International Olympic Committee

Anti-Doping Rules

applicable to the
Games of the XXXII Olympiad
Tokyo 2020
(as of March 2021)
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INTRODUCTION

Preface

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

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

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

Scope of these Rules

These Rules apply in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. They shall, without limitation, apply to all Anti-Doping Activities and Doping Controls over which the IOC has jurisdiction in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

These Rules shall, without limitation, apply to (a) the IOC (including its Executive Board members, directors, officers, employees, the ITA and other Delegated Third Parties and their directors, officers and employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control); (b) all Athletes entered in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (see below); (c) all Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes; (d) other Persons participating in, or accredited to, the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 including, without any limitation, International Federations and NOCs; (e) Tokyo 2020 (including its members, directors, officers, employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control); and (f) any Person operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of the IOC in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

Athletes entered in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 are bound by these Rules as a condition of eligibility to participate in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. Athletes shall, without limitation, be subject to the authority of the IOC upon being put forward by their NOC as potential participants in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 in advance of the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and shall in particular be considered to be entered into the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 upon being included in the final NOC delegation list.

The Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes and other Persons participating in, or accredited to, the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 are bound by these Rules as a condition of such participation or accreditation.

Persons operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 are bound by these Rules as a condition of their participation or involvement in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

Italicized terms in these Anti-Doping Rules are defined terms in Appendix 1.
Delegation to the ITA

The IOC is a Signatory to the Code and these Rules are adopted by the IOC in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the Code.

In accordance with the Code and these Rules, the IOC has agreed to delegate some of its responsibilities related to the implementation of all or part of the Doping Control in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to the ITA as further described hereunder, including without limitation, test distribution planning, TUEs and Results Management. The ITA, in turn, may sub-delegate the implementation of Doping Control as appropriate and customary to other Delegated Third Parties (for example to Tokyo 2020 or Sample collection agencies). References in these Rules to the ITA shall exceptionally, due to the IOC's status as a Major Event Organisation and where applicable within the context of the aforementioned delegation, be construed and interpreted as references to the ITA acting on behalf of the IOC.

Notwithstanding the above delegation to the ITA (or other Delegated Third Parties), and in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, the IOC shall, as the Signatory, remain responsible from a Code compliance perspective for all aspects of Doping Control conducted at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

Further, and for the avoidance of doubt, while the ITA may act on its behalf, the IOC shall be considered as the party asserting anti-doping rule violations and for the purpose of any actions taken within the Results Management process, including proceedings in front of the hearing body or in any other matter under these Rules where that role would appropriately fall to a Signatory under the Code. Without limitation, this includes the position of applicant, and in the event of appeal, appellant or respondent as the case may be.
ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these Rules.

ARTICLE 2 – ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

Athletes and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing (and shall be deemed to know) what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

2.1.1 It is the Athletes’ personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. 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 analysed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample; or where the Athlete’s A or B Sample is split into two parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported 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, International Standards, or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.
2.2 **Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method**

2.2.1 It is the Athletes’ personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies 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 by an Athlete**

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised Person.

2.4 **Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete**

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve-month (12) period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 **Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person**

2.6 **Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel**

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 TUE granted in accordance with Article 4.4 of the Code or other acceptable justification.

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

2.7 **Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Other Person**
2.8 **Administration or Attempted Administration** by an Athlete or Other Person 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 or Attempted Complicity** by an Athlete or Other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 of the Code by another Person.

2.10 **Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person**

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

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

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, 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, disciplinary or professional decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10 of these Rules, an Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the Athlete or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Personnel’s disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

If the IOC or ITA becomes aware of an Athlete Support Personnel who meets the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2 or 2.10.1.3, it shall submit that information to WADA.
2.11 **Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities**

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5 of these Rules:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

For purposes of Article 2.11 of these Rules, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

**ARTICLE 3 – PROOF OF DOPING**

3.1 **Burdens and Standards of Proof**

The IOC (or the ITA acting before the hearing panel on behalf of the IOC as set forth in Article 8.1.1 of these Rules) shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IOC has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probabilities but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of these Rules, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probabilities.

3.2 **Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions**

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:
3.2.1 Analytical methods and Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community, or which have been the subject of peer review, are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or 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. The CAS (including CAS Anti-Doping Division), the initial hearing body or appellate body on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA’s receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before the CAS Anti-Doping Division, at WADA’s request, the CAS Anti-Doping Division panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.

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

3.2.3 Departures from any other applicable International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in these Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defence to an anti-doping rule violation, provided, however, if the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then the IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure:

3.2.3.1 a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;

3.2.3.2 a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case the IOC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
3.2.3.3 A departure from the *International Standard* for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case the *IOC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

3.2.3.4 A departure from the *International Standard* for Results Management related to *Athlete* notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case the *IOC* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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

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

**ARTICLE 4 – THE PROHIBITED LIST**

4.1 *Incorporation of the Prohibited List*

These *Rules* incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. The *NOCs* shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of such *Prohibited List*. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ignorance of the *Prohibited List* shall not constitute an excuse for any *Participant* or other *Person* participating in, or accredited to, the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*.

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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

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

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

All Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.4 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10 of these Rules, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

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, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an Athlete or other Person, including, but not limited to, any challenge 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

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

4.4.2 The ITA shall appoint the members of the TUEC which shall be composed of specialists in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Each TUE application shall be assessed by three members of the TUEC.

4.4.2.1 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate applications for a TUE and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decision shall be reported via ADAMS.

4.4.2.2 The ITA shall promptly notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC, WADA, the relevant Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and International Federation of the decision of the TUEC.

4.4.2.3 The provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be complied with during the entire TUE application, recognition, decision, review and appeal process and applied automatically. TUEs granted by the TUEC shall be effective for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 only.
4.4.3 Without prejudice to the review by the TUEC under Article 4.4.5 below, where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation and such TUE is available on ADAMS, the Athlete does not need to apply for the recognition of this TUE which shall be automatically recognised.

4.4.4 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation and provided that such TUE is not available on ADAMS, the Athlete shall submit such TUE to the TUEC for recognition at least 30 days before the start of the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

4.4.5 The TUEC shall be entitled, including prior to the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, to review any TUE in order to ensure that it meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and, if necessary, request the provision of further supporting documentation. If the TUEC decides to review a TUE and determines that it does not meet the aforementioned criteria, and, accordingly, refuses to recognise it, it must notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC and the granting Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation, and WADA promptly, explaining its reasons. Such decision shall also be reported via ADAMS.

4.4.6 A decision by the TUEC not to grant or not to recognise a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to WADA. If the Athlete does not appeal (or WADA decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognise the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, but any TUE granted by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

4.4.7 Notwithstanding Article 4.4.6, WADA may review the TUEC’s decisions on TUEs at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it. A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to CAS in accordance with Article 12 of these Rules.

4.4.8 All TUEs must be managed, requested and declared through ADAMS. All applications, decisions and supporting documentation regarding TUEs must be applied for, managed and notified as soon as possible through ADAMS.
ARTICLE 5 – TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and any specific protocols of the IOC and/or the ITA (within the scope of its delegation) supplementing that International Standard, provided that such protocols are compliant with the Code and International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method) of these Rules.

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 In accordance with Article 5.2.3 of the Code, the IOC shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

5.2.2 Accordingly, the ITA may conduct In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing on the IOC’s behalf, on any Athlete entered to or who may be entered to participate in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. The ITA may notably conduct Out-of-Competition Testing on these Athletes starting from the Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

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

5.2.4 Subject to Article 5.3 of the Code, the ITA shall have exclusive authority to conduct Testing at the Event Venues during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the Code, not only the ITA, but also Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over Athletes participating at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 may test such Athletes during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 outside of the Event Venues. Such Testing shall be communicated to and coordinated with the ITA.

5.2.5 If an Anti-Doping Organisation, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with the ITA to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing.

5.2.6 Notwithstanding the above, WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.
5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 Subject to the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories and Article 5.3.2 of these Rules, the IOC has delegated some of its obligations and responsibilities pursuant to these Rules, including the implementation of all or part of the Doping Control in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, including without limitation, test distribution planning, TUEs and Results Management, to the ITA. The references in these Rules to the ITA shall, where applicable, be construed and interpreted as references to the ITA acting on behalf of the IOC within the scope of the above-mentioned delegation.

The ITA may in turn sub-delegate the responsibility for implementing all or part of the Doping Control in relation to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to the organising committee for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (Tokyo 2020) or any Anti-Doping Organisation or other Delegated Third Parties it deems to be appropriate (such as a Sample collection agency). In such event, Tokyo 2020 and such Anti-Doping Organisations or Delegated Third Parties shall act in accordance with these Rules and any further requirements and instructions provided by the ITA.

The delegation of obligations or responsibilities to the ITA shall continue in effect until revocation or withdrawal of such delegation by the IOC at any time and at its own discretion. In the event of revocation or withdrawal, any references to the ITA in the Rules shall be deemed to be references to the IOC.

5.3.2 Notwithstanding the aforementioned delegation to the ITA or other Delegated Third Parties and, to the extent applicable, any sub-delegation by the ITA as indicated in these Rules, the IOC remains ultimately responsible for Doping Control and for the Code compliance of any Doping Control conducted by the ITA and/or any Anti-Doping Organisation or other Delegated Third Parties acting under its authority at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

5.3.3 Doping Control may be monitored by qualified Persons so authorised by the ITA and/or the IOC.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

The ITA shall develop, conduct, update and implement an effective test distribution plan for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 complying with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The ITA shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of such test distribution plan and any subsequent changes thereto. The ITA shall provide the IOC and WADA, promptly upon request, with a copy of such test distribution plan, including any subsequent changes thereto.

5.5 Coordination of Doping Control

In order to deliver an effective anti-doping programme for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Doping Control, the ITA, in collaboration with the IOC, Tokyo 2020, WADA, the International Federations, other Anti-Doping Organisations and the NOCs shall ensure that
there is coordination of Doping Control during both the Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

The ITA shall also report information about all completed tests, including results, to the members of the Independent Observers Programme.

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing. All relevant information regarding Doping Control and Sample Collection should be promptly entered into ADAMS.

### 5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

#### 5.6.1 Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool

Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool, the ITA, in collaboration with Tokyo 2020, may access the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for the period for which the Athlete is subject to the IOC’s Testing authority in accordance with Article 5.2 of these Rules. Such Athletes shall be subject to Consequences for violations of Article 2.4 of these Rules as provided in Article 10.3.2 of the Code. The IOC and the ITA will access the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings primarily via ADAMS and/or the International Federations or National Anti-Doping Organisation that is receiving the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings.

#### 5.6.2 In addition

In addition, each NOC shall provide the ITA with further details with respect to the location and arrival/departure dates of all Athletes belonging to their delegation (including Athletes not forming part of a Registered Testing Pool) during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020; such information shall include, without limitation, the name of the building and room number at which an Athlete is staying at the Olympic Village, detailed accommodation information for Athletes not staying in the Olympic Village, and Athlete’s training schedules and venues. Such information shall be provided to the ITA as soon as the NOC becomes aware of Athlete’s whereabouts information. For the avoidance of doubt, the ITA may use this information for the purposes of investigations and Doping Controls in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. The NOCs shall also monitor and manage the whereabouts information and provide any further reasonable assistance requested by the ITA in order to locate Athletes belonging to their delegations during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. Without prejudice to any other Consequences, which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Rules, failure to provide the above-mentioned assistance may give rise to measures or sanctions in application of Rule 59.1 and/or Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter.
5.6.3 Upon request by the ITA, Athletes and the NOC shall directly provide to the ITA (or make available to the ITA) information regarding Athletes’ location during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (information as mentioned above under Article 5.6.2), in the manner requested by the ITA. Athletes shall respect any time-limit imposed by the ITA for the provision of such information. Without prejudice to any other Consequences, which, depending on the circumstances, might be applicable if such failure constitutes an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to these Rules, failure to provide the above-mentioned information may give rise to measures or sanctions in application of Rule 59.2 of the Olympic Charter.

5.7 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

The ITA and the IOC shall have the capability to conduct, and shall conduct, investigations and gather intelligence as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Results Management.

5.8 Independent Observer Programme

The IOC shall authorise and, in collaboration with the ITA and Tokyo 2020, facilitate the Independent Observer Programme at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

ARTICLE 6 – ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited Laboratories, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

In accordance with the Code and for purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1 of these Rules, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories (or satellite facilities) accredited or otherwise approved by WADA.

As provided in Article 3.2 of these Rules, anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.
6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Athlete. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

6.4.1 Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.4.2 Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by the ITA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to the ITA and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time the ITA notifies an Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification the ITA wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and may be subject to further analyses at any time for the purpose of Article 6.2 of these Rules by the IOC, the ITA or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the IOC or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories applicable at the time of the further analysis.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where the IOC, the ITA, WADA and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from the IOC, the ITA or WADA) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.
6.8 **WADA’s Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data**

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or the ITA. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or the ITA in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or the ITA before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and to the ITA whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

**ARTICLE 7 – RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS**

Results Management under the Code and these Rules (as set forth in Articles 7, 8 and 12) establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violations matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

**7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management**

**7.1.1** For Results Management relating to a Sample collected by the ITA on behalf of the IOC in accordance with Article 5 of these Rules or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the IOC shall assume Results Management responsibility to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including the applicable Disqualifications and other Consequences under Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2 and 11 of these Rules, the forfeiture of any medals, diplomas, points and prizes from the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, and any recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation. However, as part of its delegated responsibilities, the ITA shall be responsible to represent the IOC and act on its behalf and name in the conduct of the Results Management process for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Rules. Without limitation, the ITA shall notably conduct the reviews provided for in this Article 7.

**7.1.2** Responsibility for the completion of Results Management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Rules in relation to Consequences that extend beyond the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 shall be referred to the Athlete or other Person’s International Federation.

**7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings**

Results Management in respect of the results of tests initiated and conducted by the ITA pursuant to these Rules (including any tests performed by WADA in accordance with Article 5.2.6 of these Rules) shall proceed as follows:
7.2.1 The results from all analyses will be reported into ADAMS whether during or outside the Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

All communications and reports must be provided in a manner preserving confidentiality and data privacy, in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories, the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, the applicable data protection and privacy laws and reported into ADAMS as applicable.

7.2.2 Initial Review

7.2.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the ITA 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 (as set out in Article 7.2.2.3 below);

(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 (as set out in Article 7.2.2.4 below); and/or

(c) it is apparent that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route (as set out in Article 7.2.2.5 below).

7.2.2.2 The ITA may, without limitation, request additional information, documents and explanations related to the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding, including regarding the route of administration, from the Athlete or any other Person. The ITA may also liaise with third parties in order to assess the validity of the information, documents and/or explanations.

7.2.2.3 The ITA shall consult the Athlete’s records in ADAMS and with other Anti-Doping Organisations that might have approved a TUE for the Athlete to determine whether a TUE exists. If the initial review reveals that the Athlete has an applicable TUE, then the ITA shall conduct such follow up review as necessary to determine if the specific requirements of the TUE have been complied with.

7.2.2.4 The ITA must review the Adverse Analytical Finding to determine if there has been any departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and/or the International Standard for Laboratories. This may include a review of the Laboratory Documentation Package produced by the laboratory to support the Adverse Analytical Finding (if available at the time of the review) and relevant Doping Control form(s) and Testing documents.
7.2.2.5 If the Adverse Analytical Finding involves a Prohibited Substance permitted through (a) specific route(s) as per the Prohibited List, the ITA shall consult any relevant available documentation (e.g. Doping Control form) to determine whether the Prohibited Substance appears to have been administered through a permitted route and, if so, shall consult an expert to determine whether the Adverse Analytical Finding is compatible with the apparent route of ingestion.

7.2.3 Notification

7.2.3.1 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 of these Rules does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or that it is apparent that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route, the ITA shall promptly notify:

(a) the Athlete;
(b) the Athlete’s NOC;
(c) the Athlete’s International Federation (who will be entitled to send a representative(s) to attend the hearing);
(d) the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete;
(e) the IOC; and
(f) WADA (which will be entitled to send a representative to attend the hearing) and, during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, a representative of the Independent Observer Programme

of the existence of the Adverse Analytical Finding, and the essential details available concerning the case as further set out in Article 7.2.3.2 below, and promptly report it into ADAMS.

7.2.3.2 The notifications specified above under Article 7.2.3.1 (a) to (f) shall be done in the manner set out in Articles 13.1 and 14, and shall include:

(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;
(b) the fact that the Adverse Analytical Finding may result in an anti-doping rule violation of the Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2. of these Rules and the applicable Consequences;
(c) the Athlete's right to request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed irrevocably waived;
(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or the ITA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample. It shall be indicated either in the notification described in this Article
7.2.3.2 or in a subsequent letter promptly after the Athlete or the ITA has requested the B Sample analysis;

(e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested;

(f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories;

(g) the opportunity for the Athlete to provide an explanation within a reasonable deadline taking into consideration the circumstances;

(h) the opportunity for the Athlete to provide Substantial Assistance as set out under Article 10.7.1 of the Code, to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from the regime set out in Articles 10.8.1 or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article 10.8.2 of the Code (if applicable) which may be granted at the occasion of the completion of Results Management proceedings conducted by the applicable International Federation in accordance with Article 7.1.2 of these Rules; and

(i) to the extent applicable, the fact that mandatory or optional Provisional Suspension is sought or imposed (including the possibility for the Athlete to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.7 of these Rules) and an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing or an expedited final hearing when a Provisional Suspension is sought or has been imposed either under Articles 7.6.1 or 7.6.2.

7.2.3.3 In the event that the Adverse Analytical Finding relates to Prohibited Substances described in the International Standard for Results Management (such as salbutamol, formoterol or other Prohibited Substance subject to specific Results Management requirements in a Technical Document or other document issued by WADA), the ITA shall act in accordance with the requirements set forth in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.2.3.4 Where requested by the Athlete or the ITA, arrangements may be made to analyse the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Results Management. The timing of the B Sample analysis may be strictly fixed in the short term with no postponement possible, when circumstances justify it in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The ITA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
7.2.3.5 The Athlete and/or Athlete’s representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of the ITA shall be allowed to be present. If the Athlete and the Athlete’s representative claim not to be available on the scheduled date, time and place, or on two alternative occasions (which during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 may be limited to two alternative times within the same date), the ITA may instruct the laboratory to proceed regardless and appoint an Independent Witness to verify that the B Sample container shows no signs of Tampering and that the identifying numbers match that on the collection documentation. An Independent Witness may be appointed even if the Athlete has indicated that the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative be present.

7.2.3.6 If the results of the B Sample analysis confirms the results of the A Sample analysis, the results shall be promptly notified to the Athlete, the Athlete’s NOC, the Athlete’s International Federation, the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete, the IOC and to WADA, and a short deadline taking into consideration the circumstances shall be granted to the Athlete to provide or supplement the Athlete’s explanations. The Athlete shall be afforded the possibility to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from the regime set out in Articles 10.8.1 of the Code which may be granted at the occasion of the completion of Results Management proceedings conducted by the applicable International Federation in accordance with Article 7.1.2 of these Rules (if applicable), and/or voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.7 of these Rules.

7.2.3.7 The notification to the Athlete shall constitute the commencement of the proceeding in respect of the asserted anti-doping rule violation for the purposes of Article 17 of these Rules.

7.2.3.8 In parallel or upon conclusion of the notification process hereinabove, an application pursuant to Article 8.1.1 of these Rules shall be filed by the ITA with the CAS Anti-Doping Division, as per Article 8 of these Rules and the CAS Anti-Doping Division Arbitration Rules.

7.3 Review of Atypical Findings

7.3.1 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the ITA 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 (as set out in Article 7.2.2.3 above by analogy);

(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding (as set out in Article 7.2.2.4 above by analogy); and/or

(c) it is apparent that the Atypical Finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route (as set out in Article 7.2.2.5 above by analogy).
7.3.2 If the review set out in Article 7.3.1 of these Rules does not reveal an applicable TUE, an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, or that it is apparent that the Atypical Finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route, the ITA shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted.

7.3.3 The ITA will not provide notification of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided that it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) if the ITA determines that the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation. In this case, the ITA may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notification to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.2.3.2 (c) - (f); or

(b) If the ITA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or from a sport organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sport organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, the ITA shall identify any Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete; or

(c) if the Atypical Finding is, in the opinion of qualified medical or expert personnel, likely to be connected to a serious pathology that requires urgent medical attention.

7.3.4 If after the investigation is completed the ITA decides to pursue the Atypical Finding as an Adverse Analytical Finding, then the procedure shall follow the provisions of Article 7.2 of these Rules mutatis mutandis.

7.4 Matters not Involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding

7.4.1 Specific cases

The pre-adjudication phase of Results Management of a possible failure to comply, potential whereabouts failures and Adverse Passport Findings, shall take place as provided in and in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management. For the sake of clarity, whereabouts failures will be referred for the Results Management by the competent Athlete's Results Management authority with which the respective Athlete files his/her whereabouts information. Moreover, as the IOC is not a Passport Custodian (as defined in the International Standard for Results Management), all Adverse Passport Findings shall be reported to the competent Athlete's Results Management authority.
7.4.2 Notification for specific cases under Article 7.4.1 of these Rules and other anti-doping rules violations not involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding

7.4.2.1 At such time as the ITA considers that the Athlete or other Person may have committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s) for which the IOC is the Results Management authority pursuant to the Code, the International Standard for Results Management and these Rules, the ITA shall promptly notify:

(a) the Athlete or other Person;
(b) the Athlete’s or other Person’s NOC;
(c) the Athlete’s or other Person’s International Federation (who will be entitled to send a representative(s) to attend the hearing);
(d) the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person;
(e) the IOC; and
(f) WADA (which will be entitled to send a representative to attend the hearing) and, during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, a representative of the Independent Observer Programme

of the alleged anti-doping rule violation(s) and the essential details available concerning the case as further set out in Article 7.4.2.2 below, and promptly report it into ADAMS.

7.4.2.2 The notifications specified above under Article 7.4.2.1 (a) to (f) shall be done in the manner set out in Articles 13.1 and 14, and shall include:

(a) the relevant anti-doping rule violation(s) and the applicable Consequences;
(b) the relevant factual circumstances upon which the allegations are based;
(c) the relevant evidence in support of those facts that the ITA considers demonstrate that the Athlete or other Person may have committed (an) anti-doping rule violation(s);
(d) the right for the Athlete or other Person to provide an explanation within a reasonable deadline taking into consideration the circumstances;
(e) the opportunity for the Athlete or other Person to provide Substantial Assistance as set out under Article 10.7.1 of the Code, to admit the anti-doping rule violation and potentially benefit from the regime set out in Articles 10.8.1 or to seek to enter into a case resolution agreement under Article of 10.8.2 of the Code (if applicable) which may be granted at the occasion of the completion of Results Management proceedings conducted by the applicable International Federation in accordance with Article 7.1.2 of these Rules; and
(f) to the extent applicable, the fact that mandatory or optional Provisional
Suspension is sought or imposed (including the possibility for the Athlete or other Person to accept a voluntary Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.7 of these Rules) and an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing or an expedited final hearing when a Provisional Suspension is sought or has been imposed either under Articles 7.6.1 or 7.6.2.

7.4.2.3 The ITA may, without limitation, request additional information, documents and explanations related to the review of a potential anti-doping rule violation, from the Athlete or any other Person. The ITA may also liaise with third parties in order to assess the validity of the information, documents and/or explanations.

7.4.2.4 The notification of the Athlete or other Person shall constitute the commencement of the proceeding in respect of the asserted anti-doping rule violation for the purposes of Article 17 of these Rules.

7.4.2.5 In parallel or upon conclusion of the notification process hereinabove, an application pursuant to Article 8.1.1 of these Rules shall be filed by the ITA with the CAS Anti-Doping Division, in accordance with Article 8 of these Rules and the CAS Anti-Doping Division Arbitration Rules.

7.5 Decision Not to Move Forward

If at any point during the Results Management up until the application to the CAS Anti-Doping Division pursuant to Article 8.1.1 of these Rules, the ITA decides not to move forward with a matter, the Athlete or other Person (provided that the Athlete or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management), the Athlete’s or other Person’s NOC, the Athlete’s or other Person’s International Federation, the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person, the IOC and WADA shall be so notified.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding

If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, other than a Specified Substance or Specified Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 of these Rules does not reveal an applicable TUE or an apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or that it is apparent that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant Prohibited Substance through a permitted route, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed by the CAS Anti-Doping Division promptly upon or after the review and notification described in Article 7.2.3 of these Rules and the Athlete or other Person being given the opportunity to be heard as specified in Article 7.6.3. In accordance with Article 7.1.2 of these Rules, the scope of the Provisional Suspension shall be limited to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.
7.6.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

In case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.6.1, a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted may be imposed by the CAS Anti-Doping Division upon or promptly after the notification described in Article 7.2.3 or Article 7.4.2 and the Athlete or other Person being given the opportunity to be heard as specified in Article 7.6.3. In accordance with Article 7.1.2, the scope of the Provisional Suspension shall be limited to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

7.6.3 The Athlete or other Person against whom a Provisional Suspension is sought or has been imposed either under Articles 7.6.1 or 7.6.2 shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing or an expedited final hearing before the CAS Anti-Doping Division on a timely basis, which may be held by teleconference or video-conference, before or after the imposition (in that case to reconsider a decision issued without a hearing) of the Provisional Suspension.

7.6.4 The mandatory Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete demonstrates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division that the anti-doping rule violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete established entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.1 of the Code. A hearing panel’s decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.6.5 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Provisional Suspension shall automatically be lifted on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of these Rules. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team) has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 of these Rules and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted without otherwise affecting the Event, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Event. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions and Events at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

7.7 Voluntary acceptance of Provisional Suspension

7.7.1 Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of 10 days from the report of B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or 10 days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Athlete first competes after such report or notice. Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within 10 days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.
7.7.2 Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.6.1 or 7.6.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

7.8 Resolution upon Waiver of Hearing

7.8.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may expressly waive a hearing and accept the Consequences that have been offered by the ITA under these Rules.

7.8.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the ITA, then such Athlete or other Person shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.

7.8.3 In cases where Article 7.8.1 or Article 7.8.2 applies, the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall decide at its discretion whether or not a hearing is required. The hearing panel shall, if it considers that no hearing is necessary, promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and imposing the relevant Consequences. The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall send copies of that decision to Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and that decision shall be promptly reported by the ITA into ADAMS and Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

7.9 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications will address and determine without limitation (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific articles of these Rules violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications and other Consequences under Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2 and 11 of these Rules, any forfeiture of medals, diplomas, points and prizes, and any recovery of costs (if applicable). In accordance with Article 7.1.2 of these Rules and Article 7.5 of the Code, the completion of the Results Management of the case in terms of sanctions beyond the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.10 Notice of Results Management Decisions

Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA shall be notified of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 13.2 of these Rules and the International Standard for Results Management.

7.11 Reporting information related to Results Management into ADAMS

The following information related to Results Management shall be reported
into *ADAMS*:

(a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*;

(b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; and

(c) any decision imposing or lifting a *Provisional Suspension*.

**7.12 Retirement from Sport**

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while the ITA is conducting the *Results Management* process, the *IOC* retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* which would have had *Results Management* authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, has authority to conduct the *Results Management*.

**ARTICLE 8 – **

**RESULTS MANAGEMENT: HEARING PROCESS**

**8.1 CAS Anti-Doping Division**

**8.1.1** Where the ITA decides to assert an anti-doping rule violation, the ITA shall promptly file an application with the *CAS Anti-Doping Division*, acting as first-instance authority to conduct proceedings and to issue decisions, as per the *CAS Anti-Doping Division Arbitration Rules*. The application shall be filed in the name of the *IOC* by the ITA acting on the *IOC*’s behalf. A copy of such application (which shall be deemed as the notice of charge as defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*) will be provided to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete’s NOC*, the *Athlete’s International Federation*, the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Athlete*, the *IOC* and WADA.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Rule 59.2.4 of the Olympic Charter, the *IOC* Executive Board delegates to the *CAS Anti-Doping Division* all powers which are necessary for it to take the measures and sanctions envisaged by these *Rules* including, in particular, Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2 and 11.

Hearings may proceed following the assertion of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set out in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these *Rules*. 
8.2.2 The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall issue a timely reasoned decision. The CAS Anti-Doping Division shall promptly notify such decision to the Athlete or other Person concerned, the IOC, the ITA, the Athlete’s or other Person’s NOC, the International Federation concerned, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete’s or other Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder, a representative of the Independent Observer Programme (during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020) and WADA of such decision.

8.2.3 The decision of the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall also be reported by the ITA into ADAMS and Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12. Article 13.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor, a Protected Person or a Recreational Athlete.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

In accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the CAS Anti-Doping Division, anti-doping rule violations asserted against an Athlete or other Person may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, the ITA and WADA, be heard by the CAS Anti-Doping Division acting as a sole instance subject to the conditions set forth in the Arbitration Rules of the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

Such decision shall not be construed as an admission of the anti-doping rule violation, a waiver to a hearing and to the right to a written defence, and/or an acceptance of the Consequences applicable under these Rules, as referred to in Article 7.8 above.

ARTICLE 9 – AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10 – SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020

10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 may, pursuant to the decision of the CAS Anti-Doping Division, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, diplomas, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 may include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in other Competitions.
10.1.2 If the Athlete establishes that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility and other Consequences

10.2.1 Should an Athlete or other Person be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the CAS Anti-Doping Division may declare the Athlete or other Person Ineligible, considering Articles 10.2 to 10.9 and 10.13 of the Code, for such Competitions at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 in which such Athlete or other Person has not yet participated, along with other sanctions and measures which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the loss of accreditation.

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during the period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, continue to participate in any capacity in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, completion of the Results Management in the case in terms of sanctions beyond the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

10.2.3 In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 of these Rules, all other competitive results of the Athlete in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, diplomas, points and prizes.

10.3 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 13.3.

ARTICLE 11 – CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the ITA shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If one or more members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have
committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall apply the rules of the relevant *International Federation* to impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, or other sanction), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these *Rules* on the individual Athlete(s) found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

Should the relevant *International Federation* not have such rules or, if in the CAS Anti-Doping Division’s discretion, the rules of the relevant *International Federation* do not adequately protect the integrity of the *Competition*, the Panel shall have the authority to determine the *Consequences* on the team, including the *Disqualification* of the team’s results in any *Competition* or *Event* or any other *Consequences*. The CAS Anti-Doping Division may only take such action in circumstances when one or more members of a team in a *Team Sport* is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and, in the Panel’s discretion, the violation may have affected the results of the team in the concerned *Competition(s)* or *Event(s)*.

### 11.3 Consequences to Teams in sports which are not Team Sports

If one or more members of a team in a sport which is not a *Team Sport* but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the *Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, the CAS Anti-Doping Division shall apply the rules of the relevant *International Federation* to determine the *Consequences* on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition*, *Event* or the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, or other *Consequences*), in addition to any *Consequences* imposed pursuant to these *Rules* on the individual Athlete(s) found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation.

Should the relevant *International Federation* not have such rules or, if in the CAS Anti-Doping Division’s discretion, the rules of the relevant *International Federation* do not adequately protect the integrity of the *Competition*, the Panel shall have the authority to determine the *Consequences* on the team, including the *Disqualification* of the team’s results in any *Competition* or *Event* or any other *Consequences*. The CAS Anti-Doping Division may only take such action in circumstances when one or more members of a team are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation and, in the Panel’s discretion, the violation may have affected the results of the team in the concerned *Competition(s)* or *Event(s)*.

**ARTICLE 12 – RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS**

### 12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

### 12.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and
is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised before CAS Anti-Doping Division’s hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed before CAS Anti-Doping Division.

12.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

12.2 Appeals of Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by the ITA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose or lift a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; the ITA’s failure to comply with Article 7.6.1; a decision that the IOC lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code; and a decision by the IOC not to implement another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision under Article 16 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

12.2.1 Subject to Article 12.3 below, in cases arising from participation in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, decisions may be appealed exclusively to CAS, in accordance with the provisions applicable to Appeals Arbitration Procedure as set forth in the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

12.2.2.1 The following Persons shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

(a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;

(b) the IOC;

(c) the relevant International Federation;

(d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; and

(e) WADA.
12.2.2.2 Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

12.2.2.3 All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

12.2.3 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

12.2.4 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the IOC

Where, in a particular case, the IOC and/or the ITA acting on behalf of the IOC, fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the IOC or the ITA acting on behalf of the IOC had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the IOC.

12.3 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.4 Notice of Appeal Decisions

The IOC or the ITA acting on behalf of the IOC, or 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 or other Persons that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.2.

12.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

(a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

(b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party
making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the case file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

(a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed; or

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

ARTICLE 13 – CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

Notification of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the NOC, a representative of the Independent Observer Programme, the International Federation and the National Anti-Doping Organisation concerned, the IOC and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7, 13 and 14 of these Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

13.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notification

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include:

- the Athlete’s name;
- country;
- sport and discipline within the sport;
- the Athlete’s competitive level,
- whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition;
- the date of Sample collection;
- the analytical result reported by the laboratory; and
- other information as required by the International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include other Person’s name, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.
13.1.4 Confidentiality

The recipient Organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the ITA has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 13.3.

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

13.2 Notification of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions or Decisions Related to Provisional Suspension and Request for Files

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

13.2.2 A Person or an Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 is entitled to receive a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision. Such request for the case file shall be made in accordance with Article 12.5(a).

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7 and the International Standard for Results Management, and also to the NOC, a representative of the Independent Observer Programme, WADA and the International Federation and the National-Anti Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 13.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified by the ITA of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension, may be Publicly Disclosed.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8 of the Code, the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed must be Publicly Disclosed. The results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above must also be Publicly Disclosed within the same deadline.
13.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 12.2.1 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8 of the Code, such determination or decision may be made public and it may be commented publicly on the matter.

13.3.4 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 fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. Reasonable efforts shall be made to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

13.3.5 Except as provided in Articles 13.3.1 and 13.3.3 of these Rules, no public comment shall be made on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their entourage or other representatives.

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

13.4 Data Privacy

13.4.1 The ITA, the IOC and other Anti-Doping Organisations, all strictly for the purpose of the implementation of these Rules and/or the Code, shall be authorised to Process any Personal Information relating to Athletes and other Persons for the duration and in all manners necessary and adequate to conduct their Anti-Doping Activities under these Rules and the Code. Further information addressing the requirements of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information in relation to the Processing of Personal Information will be communicated to Athletes and other Persons subject to the IOC’s authority.
13.4.2 By participating in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, Athletes and other Persons agree to be bound by these Rules and to comply with them, and, as part of the accreditation process to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 or otherwise, such Athletes or other Persons have acknowledged that it is necessary to Process their Personal Information and that such Personal Information may be Processed by the ITA, the IOC, WADA, Delegated Third Parties or any other Anti-Doping Organisation in the manner and for the purposes set forth in Article 13.4.1 above. Without limiting the foregoing, Processing of Personal Information related to anti-doping research purposes shall be made in accordance with Article 6.3 of these Rules.

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

13.4.4 Athletes or other Persons shall have the right to access their Personal Information, to request the modification or deletion of their Personal Information or to initiate a complaint in accordance with the provisions of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

ARTICLE 14 – DEEMED NOTIFICATIONS

14.1 Any notification under these Rules by the ITA and/or an Anti-Doping Organisation to an Athlete or other Person accredited pursuant to the request of a NOC shall be deemed to be accomplished by delivery of the notification to that NOC. This applies, without limitation, for all notifications sent before, during and after the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. It shall be the responsibility of the NOC to notify the Athlete or other Person in person. The NOC shall inform the ITA once the notification is delivered to the Athlete or other Person. Bona fide efforts by the ITA and any Anti-Doping Organisation to secure notification in person shall be without prejudice to the validity of notifications to the NOC in application of this provision.

14.2 Notification under these Rules to a NOC shall be deemed to be accomplished by delivery of the notification to either the President, the Secretary General, the chef de mission, the deputy chef de mission or another representative of the NOC in question designated by the NOC for that purpose.

14.3 During the Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and for the purpose of the application of these Rules, the Athlete and other Person accredited pursuant to the request of a NOC shall be deemed to be validly represented by that NOC, acting through the persons mentioned in Article 14.2. Without limitation, this applies in the context of the application of Article 7 of these Rules.
ARTICLE 15 – DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL FOR HORSES – EQUINE ANTI-DOPING AND CONTROLLED MEDICATION REGULATIONS

15.1 To determine anti-doping rule violations, Results Management, fair hearings, Consequences, and appeals for Horses, the Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) has established and implemented rules (i) that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the Code and (ii) which include a list of prohibited substances, appropriate Testing procedures and a list of approved laboratories for Sample analysis (its “FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations” and the “FEI Veterinary Regulations” (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “FEI Regulations”)).

15.2 Notwithstanding the application of the present Rules to all Athletes and Persons, the FEI shall implement and apply the rules established in relation to Horses, in particular the FEI Regulations. The FEI shall forthwith provide the ITA with any decision(s) rendered pursuant to the FEI Regulations. The ITA shall send copies of such decision(s) to Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2.1. The right of any Person to be heard in relation to (i) a procedure of the FEI applying the FEI Regulations and (ii) any potential further consequences or sanctions deriving from a decision of the FEI applying the FEI Regulations, shall be exercised in front of the competent body of the FEI.

ARTICLE 16 – IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

16.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

16.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (in accordance with Article 13.2.2 of the Code), or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon the IOC and every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

16.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3 of the Code) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1 of the Code) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory, during the Provisional Suspension.

16.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1 of the Code) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

16.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.
16.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 of the Code for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

16.1.2 The IOC and each Signatory recognises and implements a decision and its effects as required by Article 16.1.1 of these Rules, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the IOC or other Signatory receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

16.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body, or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon the IOC and each other Signatory without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the IOC or other Signatory receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

16.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 16.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by the IOC made in an expedited process during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 shall be binding upon all Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option as according to Article 12 of these Rules, the CAS appeal follows the provisions applicable to Appeals Arbitration Procedure as set forth in the CAS Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

16.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, Testing, Provisional Suspensions, hearing results, or other final adjudications of any Signatory, that are not described in Article 16.1 of these Rules above, which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority, shall be recognised and implemented by the IOC.

16.3 Implementation of Decisions by Bodies that are not Signatories

The IOC shall implement the anti-doping decisions taken by other bodies which are not Signatories to the Code if the IOC finds that decisions purport to be within the authority of such bodies and the anti-doping rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 17 – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 18 – AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RULES

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

18.2 These Rules shall be governed by Swiss law and the Olympic Charter.
18.3 Nothing in these *Rules* shall be interpreted as to limit or waive any rights granted to *Anti-Doping Organisations* to conduct their *Anti-Doping Activities* under applicable laws.

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

18.5 Where the term “days” is used in these *Rules*, the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

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

18.7 These *Rules* have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered an integral part of these *Rules*. In the event that these *Rules* do not cover an issue arising in connection with such *Rules*, the relevant provisions from the *Code* shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. For the sake of clarity, in the event that there are any inconsistencies or lacunae within these *Rules*, such inconsistencies or lacunae shall be resolved so as to carry out the spirit of the *Code* and these *Rules*.

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

18.9 In the event that there is any conflict between these *Rules* and the *CAS Anti-Doping Division Arbitration Rules*, such conflict shall be resolved by the President of the relevant Division of the *CAS*, or the Panel, so as to carry out the spirit of both sets of rules in a reasonable manner.
APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

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

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

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

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

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organising analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

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

Athlete: Any Person who competes, or may potentially compete, in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.


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

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

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

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

**CAS**: The Court of Arbitration for Sport; unless the contrary is stated, references to the CAS shall include its ad hoc Division on the occasion of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, to the exclusion of its CAS Anti-Doping Division.

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

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

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

**Competition**: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. For example, a basketball match or the final of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations** ("Consequences"): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:

(a) **Disqualification** means the Athlete’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;

(b) **Ineligibility** means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14 of the Code;

(c) **Provisional Suspension** means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8;

(d) **Financial Consequences** means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and

(e) **Public Disclosure** means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 13. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.
**Contaminated Product**: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

**Decision Limit**: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a *Sample*, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported, as defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

**Delegated Third Party**: Any *Person* to which the IOC delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping Educational programs for the IOC, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the IOC (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS and CAS Anti-Doping Division.

**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 and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts information, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 of the *Code* (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

**Event**: A series of individual *Competitions* forming part of the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020* in respect of which medals are awarded (e.g., the women’s volleyball tournament).

**Event Venues**: Those venues for which it is necessary to have an accreditation, ticket or permission from the IOC or Tokyo 2020 and any other areas that are specifically designated as such by the IOC or Tokyo 2020, which may include without limitation accommodation outside the athlete village for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

**Fault**: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person*, 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 *Athlete’s* career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, are not relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2 of the *Code*.

**Financial Consequences**: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.
In-Competition: For purposes of these Rules, “In-Competition” means the period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by the IOC for that particular sport.

Independent Observer Programme: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring programme.

Independent Witness: A Person, invited by the IOC, the ITA, the laboratory or WADA to witness parts of the analytical Testing process. The Independent Witness shall be independent of the Athlete and the Athlete’s representative(s), the laboratory, the IOC, the ITA or WADA, as applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IOC: The International Olympic Committee.

ITA: International Testing Agency; set up as a Swiss foundation and having the purpose of providing independent Doping Control services to Anti-Doping Organisations, including without limitation the IOC.

Laboratory Documentation Package: The material produced by the laboratory to support an analytical result such as an Adverse Analytical Finding as set forth in the WADA Technical Document for Laboratory Documentation Packages.
**Major Event Organisations:** 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 Event. For purposes of these Rules, the Major Event Organisation is the IOC.

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

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

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

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

**National Event:** A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

**National Federation:** A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation’s sport in that nation or region.

**National-Level Athletes:** Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**National Olympic Committee or NOC:** The organisation recognised by the IOC. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

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

**No Significant Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person’s establishing that any 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 Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete’s system.

**Olympic Games Tokyo 2020:** Games of the XXXII Olympiad Summer Games, Tokyo 2020.
**Out-of-Competition**: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

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

**Period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020**: The period commencing on the date of the opening of the athlete village for the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, namely, 13 July 2021, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, namely, 8 August 2021.

**Period of the Pre-Olympic Games Tokyo 2020**: The period commencing on 13 May 2021, up until and including the day prior to the opening of the athlete village for the *Olympic Games Tokyo 2020*, namely, 12 July 2021 inclusive.

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

**Personal Information**: Information, including without limitation *Sensitive Personal Information*, relating to an identified or identifiable Participant or other Person whose information is Processed solely in the context of the Anti-Doping Activities of the IOC, the ITA, Delegated Third Parties and Anti-Doping Organisations.

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

**Processing (and its cognates, Process and Processed)**: Collecting, accessing, retaining, storing, disclosing, transferring, transmitting, amending, deleting or otherwise making use of Personal Information.

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

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

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

**Protected Person**: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than
age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

**Provisional Hearing**: For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

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

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

**Recreational Athlete**: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete or National-Level Athlete, has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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

**Registered Testing Pool**: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**Results Management**: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

**Rules**: The IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

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

**Sensitive Personal Information**: Personal Information relating to a Participant's racial or ethnic origin, commission of offences (criminal or otherwise), health (including information derived from analysing an Athlete's Samples or specimens) and biometric and genetic information.
Signatory(ies): Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.3.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.3.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.4.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1 of the Code, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1 of the Code, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional 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, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organisation or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.


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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows an Athlete with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 of these Rules and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.
Threshold Substance: An exogenous or endogenous Prohibited Substance, Metabolite or Marker of a Prohibited Substance for which the identification and quantitative determination (e.g. concentration, ratio, score) in excess of a pre-determined Decision Limit, or, when applicable, the establishment of an exogenous origin, constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding. Threshold Substances are identified as such in the Technical Document on Decision Limits.


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 authority of 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 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.

TUEC: Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee, as described in Article 4.4.2.

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