reference, into the rules or regulations of each National Federation and Area Association, and each National Federation and Area Association shall include in its rules the procedural regulations necessary to implement the Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations effectively (and any changes that may be made to them). The rules of each National Federation and Area Association shall specifically provide that all Athletes and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be bound by the Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations, including submitting to the results management authority set out in such rules.
- 1.7 These Anti-Doping Rules also apply to the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of the Integrity Unit to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules:
 - (a) all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who are members of a National Federation or of any member or affiliate organisation of a National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
 - (b) all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons participating in such capacity in Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by (i) the IAAF (ii) any National Federation or any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues) or (iii) any Area Association, wherever held;
 - (c) all Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in his sporting capacity; and
 - (d) any other Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, licence or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of the IAAF, of any National Federation (or any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation, including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues) or of any Area Association, for purposes of anti-doping.
- 1.8 All Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules and for knowing the substances and methods included on the Prohibited List.
- 1.9 Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, each of the following Athletes shall be considered to be an International-Level Athlete ("**International-Level Athlete**") for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes shall apply to such Athletes:
 - (a) An Athlete who is in the International Registered Testing Pool;
 - (b) An Athlete who is entered for or is competing in any of the following International Competitions:

- (i) World Athletics Series Competitions;
 - (ii) The Athletics programme of the Olympic Games;
 - (iii) Area Senior Championships (indoor and outdoor);
 - (iv) International Invitation Meetings in accordance with Rule 1.1(e);
 - (v) IAAF Permit Meetings;
 - (vi) IAAF Label Road Races; and
 - (vii) such other International Competitions as shall be determined by the Integrity Unit;
- (c) Any other Athlete whose asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation results from (i) Testing conducted under the Testing Authority of the IAAF; (ii) an investigation conducted by the IAAF or (iii) any of the other circumstances in which the IAAF has results management authority under Article 7.

The Integrity Unit shall publish the International Registered Testing Pool and the list of the International Competitions on its website.

- 1.10 The Integrity Unit shall make reasonable efforts to notify Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons directly under these Anti-Doping Rules. However, any notice given under these Anti-Doping Rules to an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person who is under the jurisdiction of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation concerned. The National Federation shall be responsible for making immediate contact with the Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person to whom the notice is applicable.
- 1.11 It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level In and Out-of-Competition Testing on its Athletes and the management of results from such Testing complies with the Anti-Doping Rules and Regulations. It is recognized that, in some Countries, the National Federation will conduct the Testing and results management process itself whilst, in others, some or all of the National Federation's responsibilities may be delegated or assigned (either by the National Federation itself or under applicable national legislation or regulation) to a National Anti-Doping Organisation or other third party. In respect of these Countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member or National Federation (or its relevant officers) shall, where applicable, be a reference to the National Anti-Doping organization or other third party (or its relevant officers).
- 1.12 The IAAF Council may amend these Anti-Doping Rules from time to time upon recommendation of the Integrity Unit Board or following consultation with the Integrity Unit Board. Such amendments shall come into effect on the date specified by the IAAF Council.
- 1.13 The effective date of these Anti-Doping Rules is 3 April 2017 (the "**Effective Date**").

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.

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following (each an “Anti-Doping Rule Violation”):

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 duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under 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 Except for 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 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 Anti-Doping 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 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Athlete 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 Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 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 or violation of Article 10.11.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

2.10.1 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:

- (a) if subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or
- (b) 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

- (c) is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1(a) or 2.10.1(b).
- 2.10.2 For the avoidance of doubt, this Article 2.10 applies even when the Athlete Support Personnel's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the Effective Date. In order for this provision to apply, however, 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 Personnel'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 Personnel who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Athlete may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1(a) and 2.10.1(b) do not apply to him or her.
- 2.10.3 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(a) or 2.10.1(b) is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.
- 2.10.4 If the Integrity Unit or an Anti-Doping Organization becomes aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1(a), 2.10.1(b), or 2.10.1(c), they shall submit that information to WADA.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IAAF or other Anti-Doping Organisation shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed. The standard of proof shall be whether the IAAF has established the commission of the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that 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 Anti-Doping Rules places the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

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 at hearings in doping cases under these Anti-Doping Rules:

- 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. WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding, provided it gives notice thereof within 10 days of its receipt of the CAS file.
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in compliance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. In such an event, the IAAF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 3.2.4 Departures from any other International Standard, or other anti-doping rule or policy set out in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules that did not cause the facts alleged or evidence cited in support of a charge (e.g., an Adverse Analytical Finding) shall not invalidate such facts or evidence. If the Athlete or other Person establishes the occurrence of a departure from an International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set out in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other facts alleged to constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then the IAAF or other Anti-Doping Organisation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause such Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 3.2.5 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction that 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 that Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

- 3.2.6 A hearing panel in a hearing on an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person charged with an Anti-Doping Rule Violation based on the Athlete or other Person's refusal or failure (a) to respond to a Demand or other questions put to him as part of an Article 5 investigation; or (b) after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or other Anti-Doping Organisation asserting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST AND TUES

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

- 4.1.1 These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.
- 4.1.2 Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision to the Prohibited List, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules 3 months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by the IAAF or its National Federations. 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.
- 4.1.3 The Prohibited List shall be available from the Integrity Unit and shall be published on the Integrity Unit website. The Integrity Unit shall take reasonable steps to publish any amendments made by WADA to the Prohibited List.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, 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.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

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 In certain circumstances (set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions), Athletes may be granted permission to Use one or more Prohibited Substances or Methods for therapeutic purposes (a “Therapeutic Use Exemption” or “TUE”). 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 **An Athlete who is an International-Level Athlete must apply for a TUE to the IAAF**

- (a) Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) for the substance or method in question, if that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the IAAF shall recognize it for purposes of International Competition as well. If the IAAF considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, the IAAF shall notify the Athlete and his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and the National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.5. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- (b) If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the IAAF for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the IAAF denies the Athlete’s application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If the IAAF grants the Athlete’s application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country). If the National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) considers that the TUE granted by the IAAF does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.5. If the National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IAAF remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If the National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country) does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IAAF becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.
- (c) An application to the IAAF for the grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use

Exemptions applies), at least thirty days before the Athlete's next Competition. Details of the procedure for the application can be found in the Anti-Doping Regulations. The IAAF shall appoint a panel to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "IAAF TUE Sub-Commission"). The IAAF TUE Sub-Commission shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the procedure in the Anti-Doping Regulations. Its decision shall be the final decision of the IAAF and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations, including the Athlete's National Federation, through ADAMS.

- (d) An Athlete should not assume that his application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.
- (e) The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

4.4.3 **An Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete must apply for a TUE at national level**

- (a) Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes must apply for a TUE from their National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country). National Federations shall in all cases be responsible for reporting promptly the grant of any TUEs under this Rule to the IAAF and to WADA (through ADAMS or otherwise). If the IAAF chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, the IAAF shall recognise a TUE granted to that Athlete by his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country or Territory).
- (b) If the Integrity Unit chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, the Integrity Unit shall recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his National Federation (or other competent authority to grant TUEs in the Country). If the Integrity Unit chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, the Integrity Unit may permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 **Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE**

- (a) A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.
- (b) In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall

include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no shall be asserted.

4.4.5 **Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions**

- (a) WADA shall review any decision by the IAAF not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by the IAAF to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions 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.
- (b) Any TUE decision by the IAAF (or by a National Anti-Doping Organization where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the IAAF) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
- (c) A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or the IAAF exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.
- (d) A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and Investigations under these Anti-Doping Rules shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by the Integrity Unit shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the TDSSA. The Integrity Unit shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the TDSSA. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

- (a) In relation to Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, 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;
- (b) In relation to Whereabouts Failures, in accordance with Article 7.6, 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 2.4; and
- (c) In relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, 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. Such cases shall be referred to the Anti-Doping Review Panel in accordance with Article 7.7.

5.2 Scope of Testing

5.2.1 Any Athlete who has not retired, including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility, may be required to provide a Sample at any time and at any place by the Integrity Unit or any Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing authority over him.

Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Competition Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code:

- (a) the IAAF shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) each National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes who are nationals, residents, licence-holders or members of the sport organisations of that country or who are present in that National Anti-Doping Organisation's country;
- (c) each Major Event Organisation, including the IOC, shall have In-Competition Testing authority for its Competitions and Out-Of-Competition Testing

Authority over all Athletes entered in one of its future Competitions or who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of the Major Event Organisation for a future Competition;

- (d) WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20 of the Code;
- (e) If the Integrity Unit delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the Integrity Unit shall be notified of such, including notification of the results.

5.3 Test Distribution Planning

- 5.3.1 Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, the Integrity Unit shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the TDSSA. The Integrity Unit shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of the IAAF's current Test Distribution Plan.
- 5.3.2 In finalising the IAAF Test Distribution Plan, the Integrity Unit shall have regard to the level of Testing that is already being conducted at national level by the National Federation and/or by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation or third party Testing authority.
- 5.3.3 Where reasonably feasible, Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules 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.
- 5.3.4 All completed Test results conducted by the Integrity Unit and at national level shall be reported through the WADA clearinghouse in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.4 Applicable Testing Requirements

- 5.4.1 All Testing conducted by the Integrity Unit and National Federations (and/or by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation or third party Testing authority) shall be in substantial conformity with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations in force at the time of Testing.
- 5.4.2 The Anti-Doping Regulations may be amended by the IAAF Council from time to time (including upon amendment of the relevant International Standard or Technical Document by WADA). The current version of the Anti-Doping Regulations shall be available on the Integrity Unit website.

5.5 Testing at Competitions

- 5.5.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Competition Venues during a Competition Period. At the following International Competitions, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the IAAF:

- (a) World Athletics Series Competitions;
- (b) International Invitation Meetings in accordance with Rule 1.1(e);
- (c) IAAF Permit Meetings;
- (d) IAAF Label Road Races; and
- (e) at such other International Competitions as the Integrity Unit may determine.

At the request of the Integrity Unit (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for a Competition), any Testing during the Competition Period outside of the Competition Venues shall be coordinated with the Integrity Unit (or the relevant ruling body of the Competition).

- 5.5.2 If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at a Competition desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Competition Venues during the Competition Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with the IAAF (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Competition) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from the IAAF (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Competition), the Anti-Doping Organization may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing the IAAF (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Competition). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Competition.
- 5.5.3 Notwithstanding Article 5.5, the Integrity Unit may elect to conduct Testing during a National Competition Period on Athletes under its Testing authority participating in such Competition, including, with the authorization of the Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing responsibility for the Competition, at the Competition Venues.

5.6 Supervision of Competition Testing

- 5.6.1 The Integrity Unit may appoint a delegate to attend at any of the International Competitions under Article 5.5.1 for the purpose of ensuring that these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations are properly applied. The local organising committees of such Competitions shall do everything necessary to authorise and facilitate the IAAF delegate's attendance at such Competitions.
- 5.6.2 The IAAF and the local organising committees for World Athletics Series Competitions, as well as the National Federations and the local organising committees for National Competitions, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Programme at such Competitions.

5.7 Athlete Whereabouts Information

- 5.7.1 The Integrity Unit shall identify an International Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available

through ADAMS, a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. The Integrity Unit shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organizations the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information. The Integrity Unit shall review and update as necessary the criteria for including Athletes in the International Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of the International Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in the International Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Athlete in the International Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise the Integrity Unit of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

- 5.7.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a Filing Failure or a Missed Test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a Filing Failure or Missed Test are met.
- 5.7.3 An Athlete in the International Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to the IAAF that he has retired or (b) the IAAF has informed him that he no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the International Registered Testing Pool.
- 5.7.4 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Athlete Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.
- 5.7.5 It is the duty of every National Federation, officer of a National Federation and other Person under the jurisdiction of a National Federation to assist the Integrity Unit (and, where applicable, WADA or other competent Testing authority) in the conduct of Testing under these Anti-Doping Rules. Any National Federation, officer of a National Federation or other Person under the jurisdiction of a National Federation preventing, hindering, obstructing or otherwise Tampering with the conduct of such Testing may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.
- 5.7.6 The Integrity Unit shall report to WADA in respect of any difficulties encountered with respect to whereabouts information or Testing in a Country.

5.8 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

- 5.8.1 An Athlete in the International Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to the Integrity Unit may not resume competing in International Competitions or National Competitions until he has given the Integrity Unit written notice of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with the Integrity Unit and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month

written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.8.1 shall be Disqualified.

- 5.8.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Competitions or National Competitions until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the Integrity Unit and to his National Anti-Doping Organization of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.9 Monitoring of Testing at National Level

The Integrity Unit may monitor the Testing conducted at national level, including but not limited to the In and Out-of-Competition Testing conducted in a Country by the National Federation and/or by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation or third party Testing authority. If the Integrity Unit considers that the In and/or Out-of-Competition Testing conducted at national level is insufficient or inadequate, either having regard to the success of the National Federation's Athletes in International Competitions or for any other reason, the IAAF may require the National Federation to take such action as it considers to be necessary in order to ensure a satisfactory level of Testing in the Country concerned. A failure by a National Federation to comply with the IAAF's decision may result in the imposition of sanctions under Article 16.

5.10 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

- 5.10.1 In addition to conducting Testing in accordance with Article 5 above, the Integrity Unit shall have the power to gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations in accordance with the requirements of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations into matters that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with, and/or information obtained in such investigations may be shared with, other Signatories and/or relevant authorities. The Integrity Unit shall have discretion, where it deems it appropriate, to stay its own investigation pending the outcome of investigations being conducted by other Signatories and/or other relevant authorities.
- 5.10.2 Where an Athlete or other Person knows or suspects that any other Athlete or other Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, it shall be the obligation of the first Athlete or other Person to report such knowledge or suspicion to the Integrity Unit as soon as possible. The first Athlete or other Person shall have a continuing obligation to report any new knowledge or suspicion regarding any Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the Integrity Unit even if his prior knowledge or suspicion has already been reported. In cases of refusal or failure to comply with any of the foregoing without acceptable justification, Article 12 shall apply.
- 5.10.3 Athletes and other Persons must co-operate fully with investigations conducted pursuant to this Article 5 (and in cases of refusal or failure to do so without compelling justification, Article 12 shall apply). In particular (but without limitation):
- (a) the Integrity Unit may make a written demand to an Athlete or other Person (a "Demand") to furnish the Integrity Unit with any information that may evidence or lead to the discovery or evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, including (without limitation) requiring the Athlete or other Person to attend an interview and/or to provide a written statement setting out his knowledge of the relevant facts and

circumstances. The Athlete or other Person must furnish such information within seven business days of the making of such Demand, or within such other deadline as may be specified by the Integrity Unit. Any information furnished to the Integrity Unit shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information to further the investigation of and/or to bring proceedings relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.

- (b) each Athlete or other Person waives and forfeits any rights, defences and privileges provided by any law in any jurisdiction to withhold information requested in a Demand. If an Athlete or other Person refuses or fails to produce such information, then if disciplinary proceedings are brought against him under Article 12, or the Anti-Doping Review Panel confirms in accordance with Article 7.8 that there is a good faith basis for the Demand, the eligibility of the Athlete or other Person to compete in International Competitions (or, in the case of an Athlete Support Person, to assist Athletes participating in International Competitions) may be withdrawn and he may be denied credentials and access to International Competitions, pending compliance with the Demand.
- 5.10.4 If an Athlete or other Person subverts or Attempts to subvert the investigation process (e.g., by providing false, misleading or incomplete information and/or by destroying potential evidence), proceedings may be brought against him for violation of Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).
- 5.10.5 The IAAF may at any time require a National Federation (i) to investigate a possible violation of these Anti-Doping Rules by one or more Athlete or other Person under the National Federation's jurisdiction (where appropriate, acting in conjunction with the National Anti-Doping Organisation in the Country concerned and/or other relevant national authority or body) and (ii) to provide a written report on such investigation within a reasonable time period as stipulated by the Integrity Unit. There shall be an automatic investigation conducted by a National Federation (and a written report of the investigation provided to the Integrity Unit) of Athlete Support Personnel under the National Federation's jurisdiction in the case of any anti-doping rule violation committed by a Minor or where any Athlete Support Personnel has provided support to more than one Athlete found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. A failure or refusal by a National Federation to conduct an investigation under this Rule or to produce a written report on such investigation within a reasonable time period as stipulated by the Integrity Unit may lead to the imposition of sanctions on the National Federation in accordance with Article 16.
- 5.10.6 Where during the course of an Investigation, the Integrity Unit identifies any additional Athlete or Person whom it considers should be investigated for a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the investigation may be expanded to deal with their respective involvement.
- 5.10.7 Where, as a result of an investigation under this Article 5, the Integrity Unit forms the view that an Athlete or other Person has a case to answer for commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Head of the Integrity Unit shall refer the matter to the Anti-Doping Review Panel to be dealt with as set out in Article 7.7.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

6.1 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples may be analysed under these Anti-Doping Rules (i) to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List and/or for evidence of the Use of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods; (ii) to assist the Integrity Unit in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling; and/or (iii) for any other legitimate for anti-doping purpose. Relevant profile information may be used to direct Target Testing or to support an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1, or both. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.2 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

6.2.1 For the purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. In the case of Samples collected by the Integrity Unit pursuant to Article 5.5.1, the Integrity Unit shall send Samples only to WADA-accredited or WADA approved laboratories (or, where applicable, to haematological laboratories or mobile testing units) which have been approved by the Integrity Unit.

Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.

6.2.2 For the purposes of screening a blood (or other non-urine) Sample to determine whether the Player's corresponding urine Sample should be analysed as set out at Article 6.2.1, the Integrity Unit may send Samples either to laboratories that have been accredited or approved by WADA or to any other entity approved by WADA (e.g., a local hospital or a mobile testing unit).

6.2.3 For the purposes of ABP Testing, the Integrity Unit may send Samples to a laboratory or laboratories that has/have been accredited or otherwise approved by WADA or to the satellite facility of a WADA-accredited laboratory or using mobile units operated under applicable ISO accreditation by a WADA-accredited laboratory.

6.2.4 Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article 6.2, the laboratory or laboratories or other facility or facilities used for the analysis of Samples collected under these Rules shall be chosen exclusively by the Integrity Unit.

6.3 Ownership of Samples and Restrictions on Use of Samples

6.3.1 All Samples (and related data) collected under the Testing Authority of the IAAF shall be the property of the IAAF and the Integrity Unit shall be entitled to determine all matters regarding the analysis and disposal of such Samples.

6.3.2 No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete's consent) 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 analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Integrity Unit may request that laboratories analyse Samples

using more extensive menus than provided in the Technical Document under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

- 6.5.1 The Integrity Unit may at any stage require a Sample to be subjected to further analysis and may rely on the results of such further analysis when deciding whether a Sample has given rise to an Adverse Analytical Finding or may evidence another anti-doping rule violation.
- 6.5.2 A Sample collected by the Integrity Unit may be stored and subject to further analysis for the purpose of Article 6.1 at any time exclusively at the direction of the IAAF or WADA (with the consent of the IAAF). All other Samples collected in Athletics may be re-analysed exclusively at the direction of the Testing Authority or the IAAF (with the consent of the Testing Authority) or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

7. RESULTS MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 Except as provided for in Article 7.2 below, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the National Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the National Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of an asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and then diligently pursues that Anti-Doping Rule Violation).
- 7.2 The Integrity Unit shall have results management responsibility under these Anti-Doping Rules in the following circumstances:
- 7.2.1 For potential violations arising in connection with any Testing conducted under these Anti-Doping Rules by the Integrity Unit, including investigations conducted by the Integrity Unit against Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons potentially involved in such violations.
- 7.2.2 For investigations conducted by the Integrity Unit in accordance with Articles 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5 where the IAAF is the Testing Authority or has been delegated results management authority.
- 7.2.3 For potential violations arising in connection with any investigation conducted in accordance with Article 5.
- 7.2.4 For potential violations arising in connection with any Testing conducted on an International-Level Athlete by a National Anti-Doping Organisation (or other relevant Testing authority).
- 7.2.5 For potential violation of these Anti-Doping Rules where no Testing is involved and where the potential violation involves:
- (a) Any International-Level Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person who has an involvement in any capacity in International Competitions or with International-Level Athletes; or
 - (b) Where the IAAF is the Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of an asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and then diligently pursues that violation.
- 7.2.6 Where a National Anti-Doping Organisation elects to collect additional Samples pursuant to Article 5.2.1, then it shall be considered the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection and shall have results management responsibility over such additional Samples. Where however the National Anti-Doping Organisation only directs the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation's expense, then the Integrity Unit shall have results management responsibility.
- 7.2.7 Results management in relation to a potential violation of Article 2.4 (a Filing Failure or a Missed Test) shall be administered by the Integrity Unit if the Athlete in question files his whereabouts information with the Integrity Unit. Any Anti-Doping Organisation that determines a Filing Failure or Missed Test shall submit that information to WADA

through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.2.8 The Integrity Unit shall additionally have default results management responsibility in the following further cases:

- (a) In circumstances where a National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation does not have authority under any applicable rule over an Athlete or other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, or the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation fails or declines to exercise such authority, results management may be conducted by the Integrity Unit or by a third party (including the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation), as the Integrity Unit may direct.
- (b) Results management and the conduct of hearings for Testing conducted by WADA on its own initiative, or an Anti-Doping Rule Violation discovered by WADA, shall be conducted by the Anti-Doping Organisation directed by WADA.
- (c) Results management and the conduct of hearings for Testing conducted by the IOC or another Major Event Organisation, or an Anti-Doping Rule Violation discovered by one of those organisations, shall be referred to the Integrity Unit in relation to Consequences beyond exclusion from the International Competition in question, Disqualification of results in that Competition, forfeiture of any medals, points or prizes from the Competition, or recovery of costs applicable to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

7.2.9 If a dispute arises between the IAAF and a National Federation or an Anti-Doping Organisation over which organisation has results management responsibility under this Article 7, WADA shall decide which organisation has such responsibility. WADA's decision may be appealed to CAS within seven days of notification of the WADA decision by any of the Anti-Doping Organisations involved in the dispute. The appeal shall be dealt with by CAS in an expedited manner and shall be heard before a single arbitrator.

7.2.10 Regardless of which organisation conducts results management and hearings, the principles set out in this Article 7 and Article 8 shall be respected.

7.3 **Review of Adverse Analytical Findings**

7.3.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding in relation to an A Sample, the Integrity Unit 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.

7.3.2 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.3.1 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, Athlete's National Federation, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.3 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.3.1 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 Integrity Unit shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's National Federation, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of:

- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (b) the Anti-Doping Rule violated;
- (c) the time limit within which the Athlete is to provide the Integrity Unit with an explanation for the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (d) 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;
- (e) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or the Integrity Unit chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;
- (f) 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
- (g) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation packages (at the Athlete's cost) which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

7.3.4 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the B Sample analysis and to attend throughout the analysis being carried out. A representative of the Athlete's National Federation may also be present and attend throughout, as may a representative of the Integrity Unit. An Athlete shall remain Provisionally Suspended despite the fact that he has requested analysis of the B Sample.

7.3.5 If an Athlete fails to exercise his right to the B Sample analysis, the Integrity Unit may nonetheless request the analysis of a B Sample at any time if it believes that such analysis will be relevant to consideration of the Athlete's case.

7.3.6 If the Integrity Unit decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Federation, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with the right to appeal that decision under Article 13.

7.4 **Review of Atypical Findings**

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

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the Integrity Unit shall conduct a review to determine whether (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted or will be granted or recognised under these Anti-Doping Rules or (b) there is any

apparent departure from the Anti-Doping Regulations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

- 7.4.3 If the review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure that caused the Atypical Finding, the Integrity Unit shall conduct the investigation required.
- 7.4.4 After the investigation is completed, the Athlete and other Anti-Doping Organisations identified in Article 14.1.2 shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Atypical Finding is to be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, the Athlete shall be notified as in Article 7.3.3.
- 7.4.5 The Integrity Unit will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and decided whether the Integrity Unit will bring the Atypical Finding forward unless one of the following circumstances exists:
- (a) if the Head of the Integrity Unit determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of his investigation under Article 7.4, the Integrity Unit may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information where applicable described in Article 7.3.3 above;
 - (b) if the Integrity Unit receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Competitions or a request from a sports body responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an international competition, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports body has a pending Atypical Finding, the Integrity Unit shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.
- 7.4.6 If the Integrity Unit decides not to pursue the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding, it shall so notify the Athlete, WADA, the Athlete's National Federation and the Athlete's NADO and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with the right to appeal that decision under Article 13.

7.5 **Review of Adverse Passport Findings**

Results management in respect of the Athlete Biological Passport programme of the Integrity Unit shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Doping Regulations. At such time as the Integrity Unit is satisfied that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, it shall send the Athlete a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8. Other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

7.6 **Review of Whereabouts Failures**

Results management in respect of a Whereabouts Failure (Filing Failure or Missed Test) by an Athlete in the International Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the Integrity Unit in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Doping Regulations. At such time as the Integrity Unit is satisfied that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, it shall send the Athlete a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8. Other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

7.7 **Review of Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations that involve evidence other than Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, Adverse Passport Findings or Whereabouts Failures**

- 7.7.1 Where a matter involves evidence of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation other than an Adverse Analytical Finding, an Atypical Finding, an Adverse Passport Finding or a

Whereabouts Failure, the Head of the Integrity Unit shall conduct such follow up investigation as may be required and in each case following completion of the investigation:

- (a) identify three Anti-Doping Review Panel members who have the expertise required by the nature of the particular case;
- (b) send the entire file of evidence to each of the Anti-Doping Review Panel members; and
- (c) request the Anti-Doping Review Panel to review the evidence to determine whether there is a case to answer under Article 2.

7.7.2 Where the Anti-Doping Review Panel concludes following its review that there is a case to answer under Article 2, the Integrity Unit shall send the Athlete a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8.

7.7.3 Where the Integrity Unit concludes that there is no case to answer under Article 2, then the Integrity Unit shall notify WADA, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with a right of appeal under Article 13 and (subject to the rights of appeal set out at Article 13.2) that the matter shall not proceed any further.

7.8 Review of Demands

7.8.1 Where the Head of the Integrity Unit wishes to apply the consequences set out in Article 5.10.3 for an Athlete or other Person's failure to comply with a Demand, the Head shall first refer the Demand to one or more members of the Anti-Doping Review Panel to determine whether there is a good faith basis for the Demand, such that withdrawing eligibility for, access to, and accreditation for International Competitions in the case of non-compliance with the Demand is justified. This reference to the Anti-Doping Review Panel may be made before the Demand is made of the Athlete or other Person, or after the Demand has been made and the Athlete or other Person has failed to comply, but in any event no consequences may be applied until the Anti-Doping Review Panel has determined that there is a good faith basis for the Demand.

7.8.2 In considering the Demand, the Anti-Doping Review Panel shall have the discretion but not the obligation to invite such submissions from the Integrity Unit and the Athlete or other Person in question as it sees fit.

7.8.3 Where the Anti-Doping Review Panel determines that there is no good faith basis for the Demand, then (a) the Integrity Unit shall not pursue the Demand with the Athlete or other Person; and (b) there shall be no consequences imposed on the Athlete or other Person for not complying with the Demand.

7.8.4 Where the Anti-Doping Review Panel determines that there is a good faith basis for the Demand, then if the Athlete or other Person fails to produce the information requested in the Demand, the consequences set out at Article 5.10.3 shall apply.

7.9 Results Management from a Test conducted by the IOC or other Major Event Organisation

The results management process from a test conducted by the IOC or by any other Major Event Organisation (e.g. the Commonwealth Games or the Pan American Games) shall be managed, as far as determining an Athlete's sanction beyond Disqualification from the International Competition in question, by the Integrity Unit in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

Upon request, the IOC or other Major Event Organisation shall provide the Integrity Unit with a copy of the full case file within 15 days.

7.10 Principles applicable to Provisional Suspensions

- 7.10.1 **Mandatory Provisional Suspensions:** When an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported for a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance or for a Prohibited Method, the Integrity Unit shall promptly impose a Provisional Suspension upon the review and notification described in Article 7.3 above. A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if the Athlete demonstrates that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product.
- 7.10.2 **Provisional Suspensions where the Prohibited Substance is a Specified Substance:** Where an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported for a Specified Substance, the Integrity Unit may Provisionally Suspend the Athlete pending resolution of his case if no explanation or no adequate explanation for the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation is received within the time limit set by the Integrity Unit. Alternatively, the Athlete may accept a voluntary suspension provided this is confirmed in writing to the Integrity Unit.
- 7.10.3 **Provisional Suspensions based on Adverse Passport or Atypical Passport Findings:** When the IAAF sends an Athlete a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8 based on an Adverse Passport or Atypical Passport Finding, it shall at the same time impose a Provisional Suspension.
- 7.10.4 **Provisional Suspensions based on Adverse Analytical findings for Specified Substances or for other Anti-Doping Rule Violations:** For any potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation asserted by the Integrity Unit under these Anti-Doping Rules after a review under Article 7, and is not otherwise covered by Articles 7.10.1 or 7.10.2, the Head of the Integrity Unit may impose a Provisional Suspension pending resolution of the Athlete's or other Person's case.
- 7.10.5 **Notice of a Provisional Suspension:** Notice of a Provisional Suspension may be included by the Integrity Unit in the notification under Article 7 or otherwise provided simultaneously with or upon the Integrity Unit sending an Athlete or other Person a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8. The Provisional Suspension shall take effect as from the day indicated in the written notice to the Athlete or other Person.
- 7.10.6 **Acceptance of a Provisional Suspension:** 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, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter. No admission shall be inferred or other adverse inference drawn from the decision of an Athlete or other Person to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension. In any case where a National Federation imposes a Provisional Suspension, or an Athlete accepts a voluntary suspension, the National Federation shall confirm this fact to the Integrity Unit immediately. A voluntary suspension shall be effective only from the date of receipt of the Athlete's written confirmation of such by the Integrity Unit.
- 7.10.7 **A National Federation's Failure to impose of a Provisional Suspension:** If a National Federation fails, in the opinion of the Head of the Integrity Unit, to impose a Provisional Suspension as required, the Head of the Integrity Unit shall himself impose such a Provisional Suspension. Once the Provisional Suspension is imposed by the Head of the Integrity Unit, it shall notify the suspension to the National Federation.
- 7.10.8 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed (or voluntarily accepted) based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis 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 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team as may be) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

- 7.11 **Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations:** Before sending an Athlete or other Person a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8 below, the Integrity Unit shall refer to ADAMS and, if need be, contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation exists.
- 7.12 **Notification of Results Management Decisions:** In all cases where the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted, the assertion of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is withdrawn, a Provisional Suspension is imposed, a voluntary suspension is accepted or an Athlete has agreed to the imposition of a sanction without a hearing, notice shall be given to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right of appeal under Article 13.
- 7.13 **Retirement from Sport:** If an Athlete retires while a results management process is underway, the Integrity Unit retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Integrity Unit retains authority to conduct results management if it would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

8. HEARING PROCESS

8.1 When, following the results management or investigation process described in Article 7, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted, the Athlete or other Person shall be notified and the matter shall be referred for a hearing.

8.2 The IAAF has established a Disciplinary Tribunal which shall have jurisdiction over all matters in which:

- (a) An Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted by the Integrity Unit against an International-Level Athlete or Athlete Support Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (b) An Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted by a National Federation or other Anti-Doping Organisation under its rules and all parties agree to submit the matter to the Disciplinary Tribunal with the agreement of the Integrity Unit;
- (c) The Integrity Unit elects to have the case referred directly to the Disciplinary Tribunal based on the failure by another organisation (including a National Federation) to initiate or diligently pursue a hearing process or where the Integrity Unit otherwise finds it appropriate to do so for a fair hearing process to be granted.

8.3 In all other cases where an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted, the Athlete or other Person's hearing shall take place before the relevant tribunal constituted or otherwise authorised by the National Federation. Where a National Federation delegates the conduct of a hearing to a body, committee or tribunal (whether within or outside the National Federation), or where for any other reason, any national body, committee or tribunal outside of the National Federation is responsible for affording an Athlete his hearing under these Rules, the decision of that body, committee or tribunal shall be deemed, for the purposes of Article 13, to be the decision of the National Federation.

8.4 Proceedings before the Disciplinary Tribunal

8.4.1 When the Integrity Unit decides that an International-Level Athlete or Athlete Support Person has a case to answer under Article 2, the Head of the Integrity Unit will send a written notice (the "Notice of Charge") to the Athlete or Athlete Support Person subject to the charge, with copies to the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal and to the Anti-Doping Organisations set out in Article 14.1.2.

8.4.2 The Notice of Charge will set out:

- (a) the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) alleged to have been committed, including the specific Article(s) of these Anti-Doping Rules alleged to have been infringed, a summary of the facts upon which such allegations are based (and if the charge has resulted from an Adverse Analytical Finding, a copy of the laboratory documentation pack supporting that Adverse Analytical Finding should be enclosed with the Notice of Charge), and any other information required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
- (b) the Consequences applicable under the Anti-Doping Rules if it is determined that the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed;
- (c) (where applicable) the matters relating to Provisional Suspension specified at Article 7.10; and

- (d) the Athlete or other Person's entitlement to respond to the Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 8.4.3.
- 8.4.3 The Athlete or other Person may respond to the Notice of Charge in one of the following ways:
- (a) admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and accede to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge;
 - (b) admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged but dispute and/or seek to mitigate the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge, and to have the Disciplinary Tribunal determine the Consequences at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 8;
 - (c) deny the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and have the Disciplinary Tribunal determine the charge and (if the charge is upheld) any Consequences, at a hearing conducted in accordance with this Article 8.
- 8.4.4 If the Athlete or Athlete Support Person wishes to exercise his right to a hearing before the Disciplinary Tribunal, he must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the Integrity Unit, with a copy to the Disciplinary Tribunal, as soon as possible, but in any event within 10 days of the Athlete or other Person's receipt of the Notice. The request must also state how the Athlete or other Person responds to the charge in the Notice and must explain (in summary form) the basis for such response.
- 8.4.5 In the event that the Athlete or Athlete Support Person does not respond to the Notice of Charge by the specified deadline, the Athlete or Athlete Support Person will be deemed to have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and to have acceded to the Consequences specified in the Notice of Charge.
- 8.4.6 In the Notice of Charge, or at any other time prior to the determination of the charge by the Disciplinary Tribunal, the Integrity Unit may invite the Athlete or Athlete Support Person to admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and accede to specified Consequences.
- 8.4.7 In the event that the Integrity Unit withdraws the Notice of Charge, or the Athlete or Athlete Support Person admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and accedes to the Consequences specified by the Integrity Unit, a hearing before the Disciplinary Tribunal shall not be required. In such a case, the Integrity Unit:
- (a) shall promptly issue a decision confirming (as applicable) its withdrawal of the Notice of Charge or the commission of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) and the imposition of the specified Consequences (including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed);
 - (b) shall Publicly Report that decision in accordance with Article 14;
 - (c) shall send a copy of the decision to the Athlete or other Person and to any other party that has a right, further to Article 13, to appeal the decision (and any such party may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision).

8.5 Appointment of the Panel

- 8.5.1 On receipt of the Notice of Charge from the Integrity Unit, the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal shall appoint one (1) or three (3) members of the Disciplinary

Tribunal to hear and decide the alleged violation(s) set out in the Notice of Charge. One of the members will ordinarily be the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal.

- 8.5.2 No member of the Disciplinary Tribunal may be on the Panel in any case if he:
- (a) has any personal connection or interest (whether directly or indirectly) with any of the parties or witnesses; or
 - (b) has had any prior involvement with any matter or any facts arising in the proceedings (save as provided for in these Rules including a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension in which some or all of the same facts are relevant); or,
 - (c) is of the same nationality as a party involved in a proceedings (unless their appointment is agreed by the Chairperson or is agreed by the parties); or
 - (d) their impartiality or independence could be seriously questioned (as determined by the Chairperson).

8.5.3 Upon being appointed to a Panel of the Disciplinary Tribunal for a particular matter, each member must provide a declaration to the parties, disclosing any facts or circumstances known to them that might call into question their impartiality or independence in the matter in the eyes of any of the parties. If any such facts or circumstances arise thereafter, the member must provide an updated declaration to the parties.

8.5.4 Any objection to a member of a Panel must be made to the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal without delay, and in any event within 7 days of:

- (a) receipt of the written declaration referred to in Article 8.5.3; or
- (b) learning by any other means (including any subsequent means) of the facts or circumstances giving rise to the objection.

Failure to raise an objection will constitute a waiver of that objection. The Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal (or Deputy Chairperson as applicable) will rule on any objection made, and their decision will be final and there shall be no right of appeal.

8.5.5 If a member of a Panel is, for whatever reason, unable, unwilling or unfit to hear or continue to hear, and decide a proceeding, the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal (or Deputy Chairperson as applicable) may, in his absolute discretion:

- (a) appoint another member of the Disciplinary Tribunal to replace them in that proceeding or
- (b) authorise the remaining member(s) of the Panel to hear and decide the proceeding alone, in which case, if the decision cannot be reached unanimously or by majority then the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal shall have a casting vote.

8.6 Powers of the Disciplinary Tribunal

8.6.1 The Disciplinary Tribunal, and any Panel of the Disciplinary Tribunal, shall have all powers necessary for, and incidental to, the discharge of its responsibilities, including (without limitation) the power, whether on the application of a party or of its own motion:

- (a) to rule on its own jurisdiction;
- (b) to appoint an independent expert to assist or advise it on specific issues, with the costs of such expert to be borne as directed by the Disciplinary Tribunal;
- (c) to expedite or to adjourn, postpone or suspend its proceedings, upon such terms as it will determine, where fairness so requires;
- (d) to extend or abbreviate any time limit specified in any Rules or by the Disciplinary Tribunal itself, save for any limitations period or appeal deadline;
- (e) to order any party to make any property, document or other thing in its possession or under its control available for inspection by the Disciplinary Tribunal and/or any other party;
- (f) to allow one or more third parties to intervene or be joined in the proceedings, to make all appropriate procedural directions in relation to such intervention or joinder, and thereafter to make a single final decision or separate decisions in respect of all parties;
- (g) to order that certain preliminary and/or potentially dispositive questions (e.g. as to jurisdiction, or as to whether a condition precedent has been met) be heard and determined in advance of any other issues in the matter;
- (h) to award interim relief or other conservatory measures on a provisional basis and subject to final determination;
- (i) to make any other procedural direction or take any other procedural steps which the Disciplinary Tribunal considers to be appropriate in pursuit of the efficient and proportionate management of any Proceeding or matter pending before it; and
- (j) to impose costs orders.

8.6.2 Any procedural rulings may be made by the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal or the Chair of a Panel alone.

8.7 Preliminary Meeting with the Chair of the Panel

8.7.1 If the Athlete or Athlete Support Person charged exercises his right to a hearing, the Chair of the Panel shall convene a preliminary meeting with the Integrity Unit and its legal representatives, and with the Athlete or Athlete Support Person and/or his legal representatives (if any). The meeting may be held by telephone conference call. The non-attendance of the Athlete or Athlete Support Person or his representative at the meeting, after proper notice of the meeting has been provided, shall not prevent the Chair of the Panel from proceeding with the meeting in the Athlete or Athlete Support Person's absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on the Athlete or Athlete Support Person's behalf.

8.7.2 The purpose of the preliminary meeting shall be to allow the Chair of the Panel to address any pre-hearing issues. In particular (but without limitation), the Chair shall:

- (a) consider any request by either party that the Chair hear the matter sitting alone;
- (b) consider any request by either party that the case be consolidated for hearing with any other pending case(s);

- (c) determine the date(s) (which must be at least 21 days after the meeting, unless the parties consent to a shorter period) upon which the hearing shall be held. Subject to the foregoing, the hearing shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the Notice of Charge is sent, and ordinarily within 45 days of the date that the Athlete or other Person requests a hearing. It shall be completed expeditiously;
- (d) establish dates reasonably in advance of the date of the hearing at which:
 - (i) the Integrity Unit shall submit a brief with argument on all issues that the IAAF wishes to raise at the hearing and written witness statements from each fact and/or expert witness that the Integrity Unit intends to call at the hearing, setting out the evidence that the IAAF wishes the Disciplinary Tribunal to hear from the witness, and enclosing copies of the documents that the Integrity Unit intends to introduce at the hearing;
 - (ii) the Athlete or Athlete Support Person shall submit an answer brief, addressing the IAAF's arguments and setting out argument on the issues that the Athlete or Athlete Support Person wishes to raise at the hearing, as well as written witness statements from the Athlete or Athlete Support Person and from each other witness (fact and/or expert) that the Athlete or Athlete Support Person intends to call at the hearing, setting out the evidence that the Athlete or Athlete Support Person wishes the Disciplinary Tribunal to hear from the witness, and enclosing copies of the documents that the Athlete or Athlete Support Person intends to introduce at the hearing; and
 - (iii) the Integrity Unit may submit a reply brief, responding to the Athlete or Athlete Support Person's answer brief and producing any rebuttal witness statements and/or documents; and
- (e) make such order as the Chair shall deem appropriate in relation to the production of relevant documents and/or other materials between the parties; provided that save for good cause shown, no documents and/or other materials shall be ordered to be produced in relation to any Adverse Analytical Finding beyond the documents that the International Standard for Laboratories requires to be included in the laboratory documentation pack.

8.8 Conduct of Hearings before the Disciplinary Tribunal

- 8.8.1 Subject to the discretion of the Chairperson of the Disciplinary Tribunal to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, hearings before the Disciplinary Tribunal shall (a) take place in London or Monaco; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.
- 8.8.2 Each of the Integrity Unit and the Athlete or Athlete Support Person has the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing. Each of the Integrity Unit and the Athlete or Athlete Support Person also has the right (at his own expense) to be represented at the hearing by legal counsel of his own choosing.
- 8.8.3 Subject strictly to Article 3.2.5, the Athlete or Athlete Support Person may choose not to appear in person at the hearing, but rather to provide a written submission for consideration by the Panel, in which case the Panel shall consider the submission in its deliberations. However, the non-attendance of the Athlete or Athlete Support Person or his representative at the hearing, after proper notice of the hearing has been provided,

shall not prevent the Panel from proceeding with the hearing in his absence, whether or not any written submissions are made on his behalf.

- 8.8.4 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the Panel, provided that the hearing is conducted in a fair manner with a reasonable opportunity for each party to present evidence (including the right to call and to question witnesses), address the Panel and present his case.
- 8.8.5 The Panel shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The Panel shall apply the burdens and standards of proof and the methods of establishing facts and presumptions as described in Article 3 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 8.8.6 Save where the Panel orders otherwise for good cause shown by either party, the hearing shall be in English or French, and certified translations shall be submitted of any non-English or non-French documents (as applicable) put before the Panel. The cost of the translation shall be borne by the party offering the document(s) unless otherwise ordered by the Panel. If required by the Panel, the Integrity Unit shall make arrangements to have the hearing recorded or transcribed. If requested by the Athlete or Athlete Support Person, the Integrity Unit shall also arrange for a translator to attend the hearing to translate oral questions and/or answers. The costs of such transcription and translation shall be paid by the IAAF unless otherwise ordered by the Panel.

8.9 Decisions of the Disciplinary Tribunal

- 8.9.1 Once the parties have completed their respective submissions, the Panel shall retire to deliberate as to whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed and (if so) what the Consequence should be. Where Article 10 specifies a range of possible sanctions for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation found to have been committed, the Panel shall also fix the sanction within that range for the case at hand, after considering any submissions on the subject that the parties may wish to make.
- 8.9.2 The Panel shall not make any verbal announcement of the decision but instead shall issue its decision in writing within 14 days after the conclusion of the hearing (or where, exceptionally, that deadline cannot be met, as soon thereafter as possible). Such decision will be sent to the parties and (subject strictly to the confidentiality provisions of Article 14.1.5) to WADA and to any other party that has a right to appeal the decision pursuant to Article 13 (and any such party may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision).

The decision shall set out and explain:

- (a) with reasons, the Panel's findings as to whether any Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) has/have been committed;
- (b) with reasons, the Panel's findings as to what Consequences, if any, are (or are not) to be imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed;
- (c) with reasons, the date that such Consequences shall come into force and effect pursuant to Article 10.10; and
- (d) the rights of appeal applicable pursuant to Article 13.

- 8.9.3 The Disciplinary Tribunal has the power to make a costs order against any party, where it is proportionate to do so. If it does not exercise that power, each party shall bear its own costs, legal, expert and otherwise. No recovery of costs may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction that would otherwise be applicable.

8.10 Proceedings other than before the Disciplinary Tribunal

- 8.10.1 Where an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is asserted against an Athlete or other Person, he shall be told at the same time of his right to request a hearing. The hearing process shall provide at a minimum for a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair and impartial hearing panel. A timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14 below.
- 8.10.2 If the Athlete or other Person fails to confirm in writing to his National Federation or other relevant body within 10 days of such notice that he wishes to have a hearing, he will be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and to have accepted that he committed the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in question. That fact shall be confirmed in writing to the Integrity Unit by the National Federation within five working days.
- 8.10.3 If a hearing is requested by the Athlete or other Person, it shall be convened without delay and the hearing completed within 60 days of the date of notification of the Athlete or other Person's request to the National Federation. National Federations shall keep the Integrity Unit fully informed as to the status of all cases pending hearing and of all hearing dates as soon as they are fixed. The IAAF is not a party to the case but the Integrity Unit shall have the right to attend all hearings as an observer. However, the Integrity Unit's attendance at a hearing, or any other involvement in a case, shall not affect the IAAF's right to appeal the National Federation's decision to CAS pursuant to Article 13.
- 8.10.4 If the National Federation fails to complete a hearing within 60 days, or, if, having completed a hearing, fails to render a decision within a reasonable time period thereafter, the Integrity Unit may impose a deadline for such event. If in either case the deadline is not met, the Integrity Unit may elect to have the case referred directly to the Disciplinary Tribunal for a hearing conducted in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. The hearing shall proceed at the responsibility and expense of the National Federation and the decision of the Disciplinary Tribunal shall be subject to appeal to CAS in accordance with Article 13. A failure by a National Federation to hold a hearing for an Athlete within 60 days may further result in the imposition of a sanction under Article 16.
- 8.10.5 The National Federation shall notify the Integrity Unit of the relevant tribunal's decision in writing, within five working days of the decision being made. The decision shall be sent to the Integrity Unit in either English or French. The decision shall set out and explain, with reasons, the relevant tribunal's findings (i) as to whether any Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed and (ii) what Consequences, if any, are to be imposed. The decision shall provide (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Upon request from the Integrity Unit, the National Federation shall provide a copy of the full case file within 15 days.
- 8.10.6 The Athlete or other Person may elect to forego a hearing by acknowledging in writing a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Article 10. Where an Athlete or other Person accepts Consequences consistent with Article 10 and no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall nevertheless ratify the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences by a decision of its relevant body

and send a copy of such decision to the Integrity Unit within five working days of the decision being made. A decision by a National Federation arising from an Athlete's acceptance of Consequences under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed in accordance with Article 13.

8.11 Single Hearing Before CAS

Charges asserting Anti-Doping Rule Violations may be heard directly by CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, if the Athlete or other Person, the IAAF, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal the first instance decision to CAS, all consent.

9. AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

- 9.1 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, awards, points and prize and appearance money. In addition, further results obtained by the Athlete in other Events may be Disqualified, in accordance with Article 10.1 (same Competition) and/or Article 10.8 (subsequent Competitions).

10. FURTHER SANCTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Individual Results in the Competition During or in Connection with which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

10.1.1 Subject to Article 10.1.2, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurring during or in connection with a Competition shall lead to Disqualification of all the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Competition, with all resulting consequences for the Athlete, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, awards, points and prize and appearance money.

10.1.2 If the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Athlete's individual results obtained in other Events shall not be Disqualified unless the Integrity Unit establishes that the Athlete's results in the other Event(s) were likely to have been affected by his Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility imposed for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 that is the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping offence shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

- (a) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was not intentional.
- (b) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation involves a Specified Substance and the Integrity Unit establishes that the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct that he knew constituted an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An Anti-Doping Rule Violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance that is only prohibited In-Competition (a) shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that it was Used Out-of-Competition; and (b) shall not be considered "intentional" if the Substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that it was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility imposed for Anti-Doping Rule Violations under provisions other than Articles 2.1, 2.2 and 2.6 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.5 or 10.6 is applicable:

10.3.1 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5 that is the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be four years unless, in a case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that the commission of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation was not intentional

(as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

- 10.3.2 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.4 that is the Athlete's first anti-doping offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 that is the Athlete or other Person's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 that may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.3.4 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.9 that is the Athlete or other Person's first offence, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.10 that is the first offence of the Athlete or other Person, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the degree of Fault of the Athlete or other Person and other circumstances of the case.

10.4 **Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence**

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 **Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence**

- 10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6:

(a) Specified Substances.

Where the Anti-Doping Rule Violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the degree of Fault of the Athlete or other Person.

(b) Contaminated Products.

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the degree of Fault of the Athlete or other Person.

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1:

In an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, if an Athlete or other Person establishes that he bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then (subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6) the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the degree of Fault of the Athlete or other Person, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of the Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations:

- (a) The Integrity Unit may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in any individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to the IAAF or other Anti-Doping Organisation, a criminal authority or a professional disciplinary body that results in (i) the Integrity Unit or other Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person, or (ii) a criminal authority or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Athlete or other Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to the Integrity Unit. If the Integrity Unit's decision to suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility and/or other Consequences is made after a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, then WADA's approval is required for such suspension. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, the Integrity Unit shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If the Integrity Unit decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Athlete entitled to appeal under Article 13.
- (b) To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of the Integrity Unit or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility,

and/or no return of Prize Money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

- (c) If the Integrity Unit suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise the IAAF to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

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

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation before having received either (a) notification of a Sample collection that could establish the Anti-Doping Rule Violation (in the case of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1), or (b) a Notice of Charge (in the case of any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation), and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the offence at the time of the admission, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not by more than 50%.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with a Violation sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection) may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, by promptly admitting the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with it, upon the approval and at the discretion of WADA and the Integrity Unit.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an Anti-Doping Rule Violation that is the second anti-doping offence of the Athlete or other Person, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

- (a) six months;
- (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping offence without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

- (c) twice the period of Ineligibility that would be applicable to the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it were a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation that is the third anti-doping offence of the Athlete or other Person will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, unless it fulfils the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4, in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping offence for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior anti-doping offence for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Offences:

- (a) For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an Anti-Doping Rule Violation will only be considered a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation if the Integrity Unit can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after the Integrity Unit made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation. If the Integrity Unit cannot establish this, the Anti-Doping Rule Violations shall be considered together as one single Anti-Doping Rule Violation for sanctioning purposes, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the Anti-Doping Rule Violation that carries the more severe sanction.

- (b) If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the IAAF discovers a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation by the same Athlete or other Person that occurred prior to notification of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, then an additional sanction shall be imposed based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two Anti-Doping Rule Violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier Anti-Doping Rule Violation will be subject to Disqualification in accordance with Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during a Ten-Year Period:

Any prior Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall only be taken into account for purposes of Article 10.7 if it took place within ten years of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation under consideration.

10.7.6 For the avoidance of doubt, where an Athlete or other Person is found to have committed two or more separate Anti-Doping Rule Violations, the Ineligibility periods for the separate offences shall run sequentially, not concurrently.

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

In addition to the automatic Disqualification, pursuant to Article 9, of the results in the Competition that produced the Adverse Analytical Finding (if any), all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date the Sample in question was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition) or other Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred through to

the start of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period shall be Disqualified (with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, ranking points and prize and appearance money), unless the Disciplinary Tribunal determines that fairness requires otherwise.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited Prize Money shall be first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; and second, reimbursement of the Integrity Unit's expenses in relation to its results management in the case.

10.10 Commencement of Ineligibility and other Consequences

Any Consequences imposed under this Programme shall come into force and effect on the date that the decision imposing the Consequences is issued, save that:

10.10.1 The Integrity Unit shall have absolute discretion, and in addition the Panel shall have discretion where fairness requires, to establish an instalment plan for repayment of any prize money forfeited pursuant to Articles 9 and/or 10 of these Anti-Doping Rules and/or for payment of any costs awarded. For the avoidance of doubt, the schedule of payments pursuant to such plan may extend beyond any period of Ineligibility imposed upon the Athlete, provided however that, in accordance with Article 10.12.2, default in payment under such plan shall automatically trigger a further period of Ineligibility until such default is cured.

10.10.2 The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date that the decision is issued provided that:

- (a) any period of Provisional Suspension served by the Athlete or other Person (whether imposed in accordance with Article 7.10 or voluntarily accepted by the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7.10.6) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. To get credit for any period of voluntary Provisional Suspension, however, the Athlete or other Person must have given written notice at the beginning of such period to the Integrity Unit, in a form acceptable to the Integrity Unit (and the Integrity Unit shall provide a copy of that notice promptly to every other Person entitled to receive notice of a potential Anti-Doping Rule Violation by that Athlete or other Person under Article 14.1.2) and must have respected the Provisional Suspension in full. No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension, regardless of the Athlete or other Person's status during such period. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed on appeal;
- (b) where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which for an Athlete means, in any event, before he competes again) admits the Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being confronted with it by the Integrity Unit, the period of Ineligibility subsequently imposed on him/her may be back-dated so that it is deemed to have commenced as far back as the date of last occurrence of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation (which, in the case of an Article 2.1 Anti-Doping Rule Violation, would be on the date of Sample collection). However, this discretion to back-date is subject to the following limit: the Athlete or other Person must actually serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility, i.e.,

the commencement date of that period of Ineligibility cannot be back-dated such that he actually serves less than one-half of that period. This Article 10.10.2(b) shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3; and

- (c) where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the period of Ineligibility may be deemed to have started at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date the Anti-Doping Rule Violation last occurred (e.g., under Article 2.1, the date of Sample collection). All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.11 Status During Ineligibility

10.11.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility:

- (a) No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, compete or otherwise participate in any capacity in (or, if the Athlete is an Athlete Support Person, assist any Athlete competing or otherwise participating in any capacity in):
 - (i) any International Competition;
 - (ii) any other Competition or Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programmes) authorised, organised or sanctioned by the IAAF, any National Association or member of a National Association, or any Area Association, or any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or club or member organisation of that Signatory's member organisation;
 - (iii) any Event or Competition authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national-level Event or Competition organisation; or
 - (iv) any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.
- (b) The only exceptions to Article 10.11.1(a) are as follows:
 - (i) An Athlete or other Person who is subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sports events are not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or International Competition, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors; and
 - (ii) An Athlete may return to train as part of a team or (subject always to Article 10.11.1(b)(ii)) to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

- 10.11.2 Without prejudice to the generality of Article 10.11.1, an Athlete or other Person shall not, during any period of Ineligibility, be given accreditation for, or otherwise granted access to, any International Competition or any other Event or Competition or activity authorised, organised or sanctioned by the IAAF, any National Association or member of a National Association, or any Area Association and any such accreditation previously issued shall be withdrawn.
- 10.11.3 Without prejudice to the automatic application of the period of Ineligibility to the events, competitions and other activities of all Signatories (as set out in Article 10.11.1(a)(ii) and Code Article 10.12.1), the Integrity Unit will also take all necessary steps to have the Ineligibility of the Athlete or other Person recognised and enforced by other relevant organisations in accordance with Code Article 17 (Application and Recognition of Decisions).
- 10.11.4 Where a Competition that will take place after the period of Ineligibility has an entry deadline that falls during the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete may submit an application for entry in the Competition in accordance with that deadline, notwithstanding that at the time of such application he is Ineligible.
- 10.11.5 An Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and must provide whereabouts information for that purpose upon request. If an Athlete or other Person commits an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during a period of Ineligibility (including but not limited to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.1), this shall be treated as a separate Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 10.11.6 If an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition on participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.11.1, a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the degree of Fault of the Athlete or other Person and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation while Ineligible, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the original period of Ineligibility, and such decision shall be subject to appeal in accordance with Article 13. In any case, any results obtained by the Athlete or other Person in such Competition(s), with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prize and appearance money obtained in such Competition(s), shall be automatically Disqualified.
- 10.11.7 An Athlete Support Athlete or other Person who assists another Person in his violation of the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility thereby commits an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2.9. In addition, for any Anti-Doping Rule Violation not involving an eliminated or reduced period of Ineligibility pursuant to Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Athlete or other Person will be withheld by the IAAF or any National Federation.

10.12 Conditions of Reinstatement:

- 10.12.1 As a condition of reinstatement, an Athlete who is subject to a period of Ineligibility must respect the conditions of Article 10.11.5, failing which the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until he has made himself

available for Testing (by notifying the IAAF in writing) for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as at the date he first stopped making himself available for Testing, except that in the event that an Athlete retires while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the conditions set out in Article 5.8.2 shall apply.

- 10.12.2 Once the period of an Athlete's Ineligibility has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the foregoing conditions of reinstatement, then provided that (subject to Article 10.10.1) the Athlete has paid in full all amounts forfeited, and has satisfied in full any award of costs made against the Athlete by the Disciplinary Tribunal and/or by the CAS following any appeal made pursuant to Article 13.2, the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete for reinstatement will be necessary. If, however, further amounts become due after an Athlete's period of Ineligibility has expired (as a result of an instalment plan established pursuant to Article 10.10.1), then any failure by the Athlete to pay all outstanding amounts on or before their respective due dates shall render the Athlete automatically Ineligible to participate in further International Competitions until all amounts due are paid in full.
- 10.12.3 Even if no period of Ineligibility is imposed, an Athlete may not participate in an International Competition while any prize money ordered or agreed to be forfeited under these Anti-Doping Rules, and/or any award of costs against the Athlete, remains unpaid, unless an instalment plan has been established pursuant to Article 10.10.1 and the Athlete has made all payments due under that plan. If any instalment(s) become(s) overdue under that plan, the Athlete may not participate in any International Competition until such overdue instalments are paid in full.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 11.1 Where the Athlete who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation competed as a member of a relay team, the relay team shall be automatically Disqualified from the Event in question, with all resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money. If the Athlete who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation competes for a relay team in a subsequent Event in the Competition, the relay team shall be Disqualified from the subsequent Event, with all the same resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize money unless the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation and that his participation in the relay was not likely to have been affected by the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 11.2 Where the Athlete who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation competed as a member of a team other than a relay team, in an Event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the team shall not be automatically disqualified from the Event in question but the result of the Athlete committing the violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the result of the next applicable team member. If, by subtracting the Athlete's result from the team's result, the number of Athletes counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be disqualified. This same principle shall apply to the calculation of a team result if the Athlete who has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation competes for a team in a subsequent Event in the Competition unless the Athlete establishes that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation and that his participation in the team was not likely to have been affected by the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- 11.3. In addition to the Disqualification of the Athlete's individual results as determined in Article 10.8:
- (a) the results of any relay team in which the Athlete competed shall be automatically Disqualified, with all resulting consequences for the relay team, including the forfeiture of all titles, awards, medals, points and prize money; and
 - (b) the results of any team other than a relay team in which the Athlete competed shall not be automatically Disqualified but the result of the Athlete committing the Anti-Doping Rule Violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the result of the next applicable team member. If, by subtracting the Athlete's result from the team's result, the number of Athletes counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be Disqualified.
- 11.4 Where more than one member of a relay or other team has been notified of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 2 in connection with a Competition, the ruling body for the Competition shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Competition Period.

ARTICLE 12 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

- 12.1 Where an Athlete or other Person refuses or fails without compelling justification to comply with any provision of these Anti-Doping Rules, but such refusal or failure does not fall within any of the anti-doping rule violations defined in Article 2, the Athlete or Athlete Support Person shall not be deemed to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation and he shall not be subject to any of the Consequences set out in Articles 9 and 10. However, disciplinary proceedings may be brought against him before the Disciplinary Tribunal in accordance with Article 8, and if the Disciplinary Tribunal finds that there has been such refusal or failure without compelling justification then it shall impose upon the Athlete or Athlete Support Person such sanctions as it sees fit (which may include, if it sees fit, a period during which the Athlete or Athlete Support Person shall not be eligible to participate in the sport).

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS**13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Unless specifically stated otherwise, decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed only as set out in this Article 13. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless CAS orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in these Anti-Doping Rules must be exhausted.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.1.2 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.

13.1.3 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right of appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Anti-Doping Organisation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Anti-Doping Organisation's process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

13.2.1 The following is a non-exhaustive list of decisions regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction that may be

appealed under these Anti-Doping Rules: a decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, a decision imposing (or not imposing) Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed, a decision failing to impose Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in accordance with these Rules, a decision that a case cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, because too much time has passed), a decision not to record an alleged Whereabouts Failure, a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six month notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.8.1, a decision by WADA assigning results management under Code Article 7.1, a decision by the Integrity Unit not to pursue an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, a decision by the Integrity Unit not to bring a case after an investigation under Article 5, a decision that the IAAF or the Disciplinary Tribunal lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its Consequences, a decision to suspend (or not suspend) a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate (or not reinstate) a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1, a decision under Article 10.11.6 in relation to participation while Ineligible, and a decision by the IAAF not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 17.

13.2.2 **Appeals involving International-Level Athletes or Athlete Support Persons or International Competitions**

In cases arising involving International-Level Athletes or Athlete Support Persons or involving International Competitions, a decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.3 **Appeals involving Other Athletes or Other Persons**

In cases where Article 13.2.2 does not apply, a decision of the Disciplinary Tribunal may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

In all other cases, decisions made against Athletes or other Persons may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- a fair and impartial hearing panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to have an interpreter at the hearing at the Person's own expense; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision.

The decision of the national level appeal body may be appealed in accordance with Article 13.2.6.

13.2.4 **Persons entitled to Appeal in cases involving International-Level Athletes or Athlete Support Persons or involving International Competitions**

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the Athlete or Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) the IAAF;
- (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person's country of residence or where the Athlete or other Person is a national or licence holder;

- (e) the IOC or the International Paralympic Committee, as applicable (where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including a decision affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games or a result obtained at the Olympic or Paralympic Games); and
- (f) WADA.

13.2.5 Persons entitled to Appeal in cases involving other Athletes and other Persons

In cases under Article 13.2.3, the parties having the right to appeal the decision to the national level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

- (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) the Athlete or other Person's National Federation;
- (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person's country of residence or where the Athlete or other Person is a national or licence holder;
- (e) the IOC or the International Paralympic Committee, as applicable (where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including a decision affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games or a result obtained at the Olympic or Paralympic Games); and
- (f) WADA.

13.2.6 In cases under Article 13.2.5, the IAAF, the IOC and the IPC shall have the right to appeal the decision of the national level appeal body to CAS.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision:

Where, in a particular case, the Integrity Unit fails to decide whether an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Integrity Unit had rendered a decision finding that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed. If CAS determines that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's reasonable costs and legal fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the IAAF.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs:

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4 and the Anti-Doping Regulations.

13.5 Appeals from Decisions Sanctioning Members for Failing to Comply with Anti-Doping obligations

A decision by the Council pursuant to Article 16 to sanction a Member for failing to comply with its anti-doping obligations under these Rules may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.6 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.4 and 13.2.5, as provided in Article 14.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals:

13.7.1 The deadline for filing an appeal to CAS shall be 30 days from the date of receipt of the decision in question by the appealing party. Where the appellant is a party other than the IAAF, to be a valid filing under this Article 13.7.1, a copy of the appeal must be filed on the same day with the IAAF. Within 15 days of the deadline for filing the statement of appeal, the appellant shall file his appeal brief with CAS and, within 30 days of receipt of the appeal brief, the respondent shall file his answer with CAS.

13.7.2 Notwithstanding Article 13.7.1, the filing deadline for an appeal by WADA shall be the later of:

(a) 21 days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; and

(b) 21 days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.8 The decision as to whether the IAAF should appeal to CAS or whether the IAAF should participate in a CAS appeal to which it is not a party shall be taken by the Anti-Doping Review Panel. The Anti-Doping Review Panel shall, where applicable, at the same time determine whether the Athlete or other Person will be suspended pending the CAS decision.

13.9 Appeal Procedure:

13.9.1 The CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration, as modified or supplemented herein, shall apply to all appeals filed pursuant to this Article 13.

13.9.2 A party with a right of appeal against a decision may, within 15 days of receipt of the decision, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the parties to the decision being appealed, and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.9.3 Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under these Anti-Doping Rules are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with its answer.

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

13.9.5 In all CAS appeals involving the IAAF, the governing law shall be Monegasque law and the appeal shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.

13.9.6 The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision. Subject to Article 14.1.5, the CAS decision shall be Publicly Reported by the IAAF within 20 days of receipt. However, this mandatory Public Reporting requirement shall not apply where the Player 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.

14. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings and other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and Other Persons

Notice to Athletes and other Persons of Anti-Doping Rule Violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Article 7 and/or Article 8 above. Notice by the Integrity Unit to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of or affiliated to a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall occur as provided under Article 7 and/or Article 8, simultaneously with notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification shall include; the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of the Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or, for Anti-Doping Rule violations other than Article 2.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation pursuant to Article 14.1, National Federations, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 and 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose the above information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which may include appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee) until the IAAF has made Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3. In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding, there shall be no Public Disclosure made until the B Sample analysis has been concluded (or until any follow-up investigation to the B Sample analysis as may be required by the Prohibited List under Article 7 has been concluded), or until the B sample analysis is waived by the Athlete and, where appropriate, until a Provisional Suspension has been imposed in accordance with Article 7.10.

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

14.2.1 Anti-Doping Rule Violation decisions rendered pursuant to Articles 7, 8, 10 and 13 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. The decision shall be provided in English or French.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may within 15 days of receipt request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

- 14.3.1 The identity of the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation may be Publicly Disclosed by the Integrity Unit in accordance with Article 14.3 only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7 and/or Article 8 and simultaneously to the National Federation, WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.
- 14.3.2 No later than 20 days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13, 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 Integrity Unit shall Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the discipline, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Prohibited Substance or Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. The Integrity Unit shall Publicly Disclose within 20 days the results of final appeal decisions concerning Anti-Doping Rule Violations, including the information described above.
- 14.3.3 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 IAAF shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, the IAAF shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.
- 14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the Integrity Unit 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.
- 14.3.5 Neither the Integrity Unit, nor any National Federation, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to a 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.
- 14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 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.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

The IAAF shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data and results, including, in particular, Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes and whereabouts information for Athletes including those in Registered Testing Pools. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organisations, each Anti-Doping Organisation shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS or another system approved by WADA as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted.

14.6 Data Privacy

- 14.6.1 The Integrity Unit may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its 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.
- 14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping 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.

15. NATIONAL FEDERATION REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

- 15.1 Each National Federation shall report to the IAAF and WADA promptly any TUEs that are granted in accordance with Article 4.4.
- 15.2 Each National Federation shall report, as part of its annual report to the IAAF, all Testing conducted by that National Federation or conducted in that National Federation's Country or Territory in the previous year (other than by the Integrity Unit). This report shall be sorted by Athlete, identifying when the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the Testing and whether the Testing was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. The Integrity Unit may choose periodically to publish such data as is received from its National Federations under this Article.
- 15.3 Each National Federation shall report any information suggesting or relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules to its National Anti-Doping Organisation and to the IAAF and to co-operate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 15.4 Each National Federation shall report to the Integrity Unit promptly, and in all circumstances, within 14 days of notice to it, any Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding obtained in the course of Testing carried out by that National Federation or in that National Federation's Country or Territory, together with the name of the Athlete concerned and all documents relevant to the Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding in question.
- 15.5 Each National Federation shall report to the Integrity Unit promptly any Anti-Doping Rule Violation asserted against an Athlete or other Person at national level.
- 15.6 Each National Federation shall notify the Integrity Unit in writing within 5 working days any decision taken under these Anti-Doping Rules that is subject to an appeal in accordance with Article 13 (and shall send a copy of the written reasons for the decision in English and a copy of the complete file upon request).
- 15.7 Each National Federation shall report to the Integrity Unit within 5 days the commencement of any CAS appeal to which the National Federation and/or an Athlete or other Person under its jurisdiction is a party that arises from a decision taken at national level. At the time of notification, the National Federation shall forward the Integrity Unit a copy of the statement of appeal in the case.

16. SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 16.1 The Council shall have authority to take sanctions against any National Federation which is in breach of its obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 16.2 The following examples will be considered to be a breach of a National Federation's obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules:
- (a) a failure to incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations into its rules or regulations pursuant to Article 1.6;
 - (b) a failure to comply with a decision of Council pursuant to Article 5.9;
 - (c) hindering, obstructing or otherwise Tampering with the conduct of Out-of-Competition Testing by the Integrity Unit, another Member, WADA or any other body with Testing authority (see Article 5.7.5);
 - (e) a failure to report to the IAAF and WADA the grant of any TUE under Article 4.4;
 - (f) a failure to report to the Integrity Unit an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding obtained in the course of a Doping Control carried out by that Member, or in that Member's Country or Territory, within 14 days of notice of such a finding to the Member, together with the name of the Athlete concerned and all documents relevant to the Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding in question (see Article 15.4);
 - (g) a refusal or failure to conduct an investigation as required under Article 5 or to provide a written report on such investigation within the time stipulated by the Integrity Unit;
 - (h) a failure to report to the Integrity Unit as part of its annual report a list of all Doping Controls conducted by that Member or in that Member's Country or Territory in the previous year (see Article 15.2);
 - (i) a failure to report information suggesting or relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to its National Anti-Doping Organisation and the Integrity Unit or to co-operate with any investigation conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation (see Article 15.3);
 - (j) a failure to hold a hearing, or to complete a hearing within two months of being requested to do so or, having completed a hearing, a failure to render a decision within a reasonable time period thereafter as provided in Article 8.10;
 - (k) a failure to notify the IAAF in writing within 5 days of a decision taken under these Anti-Doping Rules that is subject to appeal to CAS under Article 13.
 - (l) a failure to report to the IAAF the commencement of a CAS appeal (see Article 15.7).
- 16.3 If a National Federation is deemed to be in breach of its obligations under these Anti-Doping Rules, the Council shall have authority to act in one or more of the following ways:
- (a) to suspend the Member until the next meeting of the Congress or for any shorter period;
 - (b) to caution or censure the Member;
 - (c) to issue fines;
 - (d) to withhold grants or subsidies from the Member;
 - (e) to exclude the Member's Athletes from any one or more International Competition;
 - (f) to remove or deny accreditation to the officers or other representatives of the Member; and
 - (g) to issue any other sanction as it may deem to be appropriate.

The Council may determine from time to time a schedule of sanctions to be imposed on National Federations for a breach of the obligations in Article 16.2. Any such schedule, or change to such schedule, shall be notified to the National Federations and published on the IAAF website.

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

17. APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

- 17.1 Any final decision taken in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be automatically recognised by the IAAF and its Members which shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.
- 17.2 Subject to the right of appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications in the sport of Athletics of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IAAF and its Members. In the case of an adjudication of the IOC arising from an anti-doping rule violation occurring at the Olympic Games, the IAAF and its Members shall recognise the finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation once it becomes final under applicable rules and shall thereafter submit the determination of the Athlete or other Person's sanction beyond disqualification from the Olympic Games to the results management process provided in Articles 7 and 8.
- 17.3 Subject to any right of appeal, measures taken by other bodies that have not accepted the Code shall also be recognised and respected by the IAAF and the National Federations and Area Associations if the Integrity Unit is satisfied that the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

18. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No Anti-Doping Rule Violation proceeding may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete or other Person unless he has been notified of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation as provided in Article 7 and/or Article 8, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within 10 years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

19. EDUCATION

- 19.1 The Integrity Unit shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programmes for doping-free sport in Athletics on at least the issues listed below and shall promote active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programmes.
- 19.2 At a minimum, the anti-doping education programme will include information on the following issues:
- Substances and methods on the Prohibited List
 - Anti-Doping Rule Violations
 - Doping Control procedures
 - Whereabouts requirements
 - Consequences of Doping, including sanctions, health and social consequences
 - Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel's rights and responsibilities
 - Managing the risk of Nutritional Supplements
 - Harms of doping to the spirit of sport
- 19.3 **Programmes and Activities:** The anti-doping education programme and activities will seek to promote doping-free Athletics. The programme and activities shall to be designed to establish an environment that is strongly conducive to doping-free sport that will have a positive and long-term influence on the choices made by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel. They emphasize the importance of ethics and fair Athletics.

20. INTERPRETATION

- 20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.
- 20.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the Code. The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of any Signatory or government. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and the International Standards shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.3 Subject to Article 20.2 above, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Monegasque law.
- 20.4 The Definitions shall be considered as an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules. Terms used in these Anti-Doping Rules beginning with capital letters shall have the meaning given to them in the Definitions.

21. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

- 21.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply in full to all cases where the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurs after the Effective Date.
- 21.2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations committed prior to the Effective Date, whether under predecessor versions of the Anti-Doping Rules and/or other relevant rules, count as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10, including Article 10.7 and in particular Article 10.7.5. If the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules that predated the 2015 Code, then for purposes of Article 10.7.1, that sanction shall be disregarded and instead the sanction that would have been imposed for the first violation if rules compliant with the 2015 Code had applied will be used.
- 21.3 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date but based on an Anti-Doping Rule Violation that occurred before the Effective Date, shall be governed, with respect to substantive matters, by the predecessor version of the anti-doping rules in force at the time the Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred and, with respect to procedural matters, by the version of the anti-doping rules in force immediately prior to the Effective Date save that (i) Article 10.7.5 of these Rules shall apply retroactively; (ii) Article 18 of these Rules shall also apply retroactively, unless the statute of limitations applicable under the predecessor version of the Rules has already expired by the Effective Date; and (iii) the relevant tribunal may decide it appropriate to apply the principle of *lex mitior* in the circumstances of the case.

DEFINITIONS

Athletics Integrity Unit or Integrity Unit: The Athletics Integrity Unit established by the IAAF in accordance with Article 16.1 of the IAAF Constitution.

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 Anti-Doping Regulations.

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

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

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

Area Association: An area association of the IAAF responsible for fostering Athletics in one of the six areas into which the members are divided in the Constitution.

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

Athlete Biological Passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating Passports as described in the Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines (and Technical documents) and the Anti-Doping Regulations.

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

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

Atypical Finding: A report from a 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 identified as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the Anti-Doping Regulations.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Competition Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body over the Competition.

Competition Period: The time between the beginning and the end of a Competition, as established by the ruling body of the Competition.

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 which means the Athlete's results in a particular Event or Competition are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any titles, awards, medals, points and prize and appearance money;
- (b) Ineligibility which 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 10.11(a);
- (c) Provisional Suspension which 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; and
- (d) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting which means the disclosure of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Constitution: The IAAF Constitution.

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.

Council: The IAAF Council.

Demand: As defined in Article 7.8.

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 single race or contest in a Competition (e.g. the 100 metres or the Javelin Throw) including any qualifying rounds thereof.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event.

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 behaviour. 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 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.

Filing Failure: A failure by an Athlete (or a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update the Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with the Anti-Doping Regulations or the rules or regulations of a Member or Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Athlete that comply with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

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

International Competition: A Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the IAAF, a Major Event Organisation or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. The International Competitions under Article 5.5.1 shall be deemed International Competitions for purposes of these Rules and Article 5 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

International-Level Athlete: An Athlete as defined in Article 1.9.

International Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Athletes established by the Integrity Unit at the international level who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of the IAAF's Test Distribution Plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.7 and 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.

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Member: A national governing body for Athletics affiliated to the IAAF.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

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

National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each Country or Territory as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the Country or Territory's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Federation: The Member of the IAAF to which an Athlete or other Person is affiliated directly or through a club or another body affiliated to a Member.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

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

National Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Athletes established at national level by a National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.7 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

No Fault or No Negligence: The Athlete's or other Person's establishing that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system.

No Significant Fault or No Significant Negligence: The Athlete's or other Person's establishing that his Fault or Negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system.

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

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

Possession: The actual, physical Possession or the constructive Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control 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 the Integrity Unit, a Member or an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

Prohibited List: The Prohibited List published by WADA identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

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

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

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

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Athletes, established separately (i) by the Integrity Unit at the international level and (ii) by National Anti-Doping Organisations at the national level, who are subject to focussed In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of the IAAF's or

National Anti-Doping Organisation's respective test distribution plans and are required to provide whereabouts information for that purpose. The Integrity Unit shall publish a list that identifies the Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool.

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

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

Specified Substances: See Article 4.2.2.

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 in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

Substantial Assistance: For the purposes of Article 10.6.1(a), a Person providing Substantial Assistance must (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he possesses in relation to Anti-Doping Rule Violations including those involving himself and (ii) fully co-operate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the prosecuting authority or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

Target Testing: The selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and/or the Anti-Doping Regulations.

Test Distribution Plan: A document prepared by the Integrity Unit that plans for the Testing of Athletes over whom it has Testing Authority, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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 Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of the IAAF, a Member or an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption as described in Article 4.4.

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in the IAAF Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete's whereabouts during the following quarter.