

**INTERNATIONAL TRIATHLON UNION
(ITU)**

ITU ANTI-DOPING RULES

As of 1 January 2011

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INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the ITU Executive Board meeting held on June 6 2008 in Vancouver, Canada, ITU accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in compliance with the ITU's responsibilities under the Code and are in furtherance of the ITU's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of triathlon.

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* and other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping policies in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the ITU, each *National Federation* of the ITU, and each *Athlete* or other *Person* involved in the activities of the ITU or any of its *National Federations* by virtue of the *Athlete* or other *Person's* membership, accreditation or participation in the ITU or its *National Federations' activities and/or Events*.

Accordingly, these Rules shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which the ITU and its *National Federations* have *jurisdiction* including but not limited to ITU World Championships, ITU World Cup events, ITU Continental events, ITU National Federations Championships and series events which are of the format specified by the ITU Competition Rules, Appendix A. It is the responsibility of each *National Federation* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *National Federation's Athletes* complies with these Anti-Doping Rules.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall also apply to all individuals involved in any capacity in the sport of triathlon who are members of ITU *National Federations* and/or *National Anti-Doping Organizations* affiliated members, clubs, teams or associations, as well as to any individuals involved in any triathlon *Competition, Event* or activity organized, held, convened or sanctioned by *National Federations* or *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or their affiliated members, club, teams or associations. This includes all *Athlete Support Personnel* who are working with, treating or assisting *Athletes* or any other individuals described above to participate in or prepare for any and all triathlon *Events* or *Competitions*.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one (1) or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

2.1.1 *It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.*

2.1.2 *Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample.*

2.1.3 *Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.*

2.1.4 *As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.*

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 *It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. 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 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 Refusing or Evading

Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4 Violating of the applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing

Violation of the applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (“Filing Failure”) and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (“Missed Test”). Any combination of three (3) Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month (18) period, as declared by the ITU or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over an Athlete, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 *Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition testing unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*

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

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8 Administration or Attempted administration

Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The ITU or its National Federation shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether ITU or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

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 *WADA-accredited laboratories 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 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 occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding then the ITU or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.2 *Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the ITU or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.*

3.2.3 *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 irrefutable 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.*

3.2.4 *The Hearing Panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation 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 tribunal) and to answer questions either from*

the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The ITU will make the current Prohibited List available to each National Federation, and each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members.¹

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the ITU. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the ITU may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by the ITU.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except:

- (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and*
- (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.*

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

(1) The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.*

4.4.2 *Subject to Article 4.4.3, all Athletes included by the ITU in its Registered Testing Pool and all other Athletes competing in any ITU International Events, excluding those Athletes who compete in Age Group Categories (as defined in Article N.1.2 of ITU Competition Rules) must obtain a TUE from the ITU (regardless of whether the Athlete has previously received a TUE at the national level). The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the RTP) and in any event (other than emergency situations) no later than twenty (21) days before the Athlete's participation in the Event.*

4.4.3 *The only exception to Article 4.4.2 is that, in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Athletes not included in the ITU Registered Testing Pool who inhale Glucocorticosteroids and/or formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline to treat asthma or one of its clinical variants do not need a TUE in advance of participating in an International Event unless so specified by the ITU. Instead, if necessary, any such Athlete may apply for a Retroactive TUE after the Event in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 7.1.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules.*

4.4.4 *TUE's granted by the ITU shall be reported as required to the Athlete's National Federation and to WADA, and may be shared with other organizations promoting the sport of triathlon. Other Athletes subject to Testing, including Athletes who compete in Age Group Categories, and who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or from any other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon as required under these organizations' respective rules. As a result, in all International Events other than ITU World Championship Events (as defined in Article H.1 of ITU Competition Rules), the ITU shall not be responsible for overseeing and/or granting TUE's for any Athletes in Age Group Categories. In all circumstances, National Anti-Doping Organizations, National Federations and any other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon shall promptly report any granted TUE's to the ITU and WADA.*

4.4.5 *The ITU Management Team shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon the ITU's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint three (3) members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance*

with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of ITU.

- 4.4.6** *WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiative may review the granting or denial of any TUE by the ITU. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.*

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes participating at a Competition or Event shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by the ITU, the Athlete's National Federation, Anti-Doping Organizations or any other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon. All Athletes under the jurisdiction of ITU or a National Federation, including Athletes serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by the ITU, WADA, the Athlete's National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games. Target testing will be made a priority.

5.2 Responsibility for ITU Testing

The ITU shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for Athletes competing in events sanctioned or otherwise endorsed by the ITU in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of the ITU. Testing may be conducted by members of the ITU or by other qualified persons or organizations so authorized by the ITU.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the ITU and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing and the Athlete Biological Passport Guidelines in force at the time of Testing.

- 5.3.1** *Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for screening procedure purposes or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the ITU may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an Athlete should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.*

5.4 Coordination of Testing

The ITU, National Federations and all other organizations promoting Events in the sport of triathlon and conducting in-competition and out-of-competition Doping Controls on Athletes shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.5 Registered Testing Pool

The ITU shall identify a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Athletes to be included in this RTP as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. The ITU shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its RTP, and shall revise the membership of its RTP from time to time as appropriate and in accordance with its criteria.

5.5.1 The ITU shall consider Athletes for inclusion in the ITU Registered Testing Pool based upon the following criteria:

- (a) The top 50 performing men and female Athletes according to the official ITU world rankings;*
- (b) Athletes who qualify for Olympic Games*
- (c) Athletes who are serving periods of Ineligibility;*
- (d) Athletes who retired at a time when they were in the RTP and who wish to return from that period of retirement to active participation in the sport;*
- (e) Athletes whom ITU wishes to target for Testing; and*
- (f) Athletes selected for testing within the objectives and criteria of the ITU test distribution plan.*

5.5.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the above criteria are not exhaustive and the ITU may at its sole discretion include any Athlete in the RTP whom it considers to be appropriate. The ITU's determination of the composition of the RTP shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by any Athlete or other Person.

5.5.3 The RTP shall be published on the ITU website and shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. An Athlete who has been included in the RTP shall continue to be subject to the whereabouts requirements set out in these Anti-Doping Rules unless and until:

- (a) he or she has been given written notice by the ITU that he or she is no longer designated for inclusion in the RTP; or*
- (b) he or she no longer wishes to be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing on account of the fact that he or she has retired from competition or has chosen not to compete for any other reason and he or she has given written notice to the ITU to that effect in accordance with Article 5.7 of these Rules.*

5.5.4 National Federations, National Anti-Doping Organizations and/or other organizations promoting Events in the sport of triathlon that conduct their own No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing programmes shall also establish their

own Registered Testing Pools of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. These national level Registered Testing Pools shall include as a minimum Athletes who are part of national teams.

5.5.5 A copy of any Registered Testing Pool established by a National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organization or other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon shall be forwarded by them to the ITU. Where certain Athletes are included in the ITU RTP as well as the Registered Testing Pool of the National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organization or other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon, this information shall be shared amongst these organizations in accordance with Articles 5.6.4. and 5.6.5 of these Rules.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 Each Athlete in the ITU RTP:

- (a) shall advise the ITU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing;
- (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and
- (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, as requested by the ITU and in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

5.6.2 An Athlete's failure to advise the ITU of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.6.3 An Athlete's failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.6.4 The ITU, National Federations, National Anti-Doping Organizations and other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from an Athlete who may be in more than one Registered Testing Pool and sharing it with the other.

5.6.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.6.1 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3 (d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.7 Retirement and Return to Competition

- 5.7.1** *An Athlete who has been identified by the ITU for inclusion in the ITU RTP shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to the ITU that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the ITU RTP and has been so informed by the ITU.*
- 5.7.2** *An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to ITU may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the ITU at least three (3) months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing at any time during the period before actual return to competition.*
- 5.7.3** *National Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national RTP.*
- 5.8 Selection of Athletes to be Tested**
- 5.8.1** *At International Events, the ITU shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.*
- 5.8.2** *At National Events, each National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.*
- 5.8.3** *In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the ITU at International Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing or as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, so long as such Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.*
- 5.8.4** *Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the ITU and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.*
- 5.8.5** *Athletes who are part of the Athlete Biological Passport shall be selected for In-Competition or Out-of Competition Testing by the ITU, by National Anti-Doping Organizations, by National Federations and by any other organization promoting Events in the sport of triathlon through a process that substantially complies with the Athlete Biological Passport Guidelines and the International Standard for Testing in force at the time.*
- 5.9** *National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by the ITU.*
- 5.10** *An Athlete who is not regular member of the ITU or one of its National Federations will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable and requested unless he or she provides accurate and up-to-date*

whereabouts information as part of the ITU RTP at least three months before he or she expects to compete.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES:

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The ITU shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the ITU.

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist the ITU in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes as part of the Athlete Biological Passport.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the ITU or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the ITU

Results management for tests initiated by the ITU (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the ITU) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 *The results from all analyses must be sent to the ITU in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication related to these analyses and all actions based on their findings must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, data privacy statutes and any other norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.*

7.1.2 *Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the ITU Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:*

- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or*
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.*

7.1.3 *In the following circumstances:*

- (a) The Adverse Analytical Finding is for a Glucocorticosteroid, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline; and*
- (b) The Sample in question was provided by an Athlete who is not in the ITU RTP, during his/her participation in an International Event for which (in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 4.4.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules) the ITU does not require a TUE for asthma medication in advance;*

then, before the matter is referred to the ITU Doping Hearing Panel, the Athlete shall be given an opportunity to apply to the TUE Committee for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The result of that application shall be forwarded to the ITU's Anti-Doping Administrator for consideration in its review of the Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2.

7.1.4 *If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the ITU shall promptly notify the Athlete and his National Federation of:*

- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;*
- (b) the anti-doping rule violated;*
- (c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;*
- (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the Athlete or the ITU chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;*
- (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and*
- (f) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the*

International Standard for Laboratories. The ITU shall also notify the Athlete's National Federation and WADA.

If the ITU decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Federation and WADA.

- 7.1.5** *Where requested by the Athlete or the ITU, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The ITU may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.*
- 7.1.6** *The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Athlete's National Federation as well as a representative of the ITU shall be allowed to be present.*
- 7.1.7** *If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless the ITU takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and the ITU shall be so informed.*
- 7.1.8** *If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the ITU, his National Federation, and WADA.*
- 7.1.9** *For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, the ITU shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.*

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

- 7.2.1** *As provided in the International Standards for Laboratories, in certain circumstances, Laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.*
- 7.2.2** *If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from an Athlete by or on behalf of the ITU, the ITU Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:*
 - (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or*
 - (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.*
- 7.2.3** *If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be*

considered negative and the Athlete, the ITU and his National Federation shall be so informed.

- 7.2.4** *If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the ITU shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding the ITU shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.*
- 7.2.5** *In accordance with the International Standard for the Protection and Privacy and Personal Information, the ITU will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:*
- (a) If the ITU determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).*
 - (b) If the ITU receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, the ITU shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.*

7.3 Results Management for other possible anti-doping rule violations

- 7.3.1** *Upon receipt of information based on the Athlete Biological Passport, admissions, or a possible failure to submit to Sample collection, otherwise evading Sample collection or any other possible anti-doping rule violation, whether or not associated with an Adverse Analytical Finding, the ITU shall conduct a review to determine whether a possible anti-doping rule violation has occurred.*
- 7.3.2** *Where such a review is required, the ITU Anti-Doping Administrator or the ITU Blood Profiling Review Panel shall conduct the investigation on behalf of ITU, including the seeking of any additional information. Such investigation will be conducted in accordance with the Code the relevant International Standards or Athlete Biological Passport Guidelines in force from time to time.*
- 7.3.3** *Where it is believed appropriate to do so, the ITU may advise a National Federation or an Anti-Doping Organization of its investigation. The ITU may also contact and consult affected and interested parties about their participation in any investigation. If the ITU considers it appropriate to do so, the Athlete or other Person implicated in the investigation may be given an opportunity, subject to compliance with a strict time-table, to make such submissions as he or she may wish. If the ITU decides to invite such submissions, a formal hearing is not*

required to be held. Instead, the ITU shall determine how the submissions shall be made, such as (for example) in writing or by telephone conference.

7.3.4 *Upon completion of their review, where the ITU Anti-Doping Administrator or the ITU Blood Profiling Review Panel believe that an anti-doping rule violation may have occurred, the ITU shall notify the Athlete or other Person, the National Federation and WADA. If an anti-doping rule violation is asserted by ITU at the conclusion of an investigation, the applicable results management provisions of these ITU Rules and of the Athlete Biological Passport Guidelines shall thereafter be followed.*

7.3.5 *A review and its necessary investigations once commenced may be completed or stayed with no assertion of an anti-doping rule violation made by the ITU and in this case no notification whatsoever from ITU will be required. However, investigations regarding potential anti-doping rule violations may be commenced or re-opened by the ITU at any time in the sole discretion of the ITU.*

7.4 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the ITU.

7.5 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to the ITU and to WADA within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Athlete's National Federation for hearing.

7.6 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.6.1 *Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by an Athlete in the ITU Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the ITU in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).*

7.6.2 *Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by an Athlete in the ITU Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of the ITU shall be conducted by the ITU in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Athlete as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the International Standard for Testing.*

7.6.3 *Where, in any eighteen-month (18) period, an Athlete in the ITU Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three (3) Filing Failures, or three (3) Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three (3) in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, the ITU shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.*

7.7 Provisional Suspensions

7.7.1 *If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the ITU shall Provisionally Suspend the Athlete pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.*

7.7.2 *In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where the ITU decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the ITU Executive, after consultation with the ITU Anti-Doping Administrator, may Provisionally Suspend the Athlete pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.*

7.7.3 *Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the Athlete shall be given either:*

- (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or*
- (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.*

7.7.4 *If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code. In circumstances where the Athlete has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete to be reinserted, the Athlete may continue to take part in the Competition.*

7.8 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the ITU retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and the ITU would have had results management jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the ITU has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of ITU Testing or Tests at International Events

- 8.1.1** *When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7 that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with ITU Testing or Testing at an International Event or in the course of the Athlete Biological Passport, then the case shall be assigned to the ITU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.*
- 8.1.2** *The ITU shall maintain a standing list of experts with experience in anti-doping to serve as potential members of the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel, and shall appoint its Chair who shall be a lawyer.*
- 8.1.3** *The Chair of the ITU Doping Hearing Panel shall, from the standing list, appoint two other members to the Hearing Panel to hear each individual case and may also, when necessary, appoint an ad-hoc member. The appointed members shall be impartial and not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the Athlete or other Person agrees that having a member of the Hearing Panel of his or her same nationality will not cause prejudice or invalidate any of the proceedings of the case.*
- 8.1.4** *Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.*
- 8.1.5** *The National Federation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.*
- 8.1.6** *The ITU shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.*
- 8.1.7** *An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the ITU. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge ITU's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within twenty-one (21) days. Where no hearing occurs, the ITU shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.*
- 8.1.8** *Decisions of the ITU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.*

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

- 8.2.1** *When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with ITU Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate*

whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

- 8.2.2** *Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three (3) months, the ITU may elect to bring the case directly before the ITU Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.*
- 8.2.3** *National Federations shall keep the ITU and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.*
- 8.2.4** *The ITU and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.*
- 8.2.5** *The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within twenty-one (21) days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.*
- 8.2.6** *Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.*
- 8.2.7** *Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.*

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

- a) a timely hearing;*
- b) fair and impartial Hearing Panel;*
- c) the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;*
- d) the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;*
- e) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;*
- f) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the Hearing Panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);*
- g) the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Hearing Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and*

- h) *a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.*

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules 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, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competition shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete's results in Competition 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 for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be of two (2) years, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances shall

result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete's degree of fault.

10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where an Athlete or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Athlete's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Athlete or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites

is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The ITU Executive may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, the ITU may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. If the ITU suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the ITU subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

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

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.6 **Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility**

If the ITU establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the Athlete or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

An Athlete or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the ITU.

10.7 **Multiple Violations**

10.7.1 *Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation*

For an Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<i>Second Violation</i>	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
<i>First Violation</i>						
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	Life	life	life	life

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (*Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (*Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests*).

NSF (*Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Athlete.

St (*Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an Athlete or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the ITU (or its National Federation) can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after the ITU (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the ITU (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).
- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the ITU discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then ITU shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances on account of the earlier-in-time but

later-discovered violation, the Athlete or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the ITU discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight (8) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations. However, all prior anti-doping rule violations and their particular circumstances may be considered relative to the determination of fault and the existence of exceptional circumstances.

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

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results 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, points and prizes.

10.8.1 *As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.*

10.8.2. *Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by the ITU or other anti-doping organization in order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by the ITU or other anti-doping organization in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated first to the other Athletes to whom the prize money would have been distributed and second to ITU anti-doping education programs.*

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the ITU or other anti-doping organization imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete promptly (which, in all events, means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by ITU, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

10.9.3 *If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete, then the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.*

10.9.4 *If an Athlete voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from the ITU and thereafter refrains from competing, the Athlete shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.*

10.9.5 *No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.*

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the ITU or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of the ITU or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organizer or organization promoting the sport of triathlon.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the Jurisdiction of the ITU, its National Federations or other organization promoting the sport of triathlon, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Athlete or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by the ITU.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by the ITU and its National Federations.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the ITU, the applicable National Federation, and any other anti-doping organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified the ITU and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of:

- (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6, and*
- (b) the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.*

During such remaining period of Ineligibility, at least two (2) Out of Competition tests must be conducted on the Athlete by his or her National Federation. Although the National Federation is responsible for conducting the necessary tests, tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the ITU. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, an Athlete may also undergo Testing by the ITU for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of an Athlete's Ineligibility has expired and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete's National Federation will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

If a member of a relay team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event, the relay team shall be Disqualified from the Event.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1 *The ITU Executive Board has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.*

12.2 *ITU may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events, and fines.*

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these anti-doping rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted, except as provided in Article 13.1.1

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the ITU or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the ITU or its National Federation's process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision 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 under Article 10.10.2; a decision that the ITU or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by any National Federation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

In cases involving Athletes who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. The ITU's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;*
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;*
- (c) the ITU and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;*
- (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and*
- (e) WADA.*

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

- (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;*
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;*
- (c) the ITU; and*
- (d) WADA.*

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and the ITU shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the ITU and/or its National Federations

Where, in a particular case, the ITU or one of its National Federations fail 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 ITU or one of its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS 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 attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the ITU or its National Federations.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the ITU, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When the ITU, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by the ITU pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) 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 having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;*
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.*

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

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

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

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF ITU RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of ITU Anti-Doping Rules

All ITU National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. As a condition of membership all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the ITU or its National Federations shall be bound by these ITU Anti-Doping Rules and their consequences. Every provision of these Anti-Doping Rules, notably those establishing the procedural rules necessary to effectively adopt and implement these Anti-Doping Rules and the consequences resulting there from, shall be incorporated either directly or by inference into each National Federation's respective statutes.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 National Federations shall report to the ITU at the end of every competition season (August 31) results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. The ITU may periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under the ITU's Jurisdiction.

14.2.2 ITU shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes it shall report the following information to the ITU and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update the ITU and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 13, and comparable information shall be provided to the ITU and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 or reduced under Article 10.5.2 the ITU and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the ITU nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 In accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, neither the ITU nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within twenty (20) days. The ITU or its National Federation must also report within twenty (20)

days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. The ITU or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 *In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The ITU or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.*

14.4.3 *In accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, neither the ITU nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, nor official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.*

14.4 Recognition of Decisions by the ITU and National Federations

Any decision of the ITU or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by the ITU, its National Federations and any other organization promoting the sport of triathlon. The ITU and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 ITU COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

ITU will report to WADA on the ITU's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 *These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the ITU Board of Directors in accordance with ITU Statutes.*

18.2 *Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.*

18.3 *The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.*

18.4 *The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.*

18.5 *These Anti-Doping 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 comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.*

18.6 *Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.*

18.7 *These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 ("The Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:*

18.7.1 *Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case.*

18.7.2 *Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test) declared by the ITU under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three (3) Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Unless otherwise stated by the ITU, however:*

a. *a Filing Failure that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Filing Failures;*

b. *a Missed Test that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Missed Tests; and*

c. *a Filing Failure or Missed Test declared by any Anti-Doping Organization other than the ITU prior to the Effective Date may not be combined with any Filing Failure or Missed Test declared under these Anti-Doping Rules.*

18.7.3 *Where a period of Ineligibility imposed by the ITU under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the Person who is Ineligible may apply to the ITU for a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the amendments made to the Code as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired.*

18.7.4 *Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two (2) years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.*

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

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

Athlete. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation, in this case the ITU), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code (i.e. Age Group Category Athletes as defined in Article N.1.2 of ITU Competition Rules). All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to Athletes who are not current or potential national caliber competitors as well as to Age Group Category Athletes. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test a national-level Athlete or any other Athlete in an Age Group Category but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for national-level Athletes or Age Group Category Athletes could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

Athlete Biological Passport: The method of gathering and evaluating data described in the Athlete Biological Passport Guidelines and the Technical Documents of the International Standards for Testing and Laboratories. Also referred to as "The Passport".

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 laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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.

Blood Profiling Review Panel: Experts, with knowledge in the concerned field, (independent experts, medical commission members, etc.) who are responsible for providing an evaluation of the haematological or endocrine modules of the Athlete Biological Passport.

The Blood Profiling Review Panel is composed of three experts chosen by ITU and may include a pool of permanently-appointed experts and any additional, ad-hoc expert who may be required upon the request of ITU. The Panel will have knowledge in the field of clinical haematology (diagnosis of blood pathological conditions), Laboratory medicine/haematology (quality controls of data, analytical and biological variability, instrument calibration,...) and sports medicine or exercise physiology specialized in haematology (review of Athlete biological results In- or Out-of-Competition).

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations. 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 for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See Consequences of anti-doping rule violations, above.

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's, results management and hearings.

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

Event Period. The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.

In-Competition. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve

hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

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

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

International-Level Athlete. Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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.

Jurisdiction: The extent to which these rules apply which is: ITU, each National Federation of ITU, and each competitor in the activities of ITU or any of its National Federations including ITU World Championships, ITU World Cup events, ITU Continental events, ITU National Federations Championships and series events which are of the format specified by the ITU Competition Rules, Appendix A. Events organized by private for-profit companies that do not have an agreement with ITU are outside the jurisdiction of this agreement.

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

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(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 majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. 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 involving international or national-level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of, or is recognized by, the ITU as the entity governing triathlon for competitions sanctioned or otherwise endorsed by the ITU in that nation or region and which is within the ITU's jurisdiction.

National Olympic Committee. The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

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

No Fault or Negligence. The Athlete'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.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Athlete's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition. Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

Participant. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel participating in any capacity in a triathlon Event or Competition.

Person. A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

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

Prohibited List. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

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

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan.

Retroactive TUE. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

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

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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

Target Testing. Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

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

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

Trafficking. Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE. As defined in Article 4.4.1.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.5.

UNESCO Convention. The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.