

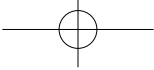
WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
CODE

世界反兴奋剂
条例

2015



世界反兴奋剂机构



World Anti-Doping Code

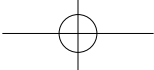
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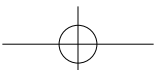
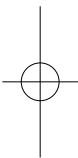
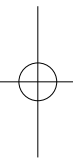
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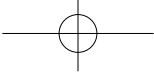
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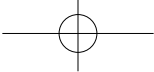


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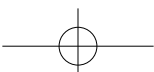
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《世界反兴奋剂条例》的官方版本为世界反兴奋剂机构在其网站上公布的英文版和法文版。各种译本若有出入，以英文版为准。

鸣 谢

世界反兴奋剂机构（WADA）感谢中国奥委会和中国反兴奋剂中心为《世界反兴奋剂条例》中文版所做出的贡献。

《世界反兴奋剂条例》中文版的完成使得全球各国能够共同使用《世界反兴奋剂条例》，确保WADA、各国政府和国际体育组织能够携手共同保护清白运动员。



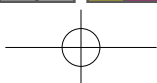


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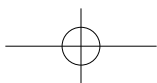
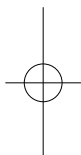
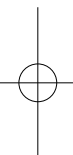
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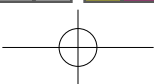
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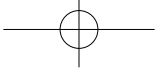


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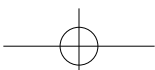
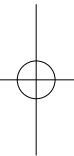
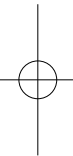
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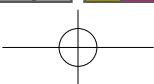
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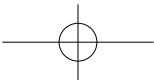
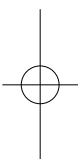
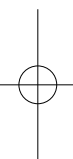


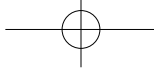
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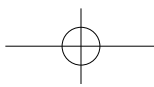
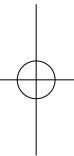
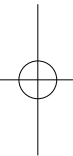


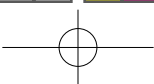
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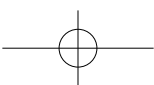
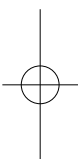
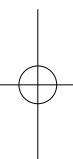


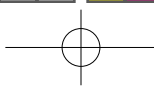
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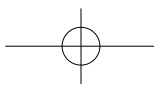
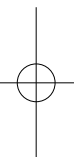
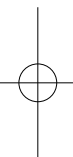
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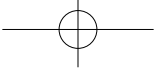
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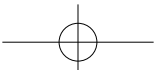
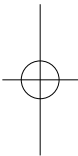
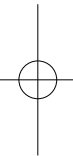
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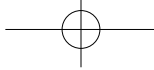
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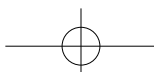
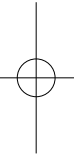
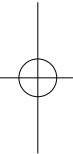


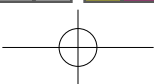
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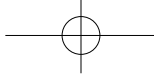


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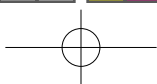
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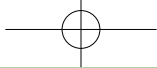
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PURPOSE, SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM AND THE CODE

The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Program which supports it are:

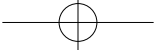
- To protect the *Athletes'* fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for *Athletes* worldwide, and
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.

The Code

The Code is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the Code is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonization of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonization on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed-upon anti-doping principles are implemented. The Code has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality and human rights.

[Comment: The Olympic Charter and the International Convention against Doping in Sport 2005 adopted in Paris on 19 October 2005 ("UNESCO Convention"), both recognize the prevention of and the fight against

doping in sport as a critical part of the mission of the International Olympic Committee and UNESCO, and also recognize the fundamental role of the Code.]



世界反兴奋剂体系和条例的 宗旨、适用范围及组织实施

世界反兴奋剂条例及支持条例的世界反兴奋剂体系的宗旨如下：

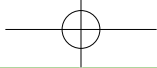
- 保障运动员参加无兴奋剂的体育运动的基本权利，从而增进世界范围内运动员的健康、公平与平等。
- 确保在发现、遏制和防止使用兴奋剂方面，形成国际和国家层面上的协调一致的有效的反兴奋剂体系。

条 例

本条例是制定体育运动中世界反兴奋剂体系的全球性基础文件。本条例的目的在于通过反兴奋剂核心内容的全球协调一致来加强反兴奋剂工作。力求充分明确需要统一的问题，达到完全一致；而在其他方面高度概括，在如何实施业已达成共识的反兴奋剂原则方面允许有灵活性。条例的制定充分权衡了比例原则和人权原则。

[释义：《奥林匹克宪章》及2005年10月19日在巴黎通过的《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂国际公约2005》（简称“联合国教科文组织公约”）都将

预防和反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂视为国际奥委会和联合国教科文组织的一项重要使命，并认同《世界反兴奋剂条例》的根本作用。]



The World Anti-Doping Program

The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonization and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:

Level 1: The *Code*

Level 2: *International Standards*

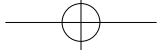
Level 3: Models of Best Practice and Guidelines

International Standards

International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with the *Signatories* and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the *International Standards* is harmonization among *Anti-Doping Organizations* responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the *International Standards* is mandatory for compliance with the *Code*. The *International Standards* may be revised from time to time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the *Signatories*, governments and other relevant stakeholders. *International Standards* and all revisions will be published on the WADA website and shall become effective on the date specified in the *International Standard* or revision.

[Comment: The International Standards contain much of the technical detail necessary for implementing the Code. International Standards will, in consultation with the Signatories, governments and other relevant stakeholders, be

developed by experts and set forth in separate documents. It is important that the WADA Executive Committee be able to make timely changes to the International Standards without requiring any amendment of the Code.]



世界反兴奋剂体系

世界反兴奋剂体系涵盖为确保国际和国家反兴奋剂体系的高度协调一致和最佳实施所必需的所有要素。其主要部分是：

第一级：条例

第二级：国际标准

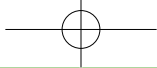
第三级：最佳实施模式及指南

国际标准

用于反兴奋剂体系中各种技术和操作领域的国际标准，由各签约方和政府协商后制定并由 WADA 批准。制定国际标准旨在使负责反兴奋剂体系的具体技术领域和操作领域的各个反兴奋剂组织之间协调一致。严格执行国际标准是遵守本条例的必要条件。在与各签约方、各政府和其他利益相关方进行合理协商后，WADA 执委会可以适时对国际标准进行修改。国际标准及其修订内容将公布在 WADA 网站上，并在国际标准或修订条款中规定的日期起生效。

[释义：国际标准包含实施本条例所必需的主要技术细节。在与各签约方、各政府和其他有关的利益相关方协商后，国际标

准由专家起草，独立分成若干文件。需要强调的是，无需对本条例进行修改，WADA 执委会就能够适时修改国际标准。]



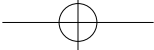
Models of Best Practice and Guidelines

Models of best practice and guidelines based on the *Code* and *International Standards* have been and will be developed to provide solutions in different areas of anti-doping. The models and guidelines will be recommended by *WADA* and made available to *Signatories* and other relevant stakeholders, but will not be mandatory. In addition to providing models of anti-doping documentation, *WADA* will also make some training assistance available to the *Signatories*.

[Comment: These model documents may provide alternatives from which stakeholders may select. Some stakeholders may choose to adopt the model rules and other models of best practices verbatim. Others may decide to adopt the models with modifications. Still other stakeholders may choose to develop their own rules consistent

with the general principles and specific requirements set forth in the Code.

Model documents or guidelines for specific parts of anti-doping work have been developed and may continue to be developed based on generally recognized stakeholder needs and expectations.]



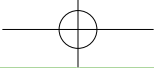
最佳实施模式及指南

在本条例和国际标准的基础上已经制定和即将制定的各种最佳实施模式及指南,为反兴奋剂的不同领域提供解决方案。WADA 推荐并向签约方和其他有关的利益相关方提供这些模式和指南,但对其无约束力。WADA 除了提供反兴奋剂文件的制定模式之外,还可以协助签约方开展某些培训工作。

[释义: 这些文件范本将使各相关方有可能从中灵活选择。相关方可以选择接受规定范本或采用其他最佳实施模式,也可以在修订后接受。并且,还可以自行制定与本条例总原则和特定要

求相一致的规则。

反兴奋剂工作特定领域的文件或指南范本已经制定,也可以依据各相关方公认的需求和期望继续制定。]



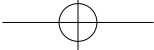
FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE FOR THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport.” It is the essence of Olympism, the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person’s natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other *Participants*
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

To fight doping by promoting the spirit of sport, the *Code* requires each *Anti-Doping Organization* to develop and implement education and prevention programs for *Athletes*, including youth, and *Athlete Support Personnel*.



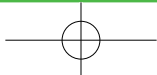
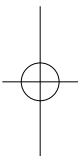
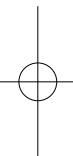
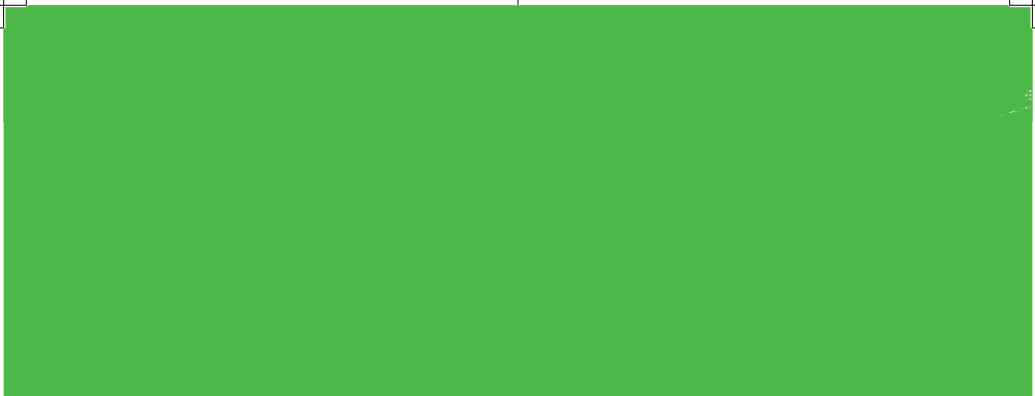
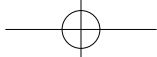
世界反兴奋剂条例的基本原理

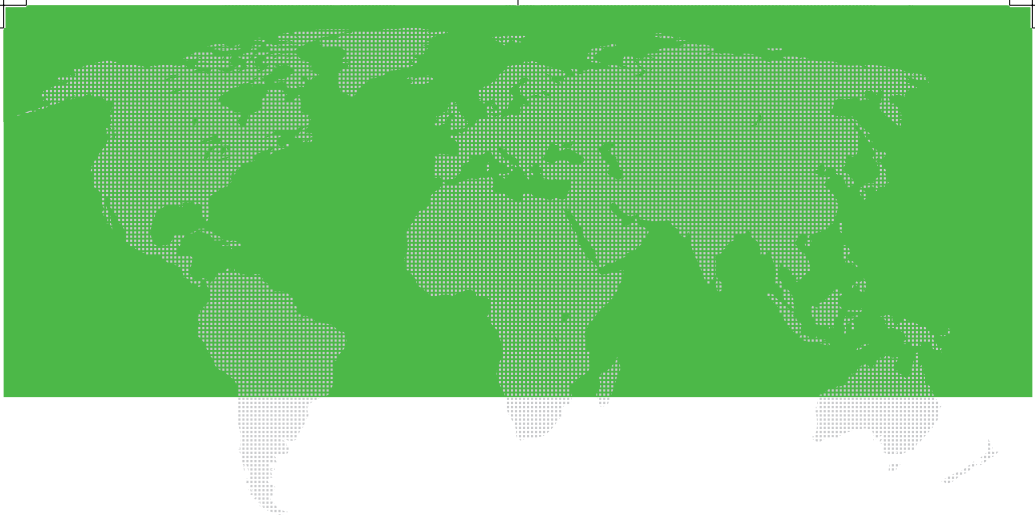
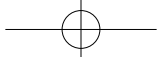
反兴奋剂体系努力维护体育运动固有的价值观。该价值观被称为“体育精神”，也是奥林匹克精神的精髓，即通过完美呈现个人自然禀赋来追求人类卓越，关系到我们如何公平竞赛。体育精神是人类灵魂、身体、心灵的体现，并且体现在从体育运动中发现的如下价值中，包括：

- 道德、公平竞赛与诚实
- 健康
- 优秀的竞技能力
- 人格与教育
- 趣味与快乐
- 团队协作
- 奉献与承诺
- 尊重规则与法律
- 尊重自己，尊重其他参赛者
- 勇气
- 共享与团结

使用兴奋剂在根本上与体育精神背道而驰。

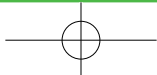
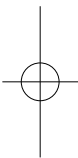
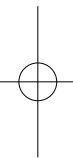
为了弘扬体育精神，与使用兴奋剂的行为做斗争，条例要求各反兴奋剂组织为运动员，包括青少年和运动员辅助人员，制定并实施反兴奋剂教育和预防项目。

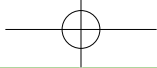




第一部分 兴奋剂管制

PART ONE DOPING CONTROL





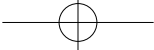
INTRODUCTION

Part One of the *Code* sets forth specific anti-doping rules and principles that are to be followed by organizations responsible for adopting, implementing or enforcing anti-doping rules within their authority, e.g., the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, *National Olympic Committees* and Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. All such organizations are collectively referred to as *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

All provisions of the *Code* are mandatory in substance and must be followed as applicable by each *Anti-Doping Organization* and *Athlete* or other *Person*. The *Code* does not, however, replace or eliminate the need for comprehensive anti-doping rules to be adopted by each *Anti-Doping Organization*. While some provisions of the *Code* must be incorporated without substantive change by each *Anti-Doping Organization* in its own anti-doping rules, other provisions of the *Code* establish mandatory guiding principles that allow flexibility in the formulation of rules by each *Anti-Doping Organization* or establish requirements that must be followed by each *Anti-Doping Organization* but need not be repeated in its own anti-doping rules.

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes* or other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by these rules. Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athletes* or other *Persons* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations are informed of and agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in force of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athletes* or other *Persons* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations consent to the dissemination of their private data as required or authorized by the *Code*, and are bound by and compliant with *Code* anti-doping rules, and that the appropriate *Consequences* are imposed on those *Athletes* or other *Persons* who are not in conformity with those rules. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized way, are distinct in nature from criminal and civil



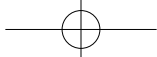
导言

本条例的第一部分阐明了具体的反兴奋剂规则和原则，供负责反兴奋剂工作的反兴奋剂组织在其权限内采用、执行和强制实施。本条例所指反兴奋剂组织包括国际奥林匹克委员会、国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会、各国际单项体育联合会、国家奥林匹克委员会和残疾人奥林匹克委员会、重大赛事组织机构和国家反兴奋剂组织。所有的这些组织机构统称为反兴奋剂组织。

本质上，本条例中的所有规定都具有强制性，每个适用的反兴奋剂组织和运动员或其他当事人都必须遵守。然而，本条例并不代替各反兴奋剂组织采用的全面反兴奋剂规则，也不排斥其制定全面反兴奋剂规则的必要性。虽然本条例的某些条款必须在不做任何实质性更改的条件下纳入各反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则，而条例中的其他条款或者建立了强制性的指导原则，允许各反兴奋剂组织在制定规则时灵活运用；或者提出有关要求时，各反兴奋剂组织必须遵守本条例，但无需在其规则中逐字复述。

如同竞赛规则一样，反兴奋剂规则是治理体育比赛环境的一种体育规则。承认这些规则，并受这些规则的制约，是运动员或其他当事人的参赛条件。各签约方应制定规定和程序，保证在签约方及其成员机构管辖下的所有运动员或其他当事人知晓并同意遵守相关反兴奋剂组织执行的反兴奋剂规则。

各签约方应确认规则和程序，确保在签约方及其成员机构管辖下的所有运动员或其他当事人同意按照条例的要求或授权，将他们的个人数据向外界发布，并受反兴奋剂规则的制约，遵守本条例中的反兴奋剂规则；如违反规则，运动员或其他当事人承担相应的后果。这些专门用于体育运动的规定和程序，旨在全球协调一致地执行反

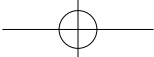


proceedings. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to such proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral hearing panels 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 those rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

[Comment: Those Articles of the Code which must be incorporated into each Anti-Doping Organization's rules without substantive change are set forth in Article 23.2.2. For example, it is critical for purposes of harmonization that all Signatories base their decisions on the same list of anti-doping rule violations, the same burdens of proof and impose the same Consequences for the same anti-doping rule violations. These rules must be the same whether a hearing takes place before an International Federation, at the national level or before the Court of Arbitration for Sport.]

Code provisions not listed in Article 23.2.2 are still mandatory in substance even though an Anti-Doping Organization is not required to incorporate them verbatim. Those provisions generally fall into two categories. First, some provisions direct Anti-Doping Organizations to take certain actions but there is no need to restate the provision in the

Anti-Doping Organization's own anti-doping rules. For example, each Anti-Doping Organization must plan and conduct Testing as required by Article 5, but these directives to the Anti-Doping Organization need not be repeated in the Anti-Doping Organization's own rules. Second, some provisions are mandatory in substance but give each Anti-Doping Organization some flexibility in the implementation of the principles stated in the provision. As an example, it is not necessary for effective harmonization to force all Signatories to use one single results management and hearing process. At present, there are many different, yet equally effective processes for results management and hearings within different International Federations and different national bodies. The Code does not require absolute uniformity in results management and hearing procedures; it does, however, require that the diverse approaches of the Signatories satisfy principles stated in the Code.]



兴奋剂规则，在本质上有别于刑事和民事诉讼程序。尽管这些规则和程序在适用时已经遵循了比例原则和人权原则，但他们不受制于或受限于国家规定和法律标准。在审查某个特定案例的事实和规定时，所有法庭、仲裁听证委员会和其他裁决机构应了解并尊重条例中反兴奋剂规则的独特性，并认识到这些规则代表全球与公平体育有利害关系的相关权益方的广泛认同。

[释义：条款 23.2.2 规定的条款不得进行实质性修改，且必须纳入各反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则。其中，关键是保持统一，即所有的签约方都根据相同的违反反兴奋剂规则的定义及同样的举证责任对兴奋剂违规行为做出决定，并对性质相同的兴奋剂违规行为给予同样的处罚。无论是在国际单项体育联合会、国家反兴奋剂组织还是在国际体育仲裁院（CAS）举行听证会，都必须执行相同的规则。

条款 23.2.2 中没有列出的条款，尽管反兴奋剂组织无需将其逐字纳入自己的规则中，但本质上仍是强制执行的。这些条款大体可分为两类。其一，一些条款指导反兴奋剂组织采取某些行

动，但无需反兴奋剂组织在其规定中复述。例如，各反兴奋剂组织必须按照第 5 条的要求，计划并执行兴奋剂检查，但这些指导性条款无需在反兴奋剂组织自行制定的规则中出现。其二，一些条款本质上是强制性的，但各反兴奋剂组织可以采取适度灵活的方式来执行这些原则。例如，没有必要为了高度一致，而强求所有的签约方都应用一个单一的结果管理和听证程序。目前，国际单项体育联合会和国家机构的结果管理及听证会实施程序千差万别，但都具有同样的效力。本条例不要求结果管理和听证程序的绝对一致，但要求各签约方所采用的不同方案应当符合本条例中所阐述的原则。]



ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

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

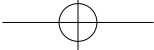
The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict

Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]



第 1 条 使用兴奋剂的定义

使用兴奋剂是指本条例条款 2.1 至条款 2.10 中规定的一项或多项兴奋剂违规行为。

第 2 条 兴奋剂违规

本条款旨在详细说明构成兴奋剂违规的情况和行为。在出现一项或多项违规情况和行为时，将安排举行兴奋剂违规事件的听证会。

运动员或其他当事人有责任了解何种情况或行为会构成兴奋剂违规，以及禁用清单包括哪些物质和方法。

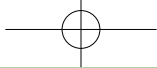
以下情况和行为构成兴奋剂违规：

2.1 在运动员的样本中，发现禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物

2.1.1 确保没有禁用物质进入自己体内，是每个运动员的个人责任。运动员应对从其体内采集的样本中发现的任何禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物承担责任。因此，依照条款 2.1，没有必要为证实运动员的兴奋剂违规而阐明运动员的企图、过错、疏忽或故意使用。

[条款 2.1.1 释义：根据本条款，确定兴奋剂违规行为并不考虑运动员的过错问题。本规则参考了 CAS 诸多判决中的“严

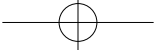
格责任”原则。运动员的过错应根据第 10 条在决定违反反兴奋剂规则后果时予以考虑。这一原则得到 CAS 的一贯支持。]



- 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.
- 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B

Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

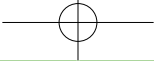


2.1.2 根据条款 2.1，以下任何情况都足以证明运动员违规：在运动员的 A 样本中检测到禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，而运动员放弃检测 B 样本，且 B 样本未检测；或者运动员的 B 样本被检测，B 样本结果证实了运动员的 A 样本中发现的禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物；或者运动员的 B 样本被分装到两个瓶中，第二瓶的检测确认了第一瓶中存在禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物。

2.1.3 除在禁用清单中明确规定量值的物质外，在运动员的受检样本中发现任何数量的禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物都将构成兴奋剂违规。

2.1.4 作为条款 2.1 所规定原则的特殊情况，禁用清单或国际标准可以对那些也能由人体内产生的禁用物质制定特殊的评定标准。

[条款 2.1.2 释义：即使运动员没有提出检测 B 样本的要求，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织也可自行决定是否检测 B 样本。]



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

- 2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

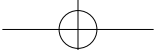
[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the

Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1.

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. An Athlete's Use

of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]



2.2 运动员使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法

2.2.1 确保没有禁用物质进入自己体内和不使用禁用方法，是每个运动员的个人责任。因此，没有必要为证实运动员使用禁用物质或禁用方法的兴奋剂违规，而阐明运动员的企图、过错、疏忽或故意使用。

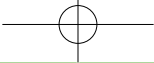
2.2.2 某种禁用物质或禁用方法使用或企图使用是否既遂并不重要。使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法就足以构成兴奋剂违规。

[条款 2.2 释义：任何可靠方式均可用以确认是否使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法。条款 3.2 的释义指出，与条款 2.1 提出的证实违规所需的证据不同，使用或企图使用禁用物质或禁用方法也可通过其他可靠方式得以确认，如运动员承认，证人陈述，书面证据，纵向分析得出结论，包括运动员生物护照中的

部分数据，或不能完全满足条款 2.1 规定的证实某种禁用物质存在的全部条件的其他检测信息。例如，只要反兴奋剂组织提供令人满意的解释，即使没有另一个样本的确认，也可以通过仅检测 A 样本或仅检测 B 样本而得出的可靠分析数据证实运动员是否使用了某种禁用物质或禁用方法。]

[条款 2.2.2 释义：“企图使用”禁用物质或禁用方法的举证，需要证明运动员有此企图。这一特殊的兴奋剂违规行为的举证需要证明故意的事实，并未破坏为违反条款 2.1 和条款 2.2 关于使用禁用物质或禁用方法而制定的“严格责任”原则。

运动员一旦使用禁用物质即构成违规，但如果运动员在赛外使用不属于赛外禁用的禁用物质，则不构成违规。（但如在赛内收集的样本中发现禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，将被视为违反条款 2.1，无论运动员何时使用的该物质。)]



2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection

Evading *Sample* collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

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

2.5 *Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control*

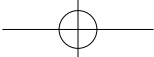
Conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a *Doping Control* official, providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

*[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading *Sample* collection" if it were established that an *Athlete* was deliberately avoiding a *Doping Control* official to evade notification or Testing. A*

*violation of "failing to submit to *Sample* collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the *Athlete*, while "evading" or "refusing" *Sample* collection contemplates intentional conduct by the *Athlete*.]*

*[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a *Doping Control* form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B *Sample* analysis, or altering a *Sample* by the addition of*

*a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other Person involved in *Doping Control* which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering* shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]*



2.3 逃避、拒绝或未完成样本采集的行为

逃避样本采集，或在接到依照反兴奋剂规则授权的检查通知后，拒绝样本采集、无正当理由未能完成样本采集或者其他逃避样本采集的行为。

2.4 违反行踪信息管理规定

注册检查库中的运动员在十二个月内累计三次出现《检查和调查国际标准》所定义的错过检查和 / 或行踪信息填报失败。

2.5 篡改或企图篡改兴奋剂管制过程中的任何环节

破坏兴奋剂管制过程，但又未包括在禁用方法定义之内的行为。篡改应该包括但不仅限于，故意干扰或企图干扰兴奋剂检查官、向反兴奋剂组织提供虚假信息、恐吓或企图恐吓潜在的证人。

[条款 2.3 释义：例如，如果运动员被确认通过蓄意躲避兴奋剂检查人员来逃避通知或检查，此行为即构成兴奋剂违规中的“逃避样本采集”。“未完成

样本采集”的违规，既可能是故意的，也可能是由于运动员的过失而造成的；而“逃避”或“拒绝”样本采集，则认定运动员是故意的。]

[条款 2.5 释义：例如：本条款禁止在接受检查时涂改兴奋剂检查单的识别号码，或在检测 B 样本时将 B 瓶打碎，或向样本中添加异物。

体育机构的纪律规定中须对冒犯兴奋剂检查官或其他参与兴奋剂管制人员，但不构成“篡改”的行为予以说明。]



2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

- 2.6.1 *Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*
- 2.6.2 *Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*

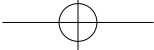
2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend

or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying

Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]



2.6 持有某种禁用物质或禁用方法

2.6.1 运动员赛内持有任何禁用物质或禁用方法，或运动员赛外持有任何赛外禁用的禁用物质或禁用方法，除非运动员可证明该持有符合运动员按照条款 4.4 获得的治疗用药豁免 (“TUE”)，或有其他可接受的正当理由。

2.6.2 运动员辅助人员赛内持有任何禁用物质或禁用方法，或运动员辅助人员赛外持有赛外禁用的禁用物质或禁用方法，而该禁用物质或禁用方法与运动员、比赛或训练有关，除非该运动员辅助人员可证明该持有符合运动员按照条款 4.4 获得的治疗用药豁免，或有其他可接受的正当理由。

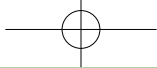
2.7 从事或企图从事任何禁用物质或禁用方法的交易

[条款 2.6.1 和 2.6.2 释义: 可接受的正当理由不包括, 诸如为赠送朋友或亲人而购买或持有禁用

物质, 除非当事人有正当的医疗理由, 并持有医生开具的处方, 如为糖尿病患者购买胰岛素。]

[条款 2.6.2 释义: 可接受的正当理由包括, 诸如队医使用禁用

物质治疗急性病或应对紧急情况。]



2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity

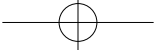
Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another *Person*.

2.10 Prohibited Association

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

- 2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or
- 2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- 2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the *Athlete* or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, or by WADA, of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status and the potential



2.8 赛内对运动员施用或企图施用任何禁用物质或禁用方法，或赛外对运动员施用或企图施用任何赛外禁用物质或禁用方法

2.9 共谋

协助、鼓励、资助、教唆、策划、掩盖兴奋剂违规，或以其他任何形式故意合谋的违规、企图违规或以上述方式帮助其他当事人违反条款 10.12.1 的行为。

2.10 禁止合作

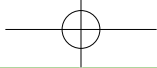
禁止反兴奋剂组织管辖下的运动员或其他当事人在其职业或与体育相关的范围内与下列运动员辅助人员合作：

2.10.1 若此当事人属于反兴奋剂组织管辖，正处于禁赛期；或者

2.10.2 若此当事人不属于反兴奋剂组织管辖，且根据本条例，未在结果管理中给予其禁赛，但如将符合本条例的条款适用于该当事人，其在刑事、纪律或职业过程中已被证明或发现兴奋剂违规。禁止与该当事人进行合作的期限以下列两个期限中较长的一个为准：（1）自刑事、职业或纪律决定做出之日起六年；（2）刑事、纪律或职业处罚期。

2.10.3 此当事人作为条款 2.10.1 或 2.10.2 中所述涉案人员的联系人或中间人。

为了使该条款能有效执行，对运动员和其他当事人有管辖权的反兴奋剂组织，或 WADA，应事先书面告知运动员或其他当事人该运动员辅助人员不具备资格以及禁止合作的潜在后果，以使运动员和其他当事人理性地避免与之合作。反兴奋剂组织还应尽其



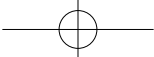
Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 25.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an antidoping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association

which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

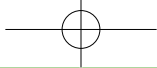


所能告知被禁止合作的运动员辅助人员，以便使该运动员辅助人员在 15 天内向反兴奋剂组织说明条款 2.10.1 和 2.10.2 对他 / 她不适用的理由。（不考虑第 17 条的规定，即使是在第 25 条规定的生效日期前运动员辅助人员已丧失资格，本条款仍然适用。）运动员和其他当事人有责任证明，任何与条款 2.10.1 或 2.10.2 中所指的运动员辅助人员的合作皆不属于职业或体育相关范畴。

反兴奋剂组织应将其所了解的、符合条款 2.10.1、2.10.2 或 2.10.3 标准的运动员辅助人员的信息提交 WADA。

[条款 2.10 释义：运动员和其他当事人不得与因兴奋剂违规而被禁赛或因兴奋剂问题构成刑事犯罪或受到职业处罚的教练、体能教练、医生或其他运动员辅助人员合作。禁止合作的类型包

括：获得训练、战术、技术、营养或医学建议；获得疗法、治疗或处方；提供任何身体物质以供检测；或允许运动员辅助人员作为代理人或代表。禁止合作不需涉及任何形式的补偿。]



ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *Anti-Doping Organization* 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 the *Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

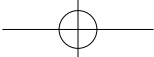
3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to rebut this presumption of

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organization is comparable to

the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, an Anti-Doping Organization may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable

analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]



第 3 条 使用兴奋剂的举证

3.1 举证责任与证明标准

反兴奋剂组织对发生的兴奋剂违规负举证责任。证明标准为，反兴奋剂组织关于兴奋剂违规能否举出清楚而有说服力的证据，使听证委员会据此深刻地认识到该案件的严重性，并认可其违法性。所有案件中的证明标准均高于优势证据的标准，但低于无合理疑点的程度。条例规定受到兴奋剂违规指控的运动员或其他当事人就其抗辩或提供的具体事实或情况进行举证时，其证明标准为优势证据的标准。

3.2 事实以及推定事项的证明方法

任何可靠的方法均可以证明与兴奋剂违规相关的事实，包括承认。以下是兴奋剂违规案例中适用的证明原则：

3.2.1 经 WADA 咨询相关科学界和同行评审后而批准的检测方法或检测限应被推定为科学有效。任何运动员或其他当事人如果试图反驳其科学合理的推定，前提是首先将其质疑及质疑的理由通知 WADA。CAS 也可主动将其质疑通知 WADA。应 WADA 要求，CAS 仲裁小组应该

[条款 3.1 释义：要求反兴奋剂组织所达到的证明标准，是比

照大多数国家应用于职业违法案件所适用的标准制定的。]

[条款 3.2 释义：例如，基于运动员的承认、第三方当事人的可靠证据、可靠的书面证据、从 A 样本或 B 样本中得到的可靠的检测数据（见条款 2.2 释义），或从运

动员一系列的血样或尿样检测数据综合分析出的结论，例如从运动员生物护照中获取的数据，反兴奋剂组织可以根据条款 2.2，证实运动员是否违反了反兴奋剂规则。]



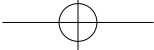
scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. At *WADA*'s request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of *WADA*'s receipt of such notice, and *WADA*'s receipt of the *CAS* file, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear *amicus curiae* or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by *WADA*, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or

other Person does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]



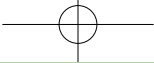
指定一名适当的科学家以帮助仲裁小组评估其质疑的内容。在 WADA 收到这种通知和 CAS 文件的 10 日内，WADA 还应有权作为一方介入，以“法庭之友”的身份在法庭上自愿提供证据，或在仲裁过程中提供证据。

3.2.2 WADA 认可的实验室以及其他 WADA 批准的实验室按照实验室国际标准进行样本检测和监管程序。对此该运动员或其他当事人可以抗辩，举证实验室出现过偏离国际标准的行为，从而可能导致出现阳性检测结果。

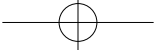
如果运动员或其他当事人以实验室曾偏离实验室国际标准，而导致出现阳性检测结果为由，对违规推论进行抗辩，则反兴奋剂组织应当负举证责任：证明这种偏离标准的行为并不是产生阳性检测结果的原因。

[条款 3.2.2 释义：举证实验室出现过偏离国际标准的情况，从而可能导致该阳性检测结果的责任在于运动员或其他当事人，并应以优势证据为标准。如果运动员或其他当事人做到了这一点，举

证责任则转移到反兴奋剂组织一方——以清楚而有说服力的证明标准向听证委员会证明该偏离标准的情况并没有导致阳性检测结果的出现。]



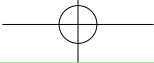
- 3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or *Anti-Doping Organization* rules which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.



3.2.3 偏离任何其他国际标准，或本条例，或反兴奋剂组织规则中规定的任何其他反兴奋剂规则或政策，但没有导致阳性检测结果或其他兴奋剂违规行为，不能证明违规证据或推论无效。如果运动员或其他当事人证实出现过违背另一项国际标准或其他反兴奋剂规则的情况，并有可能导致因阳性检测结果而出现兴奋剂违规或其他兴奋剂违规行为，那么，反兴奋剂组织就有责任证实：该偏离标准的情况没有导致阳性检测结果，或不是导致违规的实际原因。

3.2.4 由法院或有合法管辖权的专业纪律仲裁机构做出裁决而认定的事实，且该裁决不属于未决上诉事宜，对该事实相关的运动员或其他当事人来说，是不可反驳的证据，除非运动员或当事人能够证明该裁决违反了自然公正的原则。

3.2.5 如果被认为构成违规的运动员或其他当事人在听证会前的合理时间内被要求出席听证会，但运动员或其他当事人拒绝出席（根据听证委员会的要求亲自出席或接受电话问讯），或拒绝回答听证委员会或认为其构成违规的反兴奋剂组织的有关问题，则听证委员会可以此为由，得出对运动员或其他当事人不利的推论。



ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the *Prohibited List*

WADA shall, as often as necessary and no less often than annually, publish the *Prohibited List* as an *International Standard*. The proposed content of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be provided in writing promptly to all *Signatories* and governments for comment and consultation. Each annual version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions shall be distributed promptly by WADA to each *Signatory*, WADA-accredited or approved laboratory, and government, and shall be published on WADA's website, and each *Signatory* shall take appropriate steps to distribute the *Prohibited List* to its members and constituents. The rules of each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall specify that, unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

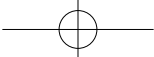
4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*)

[Comment to Article 4.1: The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. WADA will

always have the most current Prohibited List published on its website. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. WADA will inform the Director-General of UNESCO of any change to the Prohibited List.]



第 4 条 禁用清单

4.1 禁用清单的公布与修订

WADA 应根据需要经常地、至少每年一次地公布用作国际标准的禁用清单。应将所建议的禁用清单的内容和所有修订以书面形式迅速寄发给各签约方和各国政府，以供征求意见和讨论。禁用清单每年的版本和所有修订内容应由 WADA 迅速寄发给各签约方、WADA 认证或批准的实验室和政府，并应公布在 WADA 网站上，而各签约方也应采取相应措施将禁用清单分发给其成员组织和个人。各反兴奋剂组织的规定都应明确：每年的禁用清单和修订将在 WADA 公布三个月后自动生效，无需各反兴奋剂组织另行通知。但禁用清单及修订版另有规定的除外。

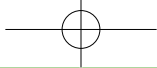
4.2 禁用清单中明确的禁用物质和禁用方法

4.2.1 禁用物质和禁用方法

禁用清单应明确那些在任何时候（赛内检查和赛外检查）都被视为使用兴奋剂而禁用的物质和方法——因为它们有可能使运动员在未来的比赛中提高成绩或有可能掩蔽使用其他药物的痕迹，并明确那些仅仅在赛内禁用的物质和方法。WADA 可为某个特定项目扩

[条款 4.1 释义：禁用清单应根据需要及时做出修订并公布。但为了确保可预知性，无论清单是否已有所修订，每年都应公布一个新的禁用清单。WADA 将把最新版的禁用清单公布在其网站上。]

禁用清单是《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂国际公约》的一个组成部分。WADA 将就禁用清单中出现的任何改动通知联合国教科文组织总干事。]



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

4.2.2 *Specified Substances*

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. The category of *Specified Substances* shall not include *Prohibited Methods*.

4.2.3 New Classes of *Prohibited Substances*

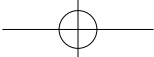
In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered *Specified Substances*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

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation

unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping

substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]



大禁用清单的内容。禁用清单中包括的禁用物质和禁用方法可被列为普通类别（例如蛋白同化制剂），或专门列出某种特殊物质或方法。

4.2.2 特定物质

为应用第 10 条，除禁用清单上列出的蛋白同化制剂、激素、刺激剂、激素拮抗剂与调节剂外，所有禁用物质都是“特定物质”。特定物质的种类不应包括禁用方法。

4.2.3 禁用物质的新类别

一旦 WADA 根据条款 4.1 增加一类新的禁用物质，扩充禁用清单，WADA 执委会应根据条款 4.2.2 确定新类别中的一些或所有禁用物质是否应被视为特定物质。

[条款 4.2.1 释义：赛外使用仅在赛内禁用的某种物质不构成兴奋剂违规，除非在赛内

采集的样本中发现该物质或其代谢物或标记物，并报告阳性检测结果。]

[条款 4.2.2 释义：条款 4.2.2 中的特定物质不应被视为没有其他兴奋剂物质重要或危险。在某

种程度上，它们更容易被运动员出于提高运动成绩之外的目的而使用。]



4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*

WADA shall consider the following criteria in deciding whether to include a substance or method on the *Prohibited List*:

4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if WADA, in its sole discretion, determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:

4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method, alone or in combination with other substances or methods, has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance;

4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the Use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the *Athlete*;

4.3.1.3 WADA's determination that the Use of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the introduction to the *Code*.

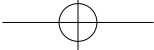
4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to mask the Use of other *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

[Comment to Article 4.3.1.1: This Article anticipates that there may be substances that, when used alone, are not prohibited but which will be prohibited if used in combination with certain other substances. A substance which is added

to the Prohibited List because it has the potential to enhance performance only in combination with another substance shall be so noted and shall be prohibited only if there is evidence relating to both substances in combination.]

[Comment to Article 4.3.2: As part of the process each year, all Signatories, governments and other interested

Persons are invited to provide comments to WADA on the content of the Prohibited List.]



4.3 禁用清单的物质和方法的评定标准

在决定是否将某种物质或方法列入禁用清单时，WADA 将考虑以下标准：

4.3.1 如果 WADA 自行确认某种物质或方法符合以下三条标准中的两条，则可考虑将该物质或方法列入禁用清单：

4.3.1.1 医学或其他科学证据、药理学作用或经验证明，该种物质或方法，在单独使用或与其他物质或方法一起使用时，可能提高或能够提高运动能力；

4.3.1.2 医学或其他科学证据、药理学作用或经验证明，使用该种物质或方法可对运动员的健康造成实际的危害或潜在的危害；

4.3.1.3 WADA 确定，使用该种物质或方法违背了本条例导言中提及的体育精神。

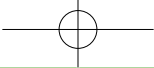
4.3.2 如果 WADA 确定，医学或其他科学证据、药理学作用或经验证明，该种物质或方法具有掩盖使用其他的禁用物质或禁用方法的可能性，则该种物质或方法也将被列入禁用清单。

[条款 4.3.1.1 释义：本条款预见到也许有些物质单独使用时不被禁用，但与其他某种物质合用时将被禁用。如果一种物质因为与

其他物质合用后有可能提高运动能力，而被列入禁用清单，应予注明，并且只有在有证据表明两种物质合用的情况下，才应被禁用。]

[条款 4.3.2 释义：作为每年必须履行的程序，欢迎所有签约方、政府或其他利益相关方向

WADA 就禁用清单的内容提出意见及建议。]



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

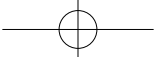
4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

- 4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a *TUE* granted in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.
- 4.4.2 An *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete* should apply to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a *TUE*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* denies the application, the *Athlete* may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Articles 13.2.2 and 13.2.3.
- 4.4.3 An *Athlete* who is an *International-Level Athlete* should apply to his or her International Federation.

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If the International Federation refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred

to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the International Federation.

If an International Federation chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, it must recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization.]



4.3.3 WADA 对列入禁用清单中的禁用物质和禁用方法，禁用清单中物质的分类，以及在任何场合都禁用或仅在赛内禁用的物质的分类决定是最终的，运动员或其他当事人不得以某种物质或方法不是掩蔽剂、不具有提高运动能力的潜在效力、不具有损害健康的危险，或者不违背体育精神为由提出质疑。

4.4 治疗用药豁免（“TUEs”）

4.4.1 如果发现某种禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，和/或使用或企图使用，持有或施用或企图施用某种禁用物质或方法，与获得的 TUE 内容一致，且该 TUE 符合治疗用药豁免国际标准，则不应作为兴奋剂违规。

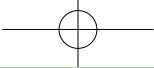
4.4.2 非国际级运动员应向其国家反兴奋剂组织申请 TUE。若国家反兴奋剂组织拒绝其申请，运动员可专门向条款 13.2.2 和 13.2.3 所述的国家级上诉机构提出上诉。

4.4.3 国际级运动员应向其所属的国际单项体育联合会申请 TUE。

[条款 4.4.3 释义：如果仅因为需要用于证明满足治疗用药豁免国际标准的医学记录或其他信息缺失，国际单项体育联合会就拒绝承认国家反兴奋剂机构授予的 TUE，则该事件无需提交至

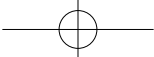
WADA。相反，应补齐材料，重新提交给国际单项体育联合会。

如果国际单项体育联合会决定检查非国际级的运动员，必须承认其所属国家反兴奋剂组织批准的 TUE。]



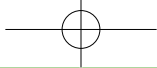
4.4.3.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, if that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, then the International Federation must recognize it. If the International Federation considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the *Athlete* and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for nationallevel *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for internationallevel *Competition*) pending *WADA*'s decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

4.4.3.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* must apply directly to his or her International Federation for a *TUE* as soon as the need arises. If the International Federation (or the *National Anti-Doping Organization*, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the International Federation) denies the *Athlete*'s application, it must notify the *Athlete* promptly, with reasons. If the International Federation grants the *Athlete*'s application, it must notify not only the *Athlete* but also his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization*, and if the *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers that the *TUE* does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* refers the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE*



4.4.3.1 若运动员已经从其国家反兴奋剂组织获得使用某种物质或方法的 TUE，且该 TUE 符合治疗用药豁免国际标准的要求，国际单项体育联合会必须予以承认。如果国际单项体育联合会认为该 TUE 不符合标准并拒绝承认，必须立即通知运动员和其所属国家反兴奋剂组织，并告知其原因。运动员和 / 或其国家反兴奋剂组织有权在收到该通知之日起的 21 日内将该情况提交 WADA 审查。如果该情况已经提交 WADA 审查，国家反兴奋剂组织批准的 TUE 仍然在国家级比赛和赛外检查中有效（但是在国际级比赛中无效），直到 WADA 做出决定。如果未提交 WADA 审查，那么该 TUE 在 21 日的时限结束时，不论出于何种目的都应视为无效。

4.4.3.2 如果运动员未从其国家反兴奋剂组织获得使用某种物质或方法的 TUE 时，运动员在有需要时必须直接向其所属的国际单项体育联合会申请。如果国际单项体育联合会（或同意代表国际单项体育联合会受理申请的国家反兴奋剂组织）否定了运动员的申请，必须立即告知运动员及相关原因。如果国际单项体育联合会批准了运动员的申请，不仅需要及时通知运动员，还需通知其所属国家反兴奋剂组织。而如果国家反兴奋剂组织认为该 TUE 不符合治疗用药豁免国际标准，国家反兴奋剂组织有权自发出该通知的 21 天内将该情况提交 WADA 审查。如果国家反兴奋剂组织已将该情况提交 WADA 审查，

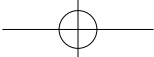


granted by the International Federation remains valid for international-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level *Competition*) pending WADA's decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the *TUE* granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

- 4.4.4 A *Major Event Organization* may require *Athletes* to apply to it for a *TUE* if they wish to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with the *Event*. In that case:
- 4.4.4.1 The *Major Event Organization* must ensure a process is available for an *Athlete* to apply for a *TUE* if he or she does not already have one. If the *TUE* is granted, it is effective for its *Event* only.
- 4.4.4.2 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation, if that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the *Major Event Organization* must recognize it. If the *Major Event Organization* decides the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the *Athlete* promptly, explaining its reasons.
- 4.4.4.3 A decision by a *Major Event Organization* not to recognize or not to grant a *TUE* may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to an independent body established or appointed by the *Major Event*

[*Comment to Article 4.4.4.3: For example, the CAS Ad Hoc Division or a similar body may act as the independent appeal body for particular Events, or WADA may agree to perform that function. If neither CAS nor WADA*

are performing that function, WADA retains the right (but not the obligation) to review the TUE decisions made in connection with the Event at any time, in accordance with Article 4.4.6.]



国际单项体育联合会批准的 TUE 仅在国际级比赛中和赛外检查中有效（但在国家级比赛中无效），直到 WADA 做出决定。如果国家反兴奋剂组织未将该情况提交 WADA 审查，那么该 TUE 在 21 日的时限结束时，在国家级比赛中同样生效。

4.4.4 如果运动员需在赛事期间使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法，重大赛事组织机构可以要求运动员申请 TUE。在这种情况下：

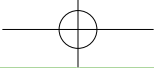
4.4.4.1 重大赛事组织机构必须确保 TUE 申请程序对没有 TUE 的运动员也能适用。批准的 TUE 仅在该赛事期间有效。

4.4.4.2 若运动员已经获得其国家反兴奋剂组织或国际单项体育联合会批准的 TUE，且该 TUE 满足治疗用药豁免国际标准，重大赛事组织机构必须予以承认。如果重大赛事组织机构认为 TUE 不符合标准而拒绝承认，必须立即通知运动员并解释原因。

4.4.4.3 对于重大赛事组织机构不承认或不批准的 TUE 决定，运动员可以向重大赛事组织机构为此专门成立或指定的独立机构提起上

[条款 4.4.4.3 释义：例如，CAS 临时仲裁小组或类似的机构可能作为特定赛事的独立上诉机构，或 WADA 可能同意履行此项职能。如果 CAS 或 WADA 均不

执行该项职能，WADA 有权（但不是强制的）根据条款 4.4.6，在任何时候审查与赛事有关的 TUE 决定。]

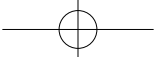


Organization for that purpose. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), he or she may not *Use* the substance or method in question in connection with the *Event*, but any *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that *Event*.

- 4.4.5 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* chooses to collect a *Sample* from a *Person* who is not an *International-Level* or *National-Level Athlete*, and that *Person* is *Using* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may permit him or her to apply for a retroactive *TUE*.
- 4.4.6 *WADA* must review an International Federation's decision not to recognize a *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* that is referred to it by the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. In addition, *WADA* must review an International Federation's decision to grant a *TUE* that is referred to it by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. *WADA* may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, *WADA* will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, *WADA* will reverse it.

[Comment to Article 4.4.6: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article

4.4.6; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

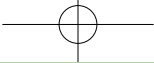


诉。如果运动员不进行上诉（或上诉不成功），他/她不能在赛事期间使用该物质或方法，但其国家反兴奋剂机构或国际单项体育联合会批准的使用该物质或方法的任何 TUE 在赛事外仍有效。

- 4.4.5 如果反兴奋剂组织决定采集某非国际级或非国家级运动员的样本，而该当事人出于治疗的目的正在使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法，反兴奋剂组织则可以允许该运动员追补 TUE 申请。
- 4.4.6 如果运动员或其所属国家反兴奋剂组织提出要求，WADA 必须审查国际单项体育联合会拒绝承认国家反兴奋剂组织批准的 TUE 的决定。此外，如果国家反兴奋剂组织向 WADA 提交审查申请，WADA 必须审查国际单项体育联合会批准的 TUE。无论是接到相关方的申请还是自行决定，WADA 都可以随时审查其他 TUE 决定。如果正在审查的 TUE 决定符合治疗用药豁免国际标准，WADA 将不会予以改变。如果 TUE 决定不符合治疗用药豁免国际标准，WADA 将撤销该决定。

[条款 4.4.6 释义: WADA 应有权收取费用, 以支付 (a) 其应要求根据条款 4.4.6 所开展的任何

审查发生的费用; 和 (b) 任何其主动开展的审查, 而被审查的决定被撤销发生的费用。]



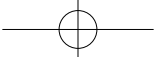
- 4.4.7 Any *TUE* decision by an International Federation (or by a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of an International Federation) that is not reviewed by *WADA*, or that is reviewed by *WADA* but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, exclusively to *CAS*.
- 4.4.8 A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or the International Federation affected, exclusively to *CAS*.
- 4.4.9 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/ recognition of a *TUE* or for review of a *TUE* decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

4.5 Monitoring Program

WADA, in consultation with *Signatories* and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the *Prohibited List*, but which *WADA* wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport. *WADA* shall publish, in advance of any *Testing*, the substances that will be monitored. Laboratories will report the instances of reported *Use* or detected presence of these substances to *WADA* periodically on an aggregate basis by sport and whether the *Samples* were collected *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. Such reports shall not contain additional information regarding specific *Samples*. *WADA* shall make available to International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, on at least an annual basis, aggregate statistical information by sport regarding the additional substances. *WADA* shall implement measures to ensure that strict anonymity of individual *Athletes* is maintained with respect to such reports. The reported *Use* or detected presence of a monitored substance shall not constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 4.4.7: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the International Federation's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time

to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]



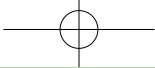
- 4.4.7 任何未被 WADA 审核，或 WADA 审核后未被撤销的国际单项体育联合会（或国家反兴奋剂组织，当其同意代表国际单项体育联合会受理申请时）做出的 TUE 决定，运动员及其所属国家反兴奋剂组织可以提起上诉，且只能向 CAS 上诉。
- 4.4.8 对于 WADA 撤销 TUE 的决定，运动员、国家反兴奋剂组织和 / 或相关的国际单项体育联合会可以提起上诉，且只能向 CAS 上诉。
- 4.4.9 如在合理时间内未对正式提交的要求批准或承认 TUE 的申请，或对 TUE 决定审核的申请做出回应，均应视为否决该申请。

4.5 监控程序

WADA 在同各签约方和各国政府协商后，将制定一个针对未列入禁用清单物质的监控程序。WADA 此举是为了掌握体育比赛中各种类型的药物滥用。WADA 应在兴奋剂检查之前，公布所要监控的物质名单。实验室应将使用此类物质的案件或监测到的此类物质，按运动项目赛内收样和赛外收样分类统计，定期上报给 WADA。此类报告不应含有关于具体样本的附加信息。WADA 应至少每年一次向国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织通报关于此类物质的按运动项目分类的统计信息。WADA 应采取措施保证这类报告严格实行无运动员姓名的匿名制。此类报告中的使用或监测到的物质不构成兴奋剂违规。

[条款 4.4.7 释义：在这种情况下，上诉的决定是国际单项体育联合会的 TUE 决定，而非 WADA 不审查 TUE 的决定或（审查后）不撤销该 TUE 的决定。但是对该 TUE 提起上诉的时效自

WADA 通知该决定时起算。在任何情况下，不论 WADA 是否审查该 TUE 决定，都应通报 WADA 上诉事宜，以便 WADA 认为合适时参加诉讼。]



ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes.

5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete's* compliance (or noncompliance) with the strict *Code* prohibition on the presence/*Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

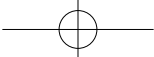
- (a) in relation to *Atypical Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and
- (b) in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.2 Scope of *Testing*

Any *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* authority over him or her. Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3:

5.2.1 Each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* who are nationals, residents, license-holders or members of sport organizations of that country or who are present in that *National Anti-Doping Organization's* country.

5.2.2 Each International Federation shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes*



第 5 条 检查和调查

5.1 检查和调查的目的

检查和调查应只用于反兴奋剂之目的。

5.1.1 检查的开展是为了获得检测性证据，从而判断运动员是否严格遵循条例禁止使用禁用物质或禁用方法的规定。

5.1.2 调查的开展应当：

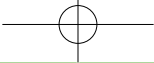
- (a) 如与非典型性结果和生物护照阳性结果有关，依据条款 7.4 和 7.5，搜集情报或证据（特别要包括检测性证据），从而确定是否发生了条款 2.1 和 / 或 2.2 中所述的兴奋剂违规行为；和
- (b) 如与其他潜在的兴奋剂违规行为有关，依据条款 7.6 和 7.7，搜集情报或证据（特别要包括非检测性数据），从而确定是否发生了条款 2.2 到 2.10 中所述的兴奋剂违规行为。

5.2 检查范围

任何对运动员有检查权的反兴奋剂组织可随时随地要求运动员提供样本。检查应遵循条款 5.3 对赛事检查管辖权的限制：

5.2.1 各国家反兴奋剂组织对拥有该国国籍、居住在该国、持有该国证件、属于该国体育组织成员的运动员，或者在该国境内的所有运动员，均有实施赛内和赛外检查的权力。

5.2.2 各国际单项体育联合会对其规则的所有运动员，包括参加国际赛事或参加遵照国际单项体育联合会规则管理的赛事，或持有国际单项体育联合会

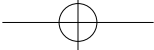


who are subject to its rules, including those who participate in *International Events* or who participate in *Events* governed by the rules of that International Federation, or who are members or licenseholders of that International Federation or its member National Federations, or their members.

- 5.2.3 Each *Major Event Organization*, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, shall have *In-Competition Testing* authority for its *Events* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Athletes* entered in one of its future *Events* or who have otherwise been made subject to the *Testing* authority of the *Major Event Organization* for a future *Event*.
- 5.2.4 WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.
- 5.2.5 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may test any *Athlete* over whom they have *Testing* authority who has not retired, including *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility*.
- 5.2.6 If an International Federation or *Major Event Organization* delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* (directly or through a *National Federation*), that *National Anti-Doping Organization* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* shall be notified.

[Comment to Article 5.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be conferred by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute Testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing an Athlete between the hours of 11:00

p.m. and 6:00 a.m., an Anti-Doping Organization should have serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether an Anti-Doping Organization had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]



或其成员协会证件的运动员，或作为其会员的所有运动员，均有实施赛内和赛外检查的权力。

- 5.2.3 各重大赛事组织机构，包括国际奥委会和国际残奥委会，对其赛事均有实施赛内检查的权力，而且对任何参加其未来赛事或受到未来重大赛事组织机构管辖的运动员均有实施赛外检查的权力。
- 5.2.4 根据第 20 条，WADA 有实施赛内和赛外检查的权力。
- 5.2.5 反兴奋剂组织可以检查其管辖的任何未退役的运动员，包括处于禁赛期的运动员。
- 5.2.6 如果国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构（直接或通过国家单项体育协会）将一部分检查指定或约定交给国家反兴奋剂组织，那么该国家反兴奋剂组织可以自费采集额外样本或要求实验室进行额外类型的检测。如果采集了额外样本或进行了额外类型的检测，应该通知国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构。

[条款 5.2 释义: 签约国可通过签署双边或多边协议的方式授予附加检查权限, 除非运动员明确指定了到晚 11 点至早 6 点之间的 60 分钟建议检查时间段, 或者同意在此期间接受检查, 否则, 反兴奋剂组织应该有充分、具体的理由

怀疑运动员可能使用兴奋剂, 才能在晚 11 点至早 6 点之间的时间段对运动员实施兴奋剂检查。对反兴奋剂组织是否有充分理由在此期间进行检查的质疑, 不能成为当事人为这种检查或检查尝试发现的兴奋剂违规行为辩护的理由。]



5.3 Event Testing

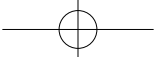
- 5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*. At *International Events*, the collection of *Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event* (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, the International Federation for a World Championship, and the Pan-American Sports Organization for the Pan American Games). At *National Events*, the collection of *Samples* shall be initiated and directed by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of that country. At the request of the ruling body for an *Event*, any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with that ruling body.
- 5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with the ruling body of the *Event* to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the *Event*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may, in accordance with procedures published by WADA, ask WADA for permission to conduct

[Comment to Article 5.3.1: Some ruling bodies for International Events may be doing their own Testing outside of the Event Venues during the Event

Period and thus want to coordinate that Testing with National Anti-Doping Organization Testing.]

[Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organization to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event,

WADA shall consult with the National Anti-Doping Organization of the country where the Event takes place. The Anti-Doping Organization "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organizations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]



5.3 赛事检查

5.3.1 除非以下另有规定，否则只能由一个单独的机构负责赛事期间在赛事场馆启动和指导检查工作。在国际级赛事中，应由作为赛事管理机构的国际组织负责发起和指导样本的采集工作（例如，奥运会的主办方是国际奥委会，世锦赛的主办方是国际单项体育联合会，泛美运动会的主办方是泛美体育运动委员会）。在国家级赛事中，应由赛事所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织负责发起和指导样本的采集工作。应赛事管理机构的要求，任何赛事期间在竞赛场馆之外的兴奋剂检查都应与该管理机构协调。

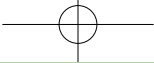
5.3.2 若某具备检查权限但不负责启动和指导赛事检查的反兴奋剂组织希望赛事期间在竞赛场馆对运动员进行兴奋剂检查，该反兴奋剂组织必须首先与赛事管理机构协商并获得许可，协调检查的开展。如果未从赛事管理机构获得满意的答复，该反兴奋剂组织可以根据 WADA 公布的程序，向 WADA 征求同意，以

[条款 5.3.1 释义：一些国际赛事的管理机构可能在赛事期间在竞赛场馆之外自行开展检查，因

此希望与国家反兴奋剂组织协调开展此类检查。]

[条款 5.3.2 释义：在同意国家反兴奋剂组织在国际级赛事中启动和开展检查前，WADA 应与作为赛事管理机构的国际单项体育联合会协商。在同意国际单项体育联合会在国家级赛事中启动

和开展检查前，WADA 应与赛事所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织协商。“启动和开展检查”的反兴奋剂组织可以选择与其指定负责样本采集或兴奋剂管制其他环节的组织签订协议。]



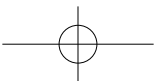
Testing and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing the ruling body for the *Event*. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event*.

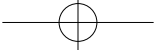
5.4 Test Distribution Planning

- 5.4.1 WADA, in consultation with International Federations and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*, will adopt a Technical Document under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations that establishes by means of a risk assessment which *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.
- 5.4.2 Starting with that risk assessment, each *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* authority shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Athletes*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.
- 5.4.3 Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.5 Testing Requirements

All *Testing* shall be conducted in conformity with the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations.





开展和协调检查。WADA 在与赛事管理机构协商和确认前不能批准此类检查。WADA 的决定是最终的，且不能上诉。除非检查授权中另有规定，此类检查应视为赛外检查。其结果管理应由启动检查的反兴奋剂组织负责，除非赛事管理机构另有规定。

5.4 检查计划

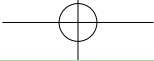
5.4.1 WADA 在与国际单项体育联合会和其他反兴奋剂组织协商后，将根据检查和调查国际标准制定相关技术文件。该文件的制定应通过风险评估，确定在特定的运动项目和小项中最有可能滥用的禁用物质和/或禁用方法。

5.4.2 从风险评估开始，各有检查权的反兴奋剂组织应根据检查和调查国际标准的规定，制定和实施有效的、情报导向的、恰当的检查计划，合理考虑小项、运动员类别、检查类别、样本采集类型、检测类型之间的优先关系。各反兴奋剂组织应根据 WADA 的要求向其提供一份现行检查计划的副本。

5.4.3 如果合理可行，检查应通过 ADAMS 或其他 WADA 批准的系统协调进行，从而最大程度地提高检查工作的整体效果，并避免不必要的重复检查。

5.5 检查要求

所有的检查都应按照检查和调查国际标准实施。

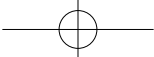


5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Athletes who have been included in a *Registered Testing Pool* by their International Federation and/or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations* shall coordinate the identification of such *Athletes* and the collection of their whereabouts information. Each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall make available, through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. The whereabouts information they provide while in the *Registered Testing Pool* will be accessible, through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, to WADA and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the *Athlete* as provided in Article 5.2. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 If an *International- or National-Level Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six months prior written notice to his or her International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*. WADA, in consultation with the relevant International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

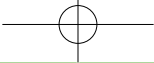


5.6 运动员行踪信息

被国际单项体育联合会和 / 或国家反兴奋剂机构列入注册检查库的运动员应根据检查和调查国际标准中规定的方式提供行踪信息。国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织应协调、鉴定运动员的身份信息并收集相关行踪信息。各国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织应通过 ADAMS 或其他 WADA 批准的系统提供一份名单，以姓名或清晰的标识识别被纳入注册检查库的运动员。在列入或撤出注册检查库时应通知运动员。WADA 和其他根据条款 5.2 中规定有检查权的反兴奋剂组织可通过 ADAMS 或其他 WADA 批准的系统查询注册检查库内运动员的行踪信息。行踪信息在任何时候都被严格保密，且只能用于以下目的：计划、协调和实施兴奋剂管制、提供运动员生物护照或其他检测结果的相关信息、协助调查潜在的兴奋剂违规行为或帮助证实兴奋剂违规行为的存在；根据隐私和个人信息保护国际标准，行踪信息如不再用于上述目的时，应予以销毁。

5.7 退役运动员复出参赛

5.7.1 如果注册检查库中的国际级或国家级运动员退役后希望重返比赛，应当提前六个月向其所属的国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织提交书面申请，并确保自己能够接受检查，否则不能参加国际级赛事或国家级赛事。如果严格实施提前六个月书面申请对运动员明显不公平，经与相关国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂机构协商后，WADA 可以特许不予执行该规定。该决定可根据第 13 条进行上诉。



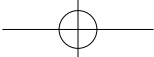
5.7.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.7.1 shall be *Disqualified*.

- 5.7.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility* and then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to his or her International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

5.8 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

Anti-Doping Organizations shall ensure they are able to do each of the following, as applicable and in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations:

- 5.8.1 Obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan *Target Testing*, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s); and
- 5.8.2 Investigate *Atypical Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively; and
- 5.8.3 Investigate any other analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates a possible anti-doping rule violation(s), in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, in order either to rule out the possible violation or to develop evidence that would support the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding.



5.7.1.1 违反条款 5.7.1 规定所取得的任何比赛成绩都应被取消。

5.7.2 如果运动员在禁赛期间退役后欲重返比赛，应当提前六个月向其所属的国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织提交书面申请（如果运动员退役时剩余的禁赛期长于六个月，提前申请的时间应等于退役时所剩的禁赛期）并确保自己能够接受检查，否则不能参加国际级赛事或国家级赛事。

5.8 调查和情报收集

为了适用并遵循检查和调查国际标准，反兴奋剂组织应确保能够完成以下各项工作：

- 5.8.1 对从各渠道获得的情报进行分析和评估，运用于制定更加有效、适当和情报导向的检查计划；安排目标检查；为调查可能存在的兴奋剂违规行为提供依据；和
- 5.8.2 根据条款 7.4 和 7.5，调查非典型性结果和生物护照阳性结果；和
- 5.8.3 根据条款 7.6 和 7.7，调查其他任何能够表明可能存在兴奋剂违规行为的检测或非检测性信息或情报，以排除可能存在的兴奋剂违规行为或者为启动兴奋剂违规处理提供证据。



ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in *WADA*-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of *Samples*

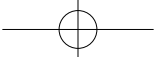
Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to Article 4.5, or to assist an *Anti-Doping Organization* in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to Article 6.1: For cost and geographic access reasons, WADA may approve laboratories which are not WADA-accredited to perform particular analyses, for example, analysis of blood which should be delivered from the collection site to the laboratory within a set deadline. Before approving any such laboratory, WADA will ensure it

meets the high analytical and custodial standards required by WADA. Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an

anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]



第 6 条 样本检测

样本检测应符合以下原则：

6.1 使用获得认可和批准的实验室

为落实条款 2.1，样本只能在已获得 WADA 认可的实验室，或 WADA 批准的实验室进行检测。只能由负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织选择 WADA 认可或 WADA 批准的实验室进行样本检测。

6.2 样本检测目的

通过样本分析，检测禁用清单中确定的禁用物质和禁用方法，和条款 4.5 确定的其他物质；协助反兴奋剂组织记录运动员的尿液、血液或其他类型样本的相关参数，包括 DNA 或基因表达谱；或用于任何其他合法的反兴奋剂目的。可以采集并保存样本用于日后的检测。

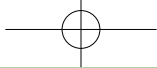
[条款 6.1 释义：由于费用和地理分布的原因，WADA 可以批准一些尚未获得 WADA 认可的实验室进行一些特定的检测，如，检测需要在规定时间内从收样地点运送到实验室的血液样本。实验室获得批准前，WADA 应确保该实验室满足 WADA 提出的严格的

检测和监管标准。

是否违反条款 2.1 只能通过 WADA 认可的实验室或 WADA 批准的其他实验室所进行的样本检测得到证实，是否违反其他条款可以通过其他实验室提交的可靠检测结果得到证实。]

[条款 6.2 释义：例如相关的数据信息可能被用来指导目标检

查，或支持判定条款 2.2 中的兴奋剂违规行为，或二者皆有。]



6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective *Testing*, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 will establish risk assessment-based *Sample* analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze *Samples* in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

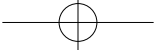
- 6.4.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may request that laboratories analyze their *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.
- 6.4.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* may request that laboratories analyze their *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of their country or sport, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.
- 6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the *Sample* analysis menu described in the

[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical contexts, use of anonymized Samples for quality

assurance, quality improvement, or to establish reference populations is not considered research.]

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available

to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]



6.3 样本研究

未经运动员书面签字同意，样本均不得用于研究。用于条款 6.2 用途之外的样本应清除其身份代码，从而无法根据样本追溯到某个具体的运动员。

6.4 样本检测和报告的标准

实验室应按照实验室国际标准，对样本进行检测并报告结果。为确保兴奋剂检查的有效性，可依据条款 5.4.1 中提到的技术文件的规定，在风险评估的基础上确定检测清单，以适用于特定运动项目和小项。实验室须依照检测清单进行样本检测。但以下情况除外：

- 6.4.1 反兴奋剂组织可以要求实验室用比相应技术文件描述范围更宽的清单对样本进行检测。
- 6.4.2 只要符合 WADA 要求，反兴奋剂组织可以要求实验室使用比技术文件描述范围更窄的检测清单对样本进行检测，如同在检查计划中设定的一样，范围更窄的检测更适合某些国家或运动项目的特定环境。
- 6.4.3 根据实验室国际标准中的规定，由自己承担费用，实验室可以启动检测不包括在技术文件描述的或检查机构要求的检测清单中的禁用物质或禁用方法。

[条款 6.3 释义：在大多数医学领域中，匿名样本用于质量控制、

质量改进或建立人群参考值不认为是研究。]

[条款 6.4 释义：本条款目的是将“情报导向的检查”原则拓展到样本检测清单，以便于提高检测的效果和效率。能用于反兴奋剂

的资源是有限的，在一些运动项目和国家，增加检测清单项目数量可能会降低样本检测的数量。]

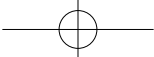


Technical Document or specified by the *Testing* authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and *Consequence* as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any *Sample* may be subject to further analysis by the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management at any time before both the A and B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *Anti-Doping Organization* to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.

Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or WADA. (Any *Sample* storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA's expense.) Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

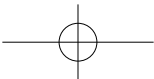
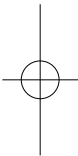
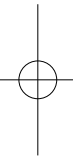


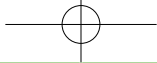
任何此类检测结果应当报告，并和任何其他检测结果具有相同的有效性和后果。

6.5 样本进一步检测

因发生条款 2.1 规定的兴奋剂违规行为，反兴奋剂组织将样本 A 和样本 B 的检测结果（或仅通知样本 A 结果，取消或不执行样本 B 检测）通知运动员前，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织可随时对任何样本做进一步检测。

就条款 6.2 而言，只有在启动和指导该样本采集的反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 的要求下，方可保存样本并随时对样本进行进一步检测（WADA 启动的样本储存或进一步检测应当由 WADA 承担费用）。样本的进一步检测应当符合实验室国际标准及检查和调查国际标准的要求。





ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

Each *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting results management shall establish a process for the pre-hearing administration of potential anti-doping rule violations that respects the following principles:

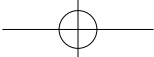
7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

Except as provided in Articles 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 below, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection (or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the *Anti-Doping Organization* which first provides notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation). Regardless of which organization conducts results management or hearings, the principles set forth in this Article and Article 8 shall be respected and the rules identified in Article 23.2.2 to be incorporated without substantive change must be followed.

If a dispute arises between *Anti-Doping Organizations* over which *Anti-Doping Organization* has results management responsibility, *WADA* shall decide which organization has such responsibility. *WADA*'s decision may be appealed to *CAS* within seven days of notification of the *WADA* decision by any of the *Anti-Doping Organizations* involved in the dispute. The appeal shall be dealt with by *CAS* in an expedited manner and shall be heard before a single arbitrator.

[Comment to Article 7: Various Signatories have created their own approaches to results management. While the various approaches have not been entirely uniform, many have proven to be fair and effective systems for results management. The Code does not supplant each of the Signatories' results management systems. This Article does, however, specify basic principles in order to ensure the fundamental fairness of the results management process which must be observed by each Signatory. The specific anti-doping rules of each Signatory shall be consistent with

these basic principles. Not all anti-doping proceedings which have been initiated by an Anti-Doping Organization need to go to hearing. There may be cases where the Athlete or other Person agrees to the sanction which is either mandated by the Code or which the Anti-Doping Organization considers appropriate where flexibility in sanctioning is permitted. In all cases, a sanction imposed on the basis of such an agreement will be reported to parties with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.2 and published as provided in Article 14.3.2.]



第 7 条 结果管理

实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应当遵照以下原则，建立听证前管理程序，处理可能构成兴奋剂违规的行为：

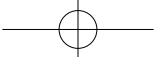
7.1 结果管理的职责

除了以下条款 7.1.1 和 7.1.2 的规定以外，启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织有责任制定程序规则，并按该程序规则进行结果管理和召开听证会（如果不涉及样本采集，则由首先通知运动员或其他当事人的反兴奋剂组织负责）。进行结果管理或举行听证会的组织，都应遵守本条款和第 8 条中的原则，也应遵守条款 23.2.2 的规定，不能对相应条款做出实质性修改。

如果反兴奋剂组织之间就结果管理职责发生争议，应由 WADA 决定哪个反兴奋剂组织具有该职责。涉及争议的反兴奋剂组织在收到通知七天之内可以就 WADA 的该决定向 CAS 提起上诉。CAS 应快速处理，采用独任审理的方式进行。

[第 7 条释义：各签约方已建立了自己的结果管理方法。虽然各种管理方法不尽相同，但经证实是公正且有效的。本条款并不排斥各签约方的结果管理体系，但为了确保各签约方必须遵守的结果管理程序的公平性，本条款对基本原则做出了详细说明。各签约方具体的反兴奋剂规则应同这些基本原则保持一致。并非所有反兴

奋剂组织发起的反兴奋剂程序都需要进行听证。因为在某些情况下，运动员或其他当事人同意接受条例强制的处罚，或者同意接受该反兴奋剂组织认为适当的灵活处罚。在任何情况下，按照条款 14.2.2 的规定，形成的处罚结果应当通报条款 13.2.3 中规定享有上诉权的当事人，并根据条款 14.3.2 的规定公布。]



Where a *National Anti-Doping Organization* elects to collect additional *Samples* pursuant to Article 5.2.6, then it shall be considered the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection. However, where the *National Anti-Doping Organization* only directs the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* expense, then the International Federation or *Major Event Organization* shall be considered the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection.

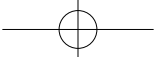
7.1.1 In circumstances where the rules of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* do not give the *National Anti-Doping Organization* authority over an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organization of that country, or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* declines to exercise such authority, results management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party as directed by the rules of the International Federation. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by WADA on its own initiative, or an anti-doping rule violation discovered by WADA, will be conducted by the *Anti-Doping Organization* designated by WADA. Results management and the conduct of hearings for a test conducted by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or another *Major Event Organization*, or an anti-doping rule violation discovered by one of those organizations, shall be referred to the applicable International Federation in relation to *Consequences* beyond exclusion from the *Event*, *Disqualification* of *Event* results, forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from the *Event*, or recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.1: In some cases, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization which initiated and directed the Sample collection may specify that results management will be handled by another organization (e.g., the Athlete's

National Federation). In such event, it shall be the Anti-Doping Organization's responsibility to confirm that the other organization's rules are consistent with the Code.]

[Comment to Article 7.1.1: The Athlete's or other Person's International Federation has been made the Anti-Doping Organization of last resort for results management to avoid the possibility that no Anti-Doping Organization would have

authority to conduct results management. An International Federation is free to provide in its own anti-doping rules that the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization shall conduct results management.]



如果国家反兴奋剂组织决定依照条款 5.2.6 采集额外样本，即被视为启动与指导样本采集的组织。如果国家反兴奋剂组织仅自费要求实验室增加检测类型，国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构将被视为启动与指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织。

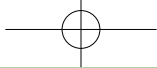
7.1.1 在国家反兴奋剂组织的规则中未授权该组织对本国国民、居民、证件持有者或体育组织成员的运动员或其他当事人进行管理，或国家反兴奋剂组织拒绝行使该项授权的情况下，应当由相应的国际单项体育联合会或其规则指定的第三方实施结果管理。WADA 发起的兴奋剂检查或 WADA 发现的兴奋剂违规行为，由 WADA 指定的反兴奋剂组织进行结果管理和听证。由国际奥林匹克委员会、国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会或其他重大赛事组织机构进行的兴奋剂检查或发现的兴奋剂违规行为，如果其处罚结果属于逐出比赛，取消赛事成绩，没收该赛事的奖牌、积分或奖金，偿还违反反兴奋剂规则所产生的费用之外的其他处罚，结果管理和听证会召开都应当提交相关国际单项体育联合会进行处理。

[条款 7.1 释义：在某些情况下，启动与指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织的程序规则中可以规定由另一个组织进行结果管理（例如：

运动员所属的国家单项体育协会)。在这种情况下，反兴奋剂组织应负责确认其他组织的规则与本条例一致。]

[条款 7.1.1 释义：为了避免没有反兴奋剂组织进行结果管理，运动员或其他当事人所属的国际单项体育联合会作为结果管理反兴奋剂组织的最后选择。国际单

项体育联合会还可以根据其反兴奋剂规则规定由该运动员或其他当事人所属的国家反兴奋剂组织进行结果管理。]



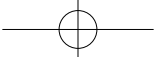
7.1.2 Results management in relation to a potential Whereabouts Failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by the International Federation or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* with whom the *Athlete* in question files his or her whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The *Anti-Doping Organization* that determines a filing failure or a missed test shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA, where it will be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

7.2 Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

Upon receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, in the manner set out in Articles 14.1.1 and 14.1.3 and its own rules, of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; and (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B *Sample* analysis if the *Athlete* or *Anti-Doping Organization* 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 within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so



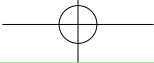
7.1.2 如涉嫌违反行踪信息管理规定（填报失败或错过检查），结果管理应由国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织实施。该组织依照检查和调查国际标准，要求相关运动员填报行踪信息。确认填报失败和错过检查的反兴奋剂组织应当将该信息通过 ADAMS 或其他 WADA 批准的系统提交给 WADA。其他相关反兴奋剂组织也可以在该系统上获得行踪信息。

7.2 阳性检测结果的审查

一旦收到阳性检测结果报告，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应当进行审查，以确定：（a）依照治疗用药豁免国际标准，运动员是否已获 TUE 批准或将要获得 TUE 批准；或（b）是否存在与检查和调查国际标准或实验室国际标准明显偏离的情况，从而导致了阳性检测结果的产生。

7.3 阳性检测结果审查后的通知

依照条款 7.2 对阳性检测结果的初步审查未发现按照治疗用药豁免国际标准存在相关的 TUE 批准或有权使用 TUE，或偏离检查和调查国际标准或实验室国际标准而出现阳性检测结果，反兴奋剂组织应立即按条款 14.1.1 和 14.1.3 和其规则中规定的方式通知运动员：（a）检测结果为阳性；（b）违反了反兴奋剂规则；（c）运动员有权立即要求对 B 样本进行检测，或者不提出要求，即视为放弃 B 样本检测；（d）如果运动员或反兴奋剂组织要求检测 B 样本，确定 B 样本检测的日期、时间和地点；（e）如果提出检测 B 样本，在实验室国际标准的规定时间内，运动员和 / 或运动员代表有权见证 B 样本的开启和检测；以及（f）运动员有权要求得到有关 A 样本和 B 样本的实验室文件包副本，其中包括实验室国际标准要求提供的信息。



notify the *Athlete* and the *Anti-Doping Organizations* as described in Article 14.1.2.

In all cases where an *Athlete* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation that does not result in a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* under Article 7.9.1, the *Athlete* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* pending the resolution of the matter.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

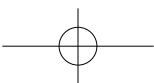
As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings* subject to further investigation. Upon receipt of an *Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*. If that review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the *Athlete* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* identified in Article 14.1.2 shall be notified whether or not the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. The *Athlete* shall be notified as provided in Article 7.3.

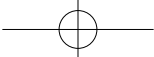
7.4.1 The *Anti-Doping Organization* will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

- (a) If the *Anti-Doping Organization* determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation under Article 7.4, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the

[Comment to Article 7.4: The “required investigation” described in this Article will depend on the situation. For example, if it has previously determined that an Athlete

has a naturally elevated testosterone/epitestosterone ratio, confirmation that an Atypical Finding is consistent with that prior ratio is a sufficient investigation.]





如果该反兴奋剂组织决定不将阳性检测结果作为兴奋剂违规行为提交，应通知运动员和条款 14.1.2 规定的相关反兴奋剂组织。

已经通知运动员兴奋剂违规，根据条款 7.9.1 规定不需要强制性临时禁赛的，在尚未结案前，应当向运动员提供接受临时停赛的机会。

7.4 非典型性结果审查

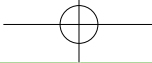
按照实验室国际标准的规定，实验室应报告禁用物质的存在，在某些情况下，这些禁用物质也有可能是内源性的，作为非典型性结果有待进一步调查。接到非典型性结果报告后，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应对结果进行审查，以确定：（a）依照治疗用药豁免国际标准，运动员是否已获得 TUE 批准或将获得 TUE 批准，或（b）是否存在与检查和调查国际标准或实验室国际标准明显偏离的情况，从而导致了非典型性结果的产生。如果审查没有发现适用的 TUE 或导致非典型性结果的偏离，反兴奋剂组织应进行必要的调查。调查结束后，运动员和条款 14.1.2 列出的其他反兴奋剂组织应得到是否将非典型性结果作为阳性检测结果提交的通知。运动员应得到依照条款 7.3 规定的通知。

7.4.1 反兴奋剂组织只有在调查结束，并确定是否将非典型性结果作为阳性检测结果提交后才能发出非典型性结果的通知，除非存在以下情况中的一种：

（a）如果反兴奋剂组织决定，在依据条款 7.4 调查得出结论前应对 B 样本进行检测，该反兴奋剂组织在通知运动员后便可检测 B 样本，通知内

[条款 7.4 释义：本条款所述的“必要的调查”因情形而异。例如，如果事先已认定某运动员内源

性睾酮表睾酮比是自然升高，那么调查只需确认非典型性结果与先前比值相符就足够了。]



Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article 7.3(d)-(f).

- (b) If the *Anti-Doping Organization* receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or a request from a sport 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 by the *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall so identify any such *Athlete* after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete*.

7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

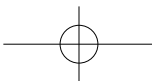
Review of *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings* shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as the *Anti-Doping Organization* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

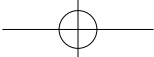
7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures

Review of potential filing failures and missed tests shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* (as applicable) is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

[Comment to Article 7.4.1(b): Under the circumstance described in Article 7.4.1(b), the option to take action would

be left to the Major Event Organization or sport organization consistent with its rules.]





容包括非典型性结果的描述以及条款 7.3(d)–(f) 所规定的信息。

- (b) 如果某重大赛事组织机构在临近举办某一国际赛事前，或者是负责为国际赛事挑选运动员的某体育组织在临近截止日期前，要求反兴奋剂组织透露该重大赛事组织机构或该体育组织提交的运动员名单中是否存在尚待判定非典型性结果的运动员，该反兴奋剂组织应首先通知运动员其兴奋剂检测为非典型性结果，再按要求向相关组织或机构指出这些运动员。

7.5 非典型性生物护照结果和生物护照阳性结果的审查

非典型性生物护照结果和生物护照阳性结果审查应当按检查和调查国际标准和实验室国际标准的规定进行。如果反兴奋剂组织确认出现了兴奋剂违规，应依照其规定，立即将违规行为及违规依据通知运动员本人。还应通知条款 14.1.2 规定的相关反兴奋剂组织。

7.6 违反行踪信息管理规定的审查

对可能的填写错误与错过检查的审查应当按照检查和调查国际标准的规定执行。如果国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织（在适用的情况下）确认出现条款 2.4 所述的兴奋剂违规行为，应依照其规定，立即通知运动员已违反条款 2.4 以及其违规依据。还应通知条款 14.1.2 规定的相关反兴奋剂组织。

[条款 7.4.1 (b) 释义：在 赛事组织机构或体育组织有依照 条款 7.4.1 (b) 的情况下，重大 其规则采取行动的选择权。]



7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.1–7.6

The *Anti-Doping Organization* or other reviewing body established by such organization shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation as may be required under applicable antidoping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* or which the *Anti-Doping Organization* otherwise considers appropriate. At such time as the *Anti-Doping Organization* is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* notice, in the manner set out in its rules, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. Other *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall be notified as provided in Article 14.1.2.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an *Athlete* or other *Person* notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall refer to *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA* and contact *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

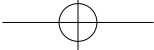
7.9 Principles Applicable to *Provisional Suspensions*

7.9.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension* after an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

The *Signatories* listed below shall adopt rules providing that when an *Adverse Analytical Finding* is received for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*, other than a *Specified Substance*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5: where the *Signatory* is the ruling body of an *Event* (for application to that *Event*); where the *Signatory* is responsible for team selection (for application to that team selection); where the *Signatory* is the applicable International Federation;

[Comment to Articles 7.1, 7.6 and 7.7: For example, an International Federation typically would notify the

Athlete through the Athlete's National Federation.]



7.7 对 7.1–7.6 中没有涵盖的其他兴奋剂违规行为的审查

反兴奋剂组织或其成立的其他审查机构，应依照本条例制定的反兴奋剂政策和规则，或反兴奋剂组织认为可行的其他方式继续调查可能存在的违规行为。如果反兴奋剂组织认定有兴奋剂违规行为发生时，应按其规则规定的方式迅速通知运动员或其他当事人，告知已违反哪条规定，以及判定违规的依据。还应通知条款 14.1.2 规定的相关反兴奋剂组织。

7.8 兴奋剂违规前科的确认

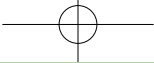
在通知运动员或其他当事人涉嫌违规前，反兴奋剂组织应当检索 ADAMS 或 WADA 批准的其他系统，并联系 WADA 及其他相关反兴奋剂组织确认是否有任何兴奋剂违规前科。

7.9 临时停赛的适用原则

7.9.1 阳性检测结果的强制性临时停赛

如果签约方是该赛事的管理机构（适用于该赛事）；
或签约方负责运动队挑选（适用于该运动队挑选）；
或签约方是相应的国际单项联合会；或签约方是另一个反兴奋剂组织，对被指控的兴奋剂违规行为有结果管理权，如果阳性检测结果中发现有禁用物质或禁用方法，且不是特定物质，签约方应依照条款 7.2、7.3 或 7.5，对结果进行审查并在通知相关人员后，立即实施临时停赛。在听证会上，如果运动员证实

[条款 7.1、7.6 和 7.7 释义：
例如，国际单项体育联合会通常会通过运动员所属的国家单项体育协会通知运动员。]



or where the *Signatory* is another *Anti-Doping Organization* which has results management authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation. A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing body's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

Provided, however, that a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either 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*.

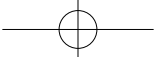
7.9.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension* based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for *Specified Substances*, *Contaminated Products*, or other *Anti-Doping Rule Violations*.

A *Signatory* may adopt rules, applicable to any *Event* for which the *Signatory* is the ruling body or to any team selection process for which the *Signatory* is responsible or where the *Signatory* is the applicable *International Federation* or has results management authority over the alleged anti-doping

[Comment to Article 7.9: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, the Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension shall ensure that the Athlete is given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3. In the rare circumstance where the

B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been Provisionally Suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed or accepted as provided in Article 10.11.3 or 10.11.4.]



该违规可能事出受污染产品，强制性临时停赛可以取消；如听证机构做出不取消强制性临时停赛的决定，该决定不可上诉。

给予运动员临时停赛，须符合以下两个条件之一：（a）可在临时停赛之前或临时停赛后不久，给予该运动员召开一次临时听证会的机会；（b）在临时停赛后，按照第8条及时给予运动员立即召开听证会的机会。

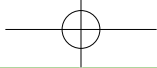
7.9.2 特定物质阳性检测结果，受污染产品或其他兴奋剂违规行为的选择性临时停赛

签约方可采用相关规则，在检测运动员的 B 样本或召开第 8 条提及的最终听证会之前，允许对未涵盖在条款 7.9.1 中的兴奋剂违规行为给予临时停赛，这些规则应当适用于以下情况：签约方为管理机构的赛事；由签约方负责的队伍挑选程序；签约方为相应的国际单项体育联合会；或签约方对涉嫌兴奋剂违规行为拥有结果管理权。

[条款 7.9 释义：在反兴奋剂组织单向实施临时停赛前，首先必须完成本条例规定的内部审查。此外，向运动员实施临时停赛处罚的签约方，应当在做出处罚前或做出处罚后，确保给予运动员一次召开临时听证会的机会，或者做出临时停赛处罚后，立即召开一次第 8 条中提及的最终听证会的机会。运动员有权根据条款 13.2.3 的规定提出上诉。

在极为罕见的情况下，B 样本检测结果不能证实 A 样本阳性检测结果，只要条件允许，先前已被临时停赛的运动员可以参加该赛事剩下的比赛。与此相似，视相关国际单项体育联合会有关团体赛的规则而定，如果运动队仍在比赛，该运动员可以参加其后的比赛。

运动员或其他当事人的临时禁赛期可抵免根据条款 10.11.3 而做出的最终禁赛期。]



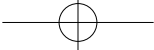
rule violation, permitting *Provisional Suspensions* to be imposed for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1 prior to analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8.

Provided, however, that a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* is given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either 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*.

If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent *B Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Athlete* or *Anti-Doping Organization*) does not confirm the *A Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the *Athlete* (or the *Athlete's* team as may be provided in the rules of the applicable *Major Event Organization* or International Federation) 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* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

7.10 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where an *Anti-Doping Organization* has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension*, or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* to the imposition of a sanction without a hearing, that *Anti-Doping Organization* shall give notice thereof as set forth in Article 14.2.1 to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

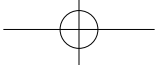


但是，只有符合以下两个条件之一时，才可给予运动员临时停赛：（a）可在临时停赛之前或临时停赛后不久，给予该运动员召开一次临时听证会的机会；（b）在临时停赛后，按照第 8 条及时给予运动员立即召开听证会的机会。

如果临时停赛是基于 A 样本为阳性检测结果，但随后的 B 样本检测（若运动员或反兴奋剂组织提出要求）不能证实 A 样本检测结果，则不应以违反了条款 2.1 为由给予运动员任何进一步的临时停赛。若以违反条款 2.1 为由取消了运动员（或其所在的运动队，可参照相关重大赛事组织机构或国际单项体育联合会的规定）的参赛资格，而随后的 B 样本检测并不能证实 A 样本检测结果，在对该比赛无其他影响的情况下，且该运动员或运动队仍有可能被重新安排参赛，则该运动员或运动队可以继续参加该比赛。

7.10 结果管理决定的通知

不论在何种情况下，反兴奋剂组织指控运动员有兴奋剂违规行为、撤销对兴奋剂违规行为的指控、实施临时停赛、同意运动员或其他当事人不召开听证会就实施处罚，反兴奋剂组织应依照条款 14.2.1，通知条款 13.2.3 中规定有上诉权的其他反兴奋剂组织。

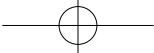


7.11 Retirement from Sport

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

[Comment to Article 7.11: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an

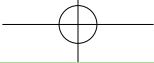
anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]



7.11 退 役

如果运动员或其他当事人退役，而结果管理进程尚在进行中，实施结果管理进程的反兴奋剂组织保留完成该结果管理进程的权力。如果运动员或其他当事人在任何结果管理进程开始前退役，在运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规时对其有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织有权实施结果管理。

[条款 7.11 释义：运动员或其他当事人在受到反兴奋剂组织管辖前的行为不构成兴奋剂违规，但可以成为拒绝该运动员或其他当事人取得某体育机构会员资格的合法依据。]



ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

8.1 Fair Hearings

For any *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, each *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for results management shall provide, at a minimum, a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair and impartial hearing panel. A timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility* shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 14.3.

8.2 Event Hearings

Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process as permitted by the rules of the relevant *Anti-Doping Organization* and the hearing panel.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

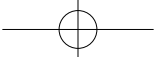
The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* failure to challenge an *Anti-Doping Organization's* assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within the specific time period provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules.

[Comment to Article 8.1: This Article requires that at some point in the results management process, the Athlete or other Person shall be provided the opportunity for a timely, fair and impartial hearing. These principles are also found in Article 6.1 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental

Freedoms and are principles generally accepted in international law. This Article is not intended to supplant each Anti-Doping Organization's own rules for hearings but rather to ensure that each Anti-Doping Organization provides a hearing process consistent with these principles.]

[Comment to Article 8.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine

the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]



第 8 条 公平听证和获得听证决定的权利

8.1 公平听证

负责结果管理的各反兴奋剂组织应在合适时间为任何涉嫌兴奋剂违规的当事人至少提供一次由公平、公正的听证委员会召开的听证会。应当按照条款 14.3 的要求，公布适时合理的决定，其中尤其应包括对禁赛期原因的解释。

8.2 赛事听证

与赛事有关的听证可以按照相关反兴奋剂组织和听证委员会的规定紧急召开。

8.3 放弃听证

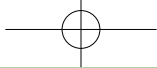
运动员或其他当事人可明确表示放弃听证的权利，或因未能在反兴奋剂组织规则所规定的特定时间内，对兴奋剂违规行为的指控提出质疑而放弃听证。

[条款 8.1 释义：本条款要求在结果管理程序中，应当为运动员或其他当事人提供及时召开公平、公正听证的机会。上述原则在《保护人权与基本自由公约》（译者注：即《欧洲人权公约》）

条款 6.1 中也有提及，并且在国际法中得到广泛接受。本条款无意排斥各反兴奋剂组织自己的听证规则，而是旨在促使各反兴奋剂组织制定出符合这些原则的听证程序。]

[条款 8.2 释义：例如，听证会可以在重大赛事的前夕紧急召开，此时听证会必须做出运动员是否兴奋剂违规的决定，以便确定运动员是否具备参加该赛事

的资格；或者可以在一次赛事期间紧急召开，听证会对案件的决定将影响运动员成绩的有效性或决定运动员是否能继续参加该赛事的比赛。]



8.4 Notice of Decisions

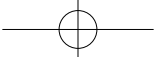
The reasoned hearing decision, or in cases where the hearing has been waived, a reasoned decision explaining the action taken, shall be provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility to the *Athlete* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.1.

8.5 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Athletes* or *National-Level Athletes* may, with the consent of the *Athlete*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility, *WADA*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to *CAS*, be heard directly at *CAS*, with no requirement for a prior hearing.

[Comment to Article 8.5: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single

hearing, there is no need for the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organizations to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]



8.4 通知听证决定

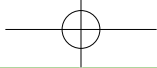
各负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应当根据条款 14.2.1 向运动员及条款 13.2.3 规定有权上诉的其他反兴奋剂组织提供论述详尽的听证决定；如果运动员放弃听证，该反兴奋剂组织还应根据条款 14.2.1 向运动员及条款 13.2.3 规定有权上诉的其他反兴奋剂组织做出处罚决定的解释说明。

8.5 直接在 CAS 召开听证会

征得运动员本人、负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织、WADA 和其他任何有权对听证会初审结论向 CAS 上诉的反兴奋剂组织的同意后，对国际级或国家级运动员涉嫌的兴奋剂违规可以直接在 CAS 召开听证会，无需事先召开听证会。

[条款 8.5 释义: 某些情况下, 在国际或国家层面召开听证会初审, 再由 CAS 召开听证会复审产生的花费巨大。如果本条款涉及的各方认为各自的利益在单一听证会中得到了充分的保护, 运动员或

反兴奋剂组织则没有必要承担两次听证会的额外费用。如果希望作为相关方或者观察员参加 CAS 听证会的反兴奋剂组织同意召开一次听证会, 将得到参加该听证会的权利。]

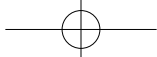


ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams,

Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

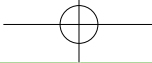


第 9 条 个人成绩的自动取消

在某次个人项目的赛内检查中兴奋剂违规，将导致在该项比赛中所获得的成绩自动取消，以及由此所产生的所有后果，包括取消所获得的任何奖牌、积分和奖金。

[第 9 条释义：就集体项目而言，个体运动员所获得的任何奖励将被取消。但是该运动队资格的取消应遵照第 11 条。在一些虽非集体项目，但却颁奖给运

动队的比赛项目中，如果一名或多名运动员兴奋剂违规，是否取消该队的比赛资格或给予其他纪律处罚，应依照相关国际单项体育联合会的适用规则执行。]



ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, 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.

Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an *Event* might include, for example, the seriousness of the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Athlete* tested negative in the other *Competitions*.

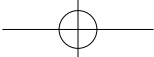
10.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competitions* shall not be *Disqualified*, unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competitions* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

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

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter

backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]



第 10 条 对个人的处罚

10.1 赛事期间因兴奋剂违规而取消比赛成绩

按照赛事管理机构的决定，在赛事期间发生的或与赛事有关的兴奋剂违规行为，可导致该运动员在该赛事中取得的所有个人成绩的取消，包括收回所有奖牌、积分和奖金。但条款 10.1.1 规定的情形除外。

是否取消赛事中其他比赛的成绩，考虑的相关因素可能包括诸如运动员兴奋剂违规的严重程度以及该运动员在其他的比赛中检测结果是否为阴性。

10.1.1 如果运动员能证实自己对违规无过错或无疏忽，则不应取消该运动员在该赛事其他比赛中的个人成绩，但可能已受到该运动员兴奋剂违规行为影响的成绩除外。

10.2 因被发现、使用或企图使用或持有某种禁用物质和禁用方法而被禁赛

对违反条款 2.1、2.2 或 2.6 的第一次违规行为进行禁赛的期限如下，如符合条款 10.4、10.5 或 10.6 可对其进行缩减或暂缓：

[条款 10.1 释义：第 9 条规定的是取消运动员被检测出阳性的单项比赛中的成绩（如 100 米仰泳），而根据本条款的规定，

可能导致在该赛事（如国际泳联世界锦标赛）期间该运动员所取得的所有比赛成绩自动取消。]

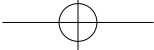


- 10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years where:
- 10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.
- 10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* and the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the antidoping rule violation was intentional.
- 10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.
- 10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those *Athletes* who cheat. The term, therefore, requires that the *Athlete* or other *Person* engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

- 10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.



10.2.1 如果出现下列情况，禁赛期为四年：

10.2.1.1 兴奋剂违规涉及非特定物质，除非运动员或其他当事人能够证实该兴奋剂违规不是故意行为。

10.2.1.2 兴奋剂违规涉及某种特定物质，而且反兴奋剂组织能够证实该兴奋剂违规是故意行为。

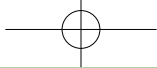
10.2.2 如果不适用条款 10.2.1，禁赛期应为两年。

10.2.3 条款 10.2 和 10.3 中所使用的术语“故意”是为了界定作弊的运动员。为此，该术语要求运动员或其他当事人在从事某种行为时，明知该行为已经构成兴奋剂违规或知道该行为具有构成或造成兴奋剂违规的高风险，但仍忽略该风险实施该行为。在赛内禁用物质阳性导致兴奋剂违规的情况下，如果该禁用物质是特定物质且运动员能证明该禁用物质是在赛外使用，则可以作为反驳证据证明该违规行为不是“故意”行为。如果赛内禁用物质阳性导致兴奋剂违规，该禁用物质是非特定物质，并且运动员能证实该物质是在赛外使用且与提高比赛成绩无关，那么该兴奋剂违规不得被认定为“故意”行为。

10.3 对其他兴奋剂违规行为的禁赛

除非适用于条款 10.5 或 10.6 的情形，条款 10.2 规定以外的兴奋剂违规行为的禁赛期如下：

10.3.1 违反条款 2.3 或 2.5 的行为，禁赛期为四年。如果未完成样本采集，而运动员能够证实该兴奋剂违规行为不是故意（如条款 10.2.3 的规定）实施的，那么禁赛期为两年。



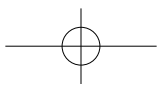
- 10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes*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

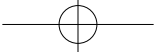
[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations

is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual,

that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]





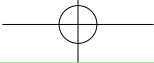
- 10.3.2 违反条款 2.4 的行为，禁赛期为两年。但根据运动员的过错程度，禁赛期最短可减少至一年。如果运动员在即将检查之前变动行踪信息或者严重涉嫌试图逃避兴奋剂检查的其他行为，那么该运动员不得享有本条款所规定的禁赛期从两年缩减至最短一年的灵活调整。
- 10.3.3 违反条款 2.7 或 2.8 的行为，禁赛期最短为四年，直至终身禁赛，视违规行为的严重程度而定。涉及未成年人的条款 2.7 或 2.8 所规定的兴奋剂违规行为都应被认为是特别严重的违规行为，而且，如果是由运动员辅助人员实施的非特定物质的违规，运动员辅助人员应被终身禁赛。此外，可能同时触犯非体育类法律法规的违反条款 2.7 或 2.8 的重大事件，应通报给相应的行政管理机构、专门机构或司法机构。
- 10.3.4 违反条款 2.9 的行为，处罚禁赛期最短为两年，最长为四年，根据违规行为的严重程度而定。
- 10.3.5 违反条款 2.10 的行为，处罚禁赛期为两年，最短可缩减至一年，根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度和该案件的其他情况而定。

[条款 10.3.3 释义：参与对运动员使用兴奋剂或包庇使用兴奋剂行为的人，应该受到比兴奋剂检查呈阳性的运动员更为严厉的处罚。由于体育组织的权力通常仅

限于取消注册、会员资格和其他的体育收益，因此将运动员辅助人员的上述行为通报给相应的主管机构，是遏制使用兴奋剂行为的重要措施。]

[条款 10.3.5 释义：如果条款 2.10 中所指“其他当事人”为实体

而不是个人，那么该实体可依照第 12 条的规定受到处罚。]



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

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

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

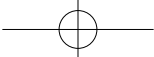
10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for *Specified Substances* or *Contaminated Products* for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the

Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]



10.4 无过错和无疏忽免除禁赛期

如果运动员或其他当事人在个案中能证实自己无过错或无疏忽，则将免除其禁赛期。

10.5 无重大过错或无重大疏忽缩减禁赛期

10.5.1 涉及特定物质或受污染的产品而违反条款 2.1、2.2 或 2.6 的行为应减轻处罚。

10.5.1.1 特定物质

如果兴奋剂违规涉及特定物质，而运动员或其他当事人能够证实无重大过错或重大疏忽，那么根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度，最轻给予警告，不禁赛，最重给予两年禁赛。

[条款 10.4 释义：本条款和条款 10.5.2 仅适用于实施处罚，而不适用于运动员是否构成兴奋剂违规的决定。这些条款只适用于特殊情况，比如，运动员能够证明，尽管自己尽到了应尽的注意义务，还是没能躲过某个竞争对手的破坏。但是，在下列情况下无过错或无疏忽不适用：(a) 因服用药品标签错误或受污染的维生素或营养补剂而导致的检测结果阳性(条款 2.1.1——运动员应对其摄入体内的任何物质负责。而且已告诫运动员营养补剂有受到污染的可能)；(b) 运动员的私人医生

或体能教练在未告知运动员的情况下给运动员施用禁用物质(运动员要对他们自己选择的医疗人员负责，并有义务告知医疗人员自己不得使用任何禁用物质)；(c) 运动员的配偶、教练或与运动员交往的其他当事人，有意在运动员的食物或饮料中投放了禁用物质(运动员应对其摄入体内的任何物质负责，也应对受其委托、可接触其食物或饮料的其他当事人的行为负责)。然而，视某个特殊案件的特定事实而定，对上述任何情况都有可能基于“无重大过错或无重大疏忽”而依照条款 10.5 缩减禁赛期。]



10.5.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

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

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

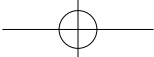
If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable, that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may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

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete's degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete

had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any antidoping rule violation, except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a

particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]



10.5.1.2 受污染的产品

如果运动员或其他当事人能够证实无重大过错或重大疏忽并且能够证实被检测出的禁用物质来自某受污染的产品，那么根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度，最轻给予警告，不禁赛，最重给予两年禁赛。

10.5.2 条款 10.5.1 之外的无重大过错或无重大疏忽的适用。

不适用条款 10.5.1 的个案，如果运动员或其他当事人能证实自己无重大过错或重大疏忽，则可依照条款 10.6 进一步缩减或免除禁赛期；如果无法证实则根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度缩减禁赛期，但缩减后的禁赛期不得少于适用的最短禁赛期的一半。如果适用的禁赛期是终身禁赛，则本条中所提及的缩减后的禁赛期不得少于八年。

[条款 10.5.1.2 释义：在评估运动员的过错程度时，比如，如果运动员在他或她的兴奋剂检

查记录单上已经声明使用后来被确定受到污染的产品的情况，将对运动员有利。]

[条款 10.5.2 释义：条款 10.5.2 可适用于任何兴奋剂违规，除了兴奋剂违规的构成要件之一是故意的条款（例如，条款 2.5、2.7、2.8 或 2.9），或者某种特定处罚的构

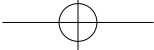
成要件之一是故意的条款（例如：条款 10.2.1），或者已经根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度规定了禁赛期幅度的条款。]



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

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

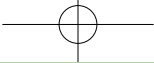
10.6.1.1 An *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility for an antidoping rule violation may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or bringing forward an antidoping rule violation by another *Person*, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA and the applicable International Federation. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the antidoping 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 threequarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the nonsuspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon



10.6 由于过错以外的原因免除、缩减、暂缓禁赛期或产生的其他后果

10.6.1 切实协助发现或证实兴奋剂违规

10.6.1.1 如果运动员或其他当事人向反兴奋剂组织、刑事机构、专业纪检机构提供了切实协助，使得（1）反兴奋剂组织发现或指证其他当事人违反了反兴奋剂规则或（2）刑事机构或纪检机构发现或指证其他当事人构成了刑事犯罪或违反了职业规则，而且负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织获取了相关信息，那么就可以依据第 13 条在最终受理上诉决定前或上诉截止日期前，暂缓实施在该个案中的部分禁赛期。根据第 13 条，在最终受理上诉决定或上诉截止日期后，反兴奋剂组织只有在获得 WADA 和相应的国际单项体育联合会批准后，才有可能暂缓部分禁赛期。但是，暂缓禁赛期的长短应取决于运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规的严重程度和他为减少体育运动中使用兴奋剂所提供的切实协助的价值。可暂缓的禁赛期不超过原禁赛期的四分之三。如果可适用的禁赛期是终身禁赛，依照本条款非暂缓的禁赛期必须不少于八年。如果运动员或其他当事人未能继续合作，也不能继续提供以暂缓禁赛期为目的的完整可靠的切实协助，对禁赛



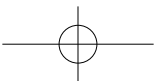
which a suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* was based, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that suspended the period of *Ineligibility* shall reinstate the original period of *Ineligibility*. If an *Anti-Doping Organization* decides to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

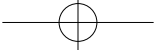
10.6.1.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organizations*, at the request of the *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting results management or at the request of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, *WADA* may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, *WADA* may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. *WADA*'s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, *WADA*'s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other *Anti-Doping Organization*.

10.6.1.3 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping*

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is

important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]





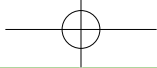
期进行暂缓的反兴奋剂组织应恢复最初的禁赛期。不管反兴奋剂组织是否恢复暂缓禁赛期的决定，任何当事人都有权依照第 13 条对该决定提起上诉。

10.6.1.2 为了进一步鼓励运动员和其他当事人向反兴奋剂组织提供切实协助，应负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织的要求，或应已证实或涉嫌兴奋剂违规的运动员或其他当事人的要求，经 WADA 同意，在结果管理程序的任何阶段，包括依照第 13 条的最终上诉决议做出后，可暂缓原本适用的禁赛期或其他后果。在特殊情况下，经 WADA 同意，由于切实协助，可对禁赛期和其他后果做出比本条款规定更宽大的处理，甚至没有禁赛期，和不要求归还奖金、支付罚款和仲裁费用。除条例另有规定，WADA 批准宽大处理的决定仍应服从恢复处罚的规定。尽管第 13 条已有规定，但 WADA 根据本条款所做出的决议其他反兴奋剂组织都不得提起上诉。

10.6.1.3 如果某反兴奋剂组织由于切实协助暂缓任何一部分可适用的处罚，该反兴奋剂组织应依照条款 14.2 的规定向有权依照条款 13.2.3 对

[条款 10.6.1 释义：运动员，运动员辅助人员和其他当事人的配合，承认错误并愿意揭露其他兴奋剂违规行为，对纯洁体育有至

关重要的作用。只有在此情况下才可根据本条例授权暂缓可适用的禁赛期。]



Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize an *Anti-Doping Organization* to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

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

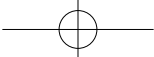
Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an antidoping rule violation (or, in the case of an antidoping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first 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.

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

An *Athlete* or other *Person* potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing *Sample Collection* or *Tampering with Sample Collection*), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by an *Anti-Doping Organization*, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility, may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* down to a minimum of two years, depending

[Comment to Article 10.6.2: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply

to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]



该决定提出上诉的反兴奋剂组织发出通知解释其合理性。在 WADA 认定最有利于反兴奋剂工作的特殊情况下，WADA 可授权某反兴奋剂组织制定适当的保密协议，限制或推迟公开切实协助的协议和切实协助的内容。

10.6.2 无其他证据情况下承认兴奋剂违规

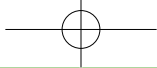
如果运动员或其他当事人在收到可能证明兴奋剂违规的样本采集通知前（或除条款 2.1 以外的其他兴奋剂违规，收到依照第 7 条被确认违规的首次通知前），主动承认兴奋剂违规，且该承认在当时是违规的唯一可靠证据，可以缩减禁赛期，但不得低于适用禁赛期的一半。

10.6.3 依照条款 10.2.1 或 10.3.1 规定兴奋剂违规行为面临处罚而立刻承认兴奋剂违规

依照条款 10.2.1 或 10.3.1 的规定（逃避或拒绝样本采集或篡改样本采集）有可能受到四年禁赛的运动员或其他当事人，面对反兴奋剂组织指控立刻承认其兴奋剂违规行为。经 WADA 以及负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织的认可和判定后，根据违规严重程度

[条款 10.6.2 释义：本条款适用的情况为反兴奋剂组织没有意识到或许有兴奋剂违规行为发生，但运动员或其他当事人主动承认兴奋剂违规。本条款不适用于运动员或其他当事人认为自己的兴

奋剂违规行为即将暴露而承认违规的情况。如果运动员或其他当事人不主动承认违规，则禁赛期缩减的程度应根据其违规行为暴露的可能性而定。]



on the seriousness of the violation and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

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

10.7 Multiple Violations

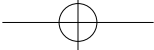
10.7.1 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* second antidoping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) six months;
- (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or
- (c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6.

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the

Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.

Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]



和运动员或其他当事人的过错程度,禁赛期可缩减,最短可减至两年。

10.6.4 缩减禁赛期多种依据的适用

依照条款 10.6 缩减或延缓禁赛期前,如果运动员或其他当事人能够证明,依照条款 10.4、10.5 或 10.6 的多项规定,有权享有减轻处罚的权利,可适用的禁赛期应根据条款 10.2、10.3、10.4 和 10.5 而定。如果运动员或其他当事人依照条款 10.6 的规定证明其享有缩减或暂缓禁赛期的权利,则禁赛期可以缩减或暂缓,但不得少于可适用禁赛期的四分之一。

10.7 多次违规

10.7.1 对第二次违规的运动员或其他当事人,其禁赛期应在以下三者中选择最长:

- (a) 六个月;
- (b) 第一次违规实施的禁赛期的一半,而不考虑根据条款 10.6 对该禁赛期进行的任何缩减;或
- (c) 如果是第二次违规,则将该行为视为第一次发生,予以两倍的禁赛期,而不考虑条款 10.6 规定的任何缩减。

[条款 10.6.4 释义:确定适当的处罚应依次经过四个步骤。第一步,听证委员会决定哪一项基准处罚(条款 10.2、10.3、10.4 或 10.5)适合于具体的兴奋剂违规行为。第二步,如果基准处罚对禁赛期有范围幅度规定,听证委员会必须在该范围幅度内根据运动员或其

他当事人的过错程度决定可适用的处罚。第三步,听证委员会确认是否存在免除或缩减禁赛期(条款 10.6)的依据。第四步,听证委员会根据条款 10.11 决定禁赛期开始的时间。

如何适用第 10 条的多个例子见附件 2。]



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

10.7.2 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 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

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

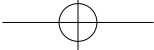
10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second antidoping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after the *Anti-Doping Organization* made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the *Anti-Doping Organization* 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.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, an *Anti-Doping Organization* discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had 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.

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

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.



上述确定的禁赛期可依照条款 10.6 进一步缩减。

10.7.2 第三次兴奋剂违规会导致终身禁赛，除非依照条款 10.4 或 10.5，第三次兴奋剂违规符合免除或缩减禁赛期的条件，或第三次兴奋剂违规违反了条款 2.4。在这些特别情况下，禁赛期应为八年以上直至终身禁赛。

10.7.3 运动员或其他当事人已经证实其无过错或无疏忽的兴奋剂违规行为不得作为违规行为计入本条款规定的多次违规。

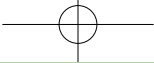
10.7.4 某些可能构成多次违规的附加规定

10.7.4.1 根据条款 10.7 的规定给予处罚时，只有反兴奋剂组织确认运动员或其他当事人接到根据第 7 条发出的第一次违规通知后，或者在反兴奋剂组织已采取合理措施发出该通知后，运动员或其他当事人再发生违规时，才能认定为第二次兴奋剂违规；否则，多次兴奋剂违规将被合并视为一次单一的初次违规，但应当按照违规中较重的一次给予处罚。

10.7.4.2 对第一次违规实施处罚后，如果反兴奋剂组织发现运动员或其他当事人在此违规通知之前有其他违规的事实，反兴奋剂组织应依据两次违规并罚的处罚标准，施加额外的处罚。按照条款 10.8 规定，较早违规的所有比赛成绩将被取消。

10.7.5 十年内的多次兴奋剂违规

适用条款 10.7 时，每一次兴奋剂违规只有发生在同一个十年期间才能作为多次兴奋剂违规累计。



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, all other competitive results of the *Athlete* 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.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

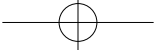
The priority for repayment of *CAS* cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by *CAS*; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other *Athletes* if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that conducted results management in the case.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Anti-Doping Organizations may, in their own rules, provide for proportionate recovery of costs or financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, *Anti-Doping Organizations* may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in the Code precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person

who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]



10.8 取消样本采集后或兴奋剂违规后的比赛成绩

依照第9条，如检测到阳性样本，该场比赛成绩自动取消。此外，自阳性样本采集之日起（无论赛内检查还是赛外检查），或自发生其他兴奋剂违规之日起，直至临时停赛或禁赛期开始，该运动员其他所有比赛成绩都应取消，并收回所有奖牌、积分和奖金。但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。

10.9 CAS 裁定成本支付和没收奖金分配

支付 CAS 裁定成本和分配没收奖金的顺序应当为：首先，支付 CAS 裁定成本；其次，如果相关国际单项体育联合会有规定，可将没收的奖金重新分配给其他运动员；第三，偿还本案中实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织的费用。

10.10 经济后果

反兴奋剂组织可在其规则中规定，要求部分支付兴奋剂违规所产生的成本或对兴奋剂违规进行经济处罚。然而，反兴奋剂组织只能在施加可适用的最长禁赛期的情况下，才可实施经济处罚。经济处罚须在满足比例原则的前提下才能实施。不得将支付费用或经济处罚作为缩减适用于本条例的禁赛期或其他后果的依据。

[条款 10.8. 释义：本条例不妨碍受兴奋剂违规人员伤害的清

白运动员或其他当事人应有的向其追回损失的权利。]



10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*

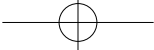
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, 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. This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy,

particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]



10.11 禁赛期的开始

除以下规定，禁赛期应从最终听证会裁决禁赛之日起计算；若放弃举行听证会或未召开听证会，则从接受或强制执行禁赛处罚之日起计算。

10.11.1 不应归责于运动员或其他当事人的延误

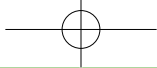
如在听证过程中或兴奋剂管制其他方面出现了不应归责于运动员或其他当事人的实质性延误，实施处罚的机构可将禁赛期的起始日提前到样本采集之日，或自最近发生的另一兴奋剂违规行为发生之日算起。禁赛期间，包括可追溯的禁赛期间取得的所有比赛成绩都应予以取消。

10.11.2 及时承认

反兴奋剂组织指证运动员或其他当事人的违规行为后，如果运动员或其他当事人立即（在所有赛事中，指运动员再次参赛前）承认自己的违规行为，禁赛期可从样本采集之日，或自最近发生的另一违规行为发生之日算起。然而，在适用本条款的每种情况中，运动员或其他当事人应自接受处罚之日起，或自听证会给予处罚裁定之日起，或自处罚应实施之日起，至少须执行一半的禁赛期。本条款不适用于依照条款 10.6.3 禁赛期已被缩减的情况。

[条款 10.11.1 释义：如果出现违反条款 2.1 以外的兴奋剂违规行为，尤其是运动员或其他当事人极力逃避调查，那么反兴奋剂组织

发现并获得足够事实认定兴奋剂违规行为存在的时间会较长。在这种情况下，本条款提前计算处罚日的灵活性规定的则不适用。]



10.11.3 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

10.11.3.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from an *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management authority and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* 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* or other *Person's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

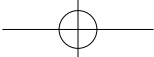
10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an

admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and

Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]



10.11.3 临时停赛或禁赛期间的抵免问题

10.11.3.1 如果运动员或其他当事人被处以临时停赛并遵守临时停赛的规定，运动员或其他当事人的临时停赛期应抵免最终可能实施禁赛期的相应时间。如果依照某项决议执行了禁赛，而该决议随后被提起上诉，运动员或其他当事人已执行的禁赛期也应当予以承认并可折抵上诉决议最终给予的任何禁赛期。

10.11.3.2 如果运动员或其他当事人以书面形式主动接受负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织给予的临时停赛，并遵守临时停赛的规定，运动员或其他当事人主动接受的临时停赛期应抵免最终可能给予的禁赛期。运动员或其他当事人自愿接受临时停赛的书面文本应依照条款 14.1 的规定，立即提供给有权接收涉嫌违规通知的各方。

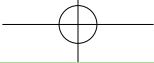
10.11.3.3 临时停赛或主动接受的临时停赛生效日期前的任何时期都不能抵免禁赛期，无论是因为运动员选择不参加比赛还是受到其运动队的停赛。

[条款 10.11.3.2 释义: 运动员主动接受的临时停赛不等同于运

动员承认违规, 也不能以任何方式得出不利于运动员的结论。]

[条款 10.11 释义: 条款 10.11 明确了不归于运动员的延误、运动员及时坦白及临时停赛是禁

赛期开始时间早于最终听证会裁定日期的唯一理由。]



10.11.3.4 In *Team Sports*, where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.

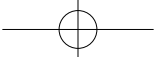
10.12 Status during *Ineligibility*

10.12.1 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 a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international-or national-level *Event* organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory

International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]



10.11.3.4 在集体项目中，如果禁赛期是针对集体执行，应当自做出禁赛决定的最终听证会召开之日起算；如果放弃听证会，应当自接受或实施禁赛之日起算，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。集体的临时禁赛期（无论是主动或被动接受）应抵免最终可能实施的禁赛期。

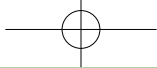
10.12 禁赛期间的身份

10.12.1 禁赛期禁止参加比赛或活动

已被宣布禁赛的运动员或其他当事人不得在禁赛期间以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方成员组织，或签约方的成员组织所属俱乐部或其他成员组织授权、组织的比赛或活动，以及由职业联盟或任何国际级或国家级赛事组织机构授权、组织的比赛，或由政府部门资助的任何高水平或国家级体育活动。经授权的反兴奋剂教育或康复和改造项目除外。

[条款 10.12.1 释义：例如，以条款 10.12.2 为准，禁赛期间的运动员不能参加本国国家单项体育协会或国家单项体育协会会员俱乐部或政府部门资助举办的训练营、表演赛或练习赛。此外，禁赛期间的运动员也不能参加非签约方的职业联赛（如北美冰球联赛 NHL，北美职业篮球联赛 NBA 等）、非签约方国际

赛事组织或非签约方国家级赛事组织举办的赛事，否则会引发条款 10.12.3 中列出的违规后果。术语“活动”也包括，例如，以本条款所述组织的官员、负责人、办公人员、职员或志愿者等身份参与的行政性活动。在某个体育项目中被禁赛，也应当被其他体育项目承认（参见条款 15.1 相互承认）。]



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 as an *Athlete* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*, and does not involve the *Athlete* or other *Person* working in any capacity with Minors.

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

10.12.2 Return to Training

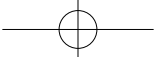
As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.

10.12.3 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 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his or her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of

Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]



禁赛期超过四年的运动员或其他当事人，在禁赛期执行四年后，可以运动员身份参加未被禁止或不受条例签约方或条例签约方成员管辖的地方赛事，但该地方赛事不属于可使该运动员或其他当事人直接或间接获得参加（或累积积分以参加）全国锦标赛或国际赛事资格的那一级比赛，且该运动员或其他当事人不得以任何形式与未成年人运动员有工作接触。

禁赛期间的运动员或其他当事人仍应继续接受兴奋剂检查。

10.12.2 恢复训练

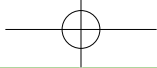
作为条款 10.12.1 的例外情况，运动员随队恢复训练，或使用签约方或签约方成员组织所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中较短的计算：（1）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月；（2）禁赛期的最后四分之一。

10.12.3 禁赛期间违规参加比赛或活动

如果运动员或其他当事人在禁赛期间违反条款 10.12.1 禁止参加比赛或活动的规定，该比赛成绩应予以取消，同时在原来给予的禁赛期结束后应额外执行一段与原来禁赛期长度等同的新的禁赛期，也可以根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度或案件的其他情况对新的禁赛期进

[条款 10.12.2 释义：在许多集体项目和一些个人项目，如跳台滑雪和体操中，运动员不能在禁赛期即将结束时做赛前准备训练。

在本条款规定的训练期间，禁赛运动员只能参加训练，不得参加比赛或参与条款 10.12.1 规定的任何活动。]



of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over such *Athlete Support Person* or other *Person* shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

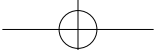
In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by *Signatories*, *Signatories'* member organizations and governments.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of antidoping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers

are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]



行调整。运动员或其他当事人是否违反禁止参加比赛或活动的规定以及调整禁赛期是否合适，应由最初负责结果管理并对当事人给予禁赛处罚的反兴奋剂组织决定。该决定可根据第13条的规定提起上诉。

如果运动员辅助人员或其他当事人协助尚在禁赛期的某当事人违反禁止参加比赛或活动的规定，有管辖权的反兴奋剂组织应对这样的运动员辅助人员或其他当事人的协助行为按照违反条款2.9的规定给予处罚。

10.12.4 取消禁赛期间的经济资助

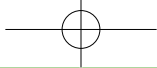
此外，对不涉及条款10.4或10.5规定的缩减处罚的违规，签约方、签约方成员组织和政府有权取消向当事人提供的部分或全部与体育相关的经济资助或其他收益。

10.13 处罚结果的公开披露

根据条款14.3的规定，公开披露是所有处罚的强制性内容。

[第10条释义：处罚中的一致性已经成为反兴奋剂中讨论和争论最多的问题之一。一致性意味着使用同样的规则 and 标准评估每个案件的具体情况。反对处罚的一致性的观点基于各运动项目的差异，如一些项目的运动员是可获得巨额收入的职业选手，而其他项目的运动员是真正的业余选手；相对于传统上运动员职业生涯更长的项目，标准禁赛期对运动生涯较短的运动员影响极大。支持一致

性的一个主要观点认为，如果两名运动员来自同一个国家在类似的情况下检查结果呈同样禁用物质阳性，但是仅仅是因为他们从事不同的项目就受到不同的处罚，这样的做法是不合理的。此外，处罚的灵活性因一些体育组织对兴奋剂使用者更加宽容而被视为不可接受的。处罚缺乏一致性也已经频繁成为国际单项体育联合会与国家反兴奋剂组织之间产生管辖摩擦的根源。]



ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event Period*.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

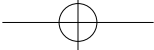
If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athletes* committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Event Ruling Body may Establish Stricter Consequences for Team Sports

The ruling body for an *Event* may elect to establish rules for the *Event* which impose *Consequences* for *Team Sports* stricter than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the *Event*.

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, the International Olympic Committee could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from

the Olympic Games based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Games.]



第 11 条 集体项目运动队违规的后果

11.1 集体项目的兴奋剂检查

按照第 7 条的规定，集体项目一旦某队有一名以上的运动员在某一赛事中被通知构成兴奋剂违规，该赛事的管理机构应在赛事期间对全队进行适当的目标检查。

11.2 集体项目发生违规的后果

在集体项目中，如果某队有两名以上的队员被发现在某赛事期间兴奋剂违规，该赛事管理机构除对违规运动员进行处罚外，还应给予该队适当的处罚（如扣除积分，取消参加某场比赛或该赛事的资格，或其他形式的处罚）。

11.3 赛事管理机构可对集体项目施加更为严厉的违规处罚

赛事管理机构可制定赛事规则，对该赛事中的集体项目给予比条款 11.2 更为严厉的违规处罚。

[条款 11.3 释义：例如，国际奥林匹克委员会可规定，如果某队在奥运会期间发生数量更少的兴奋剂违规，即可取消参加奥运会的资格。]

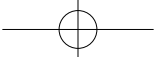


ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AGAINST SPORTING BODIES

Nothing in the *Code* precludes any *Signatory* or government accepting the *Code* from enforcing its own rules for the purpose of imposing sanctions on another sporting body over which the *Signatory* or a member of the *Signatory* or government has authority.

[Comment to Article 12: This Article makes it clear that the Code does not restrict whatever disciplinary rights

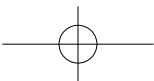
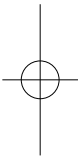
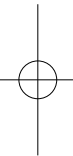
between organizations may otherwise exist.]

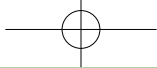


第 12 条 对体育团体的处罚

本条例不妨碍任何承认本条例的签约方或政府执行自己的规定，
对其管辖的其他体育团体给予处罚。

[第 12 条释义： 本条款明确 另外存在的处罚权。]
规定，本条例不限制各组织之间





ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in the *Code* or *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

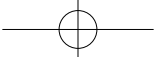
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the *Anti-Doping Organization's* process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* process.

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence

or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of

the Anti-Doping Organization's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]



第 13 条 上 诉

13.1 可上诉的决定

根据本条例或按照本条例制定的规则所做出的决定，可以根据条款 13.2 至 13.4 的规定提出上诉，本条例或国际标准另有说明的除外。在上诉期间，原决定仍具效力，除非受理机构另有指令。在上诉开始之前，如果适用条款 13.2.2 中规定的情况（条款 13.1.3 中规定的内容除外），反兴奋剂组织规则确定的做出决定之后的所有审查程序都必须全部执行。

13.1.1 上诉审查范围不受限制

上诉审查范围包括与事件有关的所有问题，不限于原决定的审查范围及相关事宜。

13.1.2 CAS 不受被上诉调查结果的限制

CAS 在做出决定时，不受制于被上诉主体的自由裁量权。

13.1.3 WADA 无需等待反兴奋剂组织内部程序全部执行完毕

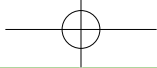
WADA 依据第 13 条的规定有权上诉。即使在某个反兴奋剂组织程序之内，其他相关方尚未对最后决定提起上诉的情况下，WADA 也无需等待反兴奋剂组织内部程序全部执行完毕，可直接向国际体育仲裁院（CAS）对最终决定提起上诉。

[条款 13.1.2 释义：CAS 的诉讼程序是从头开始。之前的程

序不能限制将证据提交 CAS 的听证会，也不能影响 CAS 的听证会。]

[条款 13.1.3 释义：如果反兴奋剂组织在处理程序的最后阶段（例如，第一次听证会）前做出决定，没有其他方将此决定上诉到

处理程序的下一个阶段（如，管理董事会），WADA 可忽略反兴奋剂组织内部处理程序中的剩余步骤，直接向 CAS 上诉。]



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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1; a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* 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 7.7; a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; an *Anti-Doping Organization's* failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that an *Anti-Doping Organization* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of *Ineligibility* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes* or *International Events*

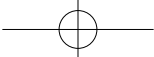
In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other *Athletes* or Other *Persons*

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the

annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]



13.2 对兴奋剂违规、违规后果、临时停赛、接受决定和管辖权异议等决定的上诉

只有以下决定才能按照本条款（13.2）的规定提起上诉：对兴奋剂违规做出的决定、因违规是否实施处罚的决定或兴奋剂违规不成立的决定；由于程序原因（包括，如，某项规定）而使得兴奋剂违规处理程序无法进行的决定；WADA 依据条款 5.7.1 不给予一个退役运动员重返赛场的免除 6 个月特例的决定；WADA 依据条款 7.1 做出的关于结果管理的决定；反兴奋剂组织不提交阳性检测结果或非典型性结果作为违规的决定，或根据条款 7.7，调查后不再继续追究兴奋剂违规的决定；临时听证会给予临时停赛的决定；反兴奋剂组织未能遵守条款 7.9 的决定；反兴奋剂组织无权对被指控的兴奋剂违规行为或其结果进行裁决的决定；依据条款 10.6.1，是否暂缓禁赛期或是否恢复暂缓禁赛期的决定；依据条款 10.12.3 做出的决定；一个反兴奋剂组织未按照第 15 条承认另一个反兴奋剂组织做出决定的决定。

13.2.1 涉及国际级运动员或国际赛事的上诉

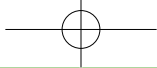
对国际赛事中所发生案件的决定或涉及国际级运动员案件的决定，只能向国际体育仲裁院（CAS）提出上诉。

13.2.2 涉及其他运动员或其他当事人的上诉

此类案件不适用条款 13.2.1，但可以按国家反兴奋剂组织所制定的规则向一个独立和公正的机构提出上诉。此类上诉的规定应尊重以下原则：

[条款 13.2.1 释义：国际体育仲裁院（CAS）的决定是最终的并具有约束力的，除非有法律

规定，适用于撤销或执行仲裁决定的审查。]



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

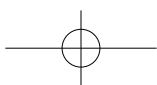
13.2.3 *Persons Entitled to Appeal*

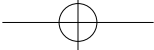
In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to *CAS*: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) 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 (f) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization'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 relevant International Federation; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence; (e) 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,

[Comment to Article 13.2.2: An Anti-Doping Organization may elect to

comply with this Article by providing for the right to appeal directly to CAS.]





- 及时召开听证会；
- 公平和公正的听证小组；
- 由当事人自费聘请辩护人代表自己出席听证会的权利；
- 及时的、书面的和合理的决定。

13.2.3 有权上诉的当事人

在符合条款 13.2.1 规定的案件中，以下各方有权向 CAS 提出上诉：(a) 被提起上诉的决定所涉及的运动员或其他当事人；(b) 已做出决定的案件涉及的另一方；(c) 相关国际单项体育联合会；(d) 当事人居住国的国家反兴奋剂组织或当事人为该国国民或证件持有者的国家反兴奋剂组织；(e) 国际奥林匹克委员会或国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会——其决定有可能会影响到奥运会或残奥会，包括对奥运会或残奥会的参赛资格产生影响的决定；(f) WADA。

在符合条款 13.2.2 规定的案件中，按照国家反兴奋剂组织的规则有权向国家级上诉机构提出上诉的当事方，至少应包括以下各方：(a) 被提起上诉的决定所涉及的运动员或其他当事人；(b) 案件中决定送达的另一方；(c) 相关的国际单项体育联合会；(d) 当事人居住国的国家反兴奋剂组织；(e) 国际奥林匹克委员会或国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会——其决定有可能会影响到奥运会或残奥会，包括对奥运会或

[条款 13.2.2 释义：反兴奋剂组织可以规定，相关方有直接上诉的权利，从而遵守本条款的规定。]



including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, and (f) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the relevant International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the nationallevel appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

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

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

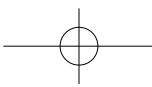
Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

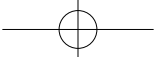
13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when

an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]





残奥会的参赛资格产生影响的决定；(f) WADA。对于符合条款 13.2.2 规定的案件，WADA、国际奥委会、国际残奥委会和相关国际单项体育联合会还应有就国家级上诉机构的决定向 CAS 提出上诉的权利。任何正式提起上诉的一方有权得到 CAS 的帮助，从被起诉的反兴奋剂组织那里获得所有相关信息。如果 CAS 要求，反兴奋剂组织应提供相关信息。

WADA 上诉的申请截止日期应为以下两个日期中较晚的一个：

(a) 案件中的任何一方上诉期截止的 21 天后，或

(b) WADA 收到与决定有关的完整文件 21 天后。

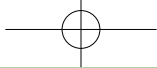
尽管此处另有规定，但对临时停赛的决定提起上诉的，仅限于受临时停赛处罚的运动员或其他当事人。

13.2.4 允许交叉上诉和随后上诉

本条例特别许可上诉案件的任何被上诉人均可以向 CAS 提起交叉上诉和随后上诉。依据第 13 条任何有上诉权的当事方必须在应诉时提出反诉或随后提出反诉。

[条款 13.2.4 释义：这项规定是必要的。因为 2011 年之后，国际体育仲裁院 (CAS) 规定当反兴奋剂组织在运动员上诉期已

经失效之后提出上诉时，运动员不得提出反诉。这项规定允许所有当事方有召开完整听证会的权利。]



13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*

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

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

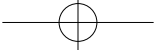
TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each antidoping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and

give the Anti-Doping Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an International Federation from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]



13.3 反兴奋剂组织未能及时做出决定

在特殊情况下，如果反兴奋剂组织未能在 WADA 规定的合理的最后期限内做出有关是否兴奋剂违规的决定，WADA 可将其视为反兴奋剂组织发布了未能发现违规的决定，而直接向 CAS 上诉。如果 CAS 听证委员会认定兴奋剂违规确有发生，且 WADA 选择直接向 CAS 上诉的行为是合理的，则 WADA 的诉讼费用和律师费应由反兴奋剂组织补偿给 WADA。

13.4 关于 TUEs 的上诉

只有符合条款 4.4 规定的 TUE 决定方能提起上诉。

13.5 上诉决定告知

依照条款 14.2，受理上诉的反兴奋剂组织必须及时将上诉决定告知条款 13.2.3 中规定有权上诉的运动员或其他当事人和反兴奋剂组织。

[条款 13.3 释义：考虑到每起违规调查和结果管理过程的不同情况，在 WADA 可能介入直接上诉到 CAS 前，为反兴奋剂组织设定一个固定的时间段完成决定是不可行的。但是，在直接上诉前，WADA 可以与反兴奋剂组

织沟通，给其机会解释尚未完成决定的原因。本规定不禁止国际单项体育联合会也制定规则，授权其对所属国家单项体育协会不适当地拖延结果管理的事件行使管辖权。]



13.6 Appeals from Decisions under Part Three and Part Four of the Code

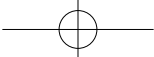
With respect to a WADA report of non-compliance under Article 23.5.4, or any *Consequences* imposed under Part Three (Roles and Responsibilities) of the *Code*, the entity to which the WADA report pertains or upon which *Consequences* are imposed under Part Three of the *Code* shall have the right to appeal exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.7 Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation

Decisions by WADA to suspend or revoke a laboratory's WADA accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory with the appeal being exclusively to CAS.

[Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organizations, including

WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Athletes, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor disqualified.]



13.6 对依照本条例第三和第四部分做出决定的上诉

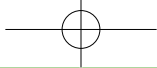
只有 WADA 根据条款 23.5.4 提供的不符合条例的报告中涉及的实体或依照条例第三部分（责任与义务）承担决定后果的实体，才有权按 CAS 的相关规定，就该报告或该决定，向 CAS 提出上诉。

13.7 对暂停或取消实验室认可资格决定的上诉

对于 WADA 做出的暂停或取消某实验室 WADA 认可资格的决定，只能由该实验室且只能向 CAS 提出上诉。

[第 13 条释义：本条例旨在通过公平和透明的内部程序，以最终上诉来解决有关反兴奋剂的事宜。第 14 条中已有关于反兴奋剂组织做出决定的明文规定。对于包括 WADA 在内的特定当事人和组织，都给予了对决定提出

上诉的机会。需要注意的是在第 13 条规定的有权上诉的利益相关方和组织的定义中，不包括那些通过使另一名参赛者被取消比赛资格而可能从中获益的运动员或其体育协会。]



ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The principles of coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy of all *Athletes* or other *Persons* are as follows:

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

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

The form and manner of notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, International Federations and WADA

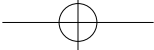
The *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility shall also notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, International Federation and WADA of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

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

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the *Anti-Doping Organizations* referenced in Article 14.1.2 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.



第 14 条 保密和报告

在对反兴奋剂结果的协调、公开的程度和负有的责任，以及尊重所有运动员及其他当事人的隐私权方面，按以下原则处理：

14.1 关于阳性检测结果、非典型性结果和其他尚待证实的兴奋剂违规的信息

14.1.1 向运动员和其他当事人通知兴奋剂违规

涉嫌兴奋剂违规的通知方式和形式应按照负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织的规则进行。

14.1.2 向国家反兴奋剂组织、国际单项体育联合会和 WADA 通知兴奋剂违规

负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织还应在通知运动员和其他当事人的同时，通知该运动员所属的国家反兴奋剂组织、国际单项体育联合会和 WADA。

14.1.3 兴奋剂违规通知的内容

通知应当包括：运动员的姓名、所属国家、运动项目及小项、运动员的竞技水平、赛内检查还是赛外检查、样本采集的日期、实验室报告的检测结果以及其他检查和调查国际标准所要求的信息，或者是对于除条款 2.1 之外的兴奋剂违规，违反的规则及依据。

14.1.4 现状报告

依照条款 14.1.1 的规定，如果调查工作还未发布兴奋剂违规通知，条款 14.1.2 中所述的反兴奋剂组织应依照第 7 条、第 8 条或第 13 条定期获知最新的审查状态或处理结果。反兴奋剂组织也应及时得到有关问题的合理解释和决定。



14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, National Federation, and team in a *Team Sport*) until the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make *Public Disclosure* as required in Article 14.3.

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

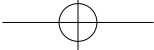
- 14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.10, 8.4, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
- 14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

- 14.3.1 The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be *Publicly Disclosed* by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with Article 7.3,

[Comment to Article 14.1.5: Each Anti-Doping Organization shall provide, in its own anti-doping rules, procedures for the protection of confidential information and for investigating

and disciplining improper disclosure of confidential information by any employee or agent of the Anti-Doping Organization.]



14.1.5 保密

在负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织公开披露或未能按条款 14.3 的要求公开披露信息之前，收到信息的组织除向有必要了解情况的当事人（包括有关国家奥委会、国家单项体育协会的工作人员和集体项目中的运动队）披露之外，不得泄露这些信息。

14.2 通知兴奋剂违规决定并要求得到相关文件

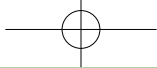
14.2.1 根据条款 7.10、8.4、10.4、10.5、10.6、10.12.3 或 13.5，提交的兴奋剂违规决定应包括做出决定的全部原因，如果没有采用最严格处罚，应解释理由。如果决定不是以英文或法文书写，反兴奋剂组织应提供一份英文或法文版决定及其论证理由的总结。

14.2.2 根据条款 14.2.1，反兴奋剂组织有权对于接收的决定在收到之日起 15 天内进行上诉，并有权要求提供与决定相关的完整的文件副本。

14.3 公开披露

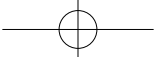
14.3.1 已被反兴奋剂组织指控兴奋剂违规的运动员或其他当事人的身份，可以由负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织公开披露，但公开披露只能在依照条款 7.3、7.4、7.5、7.6 或 7.7 的规定通知运动员或其他当

[条款 14.1.5 释义：各反兴奋剂组织应在其反兴奋剂规则中规定保护保密信息的程序。反兴奋剂组织还应对任何雇员或代理泄露保密信息的不当行为的调查与惩戒程序。]



7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

- 14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for results management must *Publicly Report* the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved and the *Consequences* imposed. The same *Anti-Doping Organization* must also *Publicly Report* within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be *Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. The *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility 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.
- 14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the *Anti-Doping Organization's* website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.
- 14.3.5 No *Anti-Doping Organization* or WADA-accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their representatives.



事人后，或依据条款 14.1.2 通知相关的反兴奋剂组织后，才能进行。

14.3.2 根据条款 13.2.1 或 13.2.2，做出最终上诉决定，或这一上诉已被放弃，或按第 8 条已放弃召开听证会，或已宣布的违规未受到及时质疑的情况下，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织必须在 20 天内公布该兴奋剂事件的处理结果，包括运动项目、违反的反兴奋剂规则、违规运动员或其他当事人的姓名、使用的禁用物质或禁用方法以及处罚后果。同一反兴奋剂组织必须在决定做出后的 20 天内公布兴奋剂违规行为最终上诉的决定结果，包括上述相关信息。

14.3.3 经过听证会或上诉后，如果确定运动员或其他当事人没有兴奋剂违规，只有经运动员或其他当事人的同意，决定方可公布于众。负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应通过合理的措施以获取他们的同意。如果获取了他们的同意，反兴奋剂组织应以完整的或按照他们所认可的编辑后的形式公布决定的内容。

14.3.4 信息公布至少应将所需信息发布在反兴奋剂组织的网站上，信息保留时间为以下期限中较长的：一个月或整个禁赛期。

14.3.5 反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 认可的实验室或其官员不能公开评论任何悬而未决案件的具体事实（不包括对程序和科学的一般性描述），但当回应运动员、其他当事人或他们的代表做出的公开评论时除外。



14.3.6 The mandatory *Public Reporting* required in 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

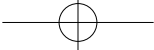
14.4 Statistical Reporting

Anti-Doping Organizations shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of their *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to *WADA*. *Anti-Doping Organizations* may also publish reports showing the name of each *Athlete* tested and the date of each *Testing*. *WADA* shall, at least annually, publish statistical reports summarizing the information that it receives from *Anti-Doping Organizations* and laboratories.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results, including, in particular, *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* and whereabouts information for *Athletes* including those in *Registered Testing Pools*. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the *WADA* clearinghouse, using *ADAMS* or another system approved by *WADA*, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *International Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results management decisions, *WADA* has developed a database management tool, *ADAMS*, that reflects data privacy principles. In particular, *WADA* has developed *ADAMS* to be consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to *WADA* and other organizations using *ADAMS*. Private information regarding an *Athlete*, *Athlete Support Personnel*, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by *WADA*, which is supervised by Canadian



14.3.6 如兴奋剂违规的运动员或其他当事人是未成年人，可以不强制要求公布条款 14.3.2 要求公布的信息。任何涉及未成年人的选择性信息公开应当与案件的事实与实际情况相适应。

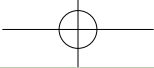
14.4 统计报告

反兴奋剂组织应至少每年公开出版一份全面反映其兴奋剂管制活动的统计数据报告，并向 WADA 提交一份副本。反兴奋剂组织还可发布报告，报告中需显示接受兴奋剂检查的运动员的姓名以及每次检查的日期。WADA 应至少每年出版统计报告，总结从反兴奋剂组织和实验室收集到的信息。

14.5 兴奋剂管制信息交流中心

对国际级运动员和已被列入本国反兴奋剂组织注册检查库的国家级运动员而言，WADA 应成为兴奋剂管制检查数据和检查结果的交流中心，包括并且特别是运动员生物护照数据。为了便于协调制订兴奋剂检查计划，避免各反兴奋剂组织对运动员进行不必要的重复检查，各反兴奋剂组织在对上述运动员进行赛内检查和赛外检查后，应使用 ADAMS 或 WADA 批准的其他系统尽快将全部信息报告给 WADA 的信息交流中心。如适当且符合适用规则，运动员、其所属的国家反兴奋剂组织、国际单项体育联合会以及其他有权对运动员实施检查的反兴奋剂组织均可以得到这些信息。

为成为兴奋剂管制检查信息数据和结果管理决定的交流中心，WADA 已经开发了一个数据库管理工具，即 ADAMS，体现了数据保密原则。值得一提的是，WADA 开发的 ADAMS 与 WADA 和其他使用 ADAMS 的机构的数据隐私法规和准则相一致。WADA 将根据隐私和个人信息保护国际



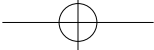
privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and *Personal Information*.

14.6 Data Privacy

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

[Comment to Article 14.6: Note that Article 22.2 provides that "Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for

cooperation and sharing of information with Anti-Doping Organizations and sharing of data among Anti-Doping Organizations as provided in the Code."]



标准的规定，对运动员、运动员辅助人员或涉及反兴奋剂活动的其他人的私人信息严格保密，并接受加拿大隐私保护机构的监督。

14.6 数据隐私

根据条例和国际标准（包括且特别是隐私和个人信息保护国际标准），且遵照适用法律，在实施反兴奋剂活动必要且适当的情况下，反兴奋剂组织可以收集、储存、处理或披露运动员和其他当事人的私人信息。

[条款 14.6 释义：注意条款 22.2 中“依据条例，各国政府均应通过制定法律、法规、政策或行政管理手段，确保与反兴奋剂组织分享信息和反兴奋剂组织之间分享数据。”]



ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing*, hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within that *Signatory's* authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by all other *Signatories*.

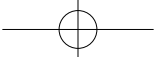
15.2 *Signatories* shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall

be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, Signatories should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a

Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then all Signatories should recognize the finding of an antidoping rule violation and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]



第 15 条 应用与决定的承认

15.1 在享有第 13 条规定的上诉权的条件下，任何签约方在其权限内所完成的符合本条例的工作，包括兴奋剂检查、听证会结果，以及其他最终裁定，均应在世界范围内适用，并被其他所有签约方承认。

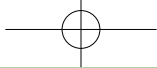
15.2 如果其他尚未接受本条例的组织机构的规定与本条例一致，签约方应承认其采取的措施。

[条款 15.1 释义：其他反兴奋剂组织对于 TUE 决定的承认

应按照条款 4.4 和治疗用药豁免国际标准的规定确定。]

[条款 15.2 释义：如果一个尚未接受条例的组织的决定在某些方面与条例一致，但其他方面与条例不一致，签约方应努力保持该决定的执行与条例的原则相一致。例如：一个非签约方按照符合条例的操作程序发现某运动员体内存在禁用物质而确认运动员兴

奋剂违规，但应用的禁赛期短于条例中规定的期限，则所有的签约方都应认同这一违规事实，运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织应根据第 8 条，召开听证会，以决定是否应该施加条例中规定的较长时间的禁赛期。]

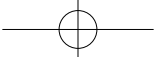


ARTICLE 16 DOPING CONTROL FOR ANIMALS COMPETING IN SPORT

- 16.1** In any sport that includes animals in *Competition*, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement anti-doping rules for the animals included in that sport. The anti-doping rules shall include a list of *Prohibited Substances*, appropriate *Testing* procedures and a list of approved laboratories for *Sample* analysis.
- 16.2** With respect to determining anti-doping rule violations, results management, fair hearings, *Consequences*, and appeals for animals involved in sport, the International Federation for that sport shall establish and implement rules that are generally consistent with Articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 17 of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

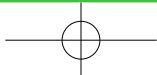
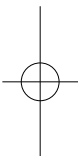
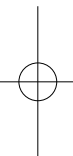
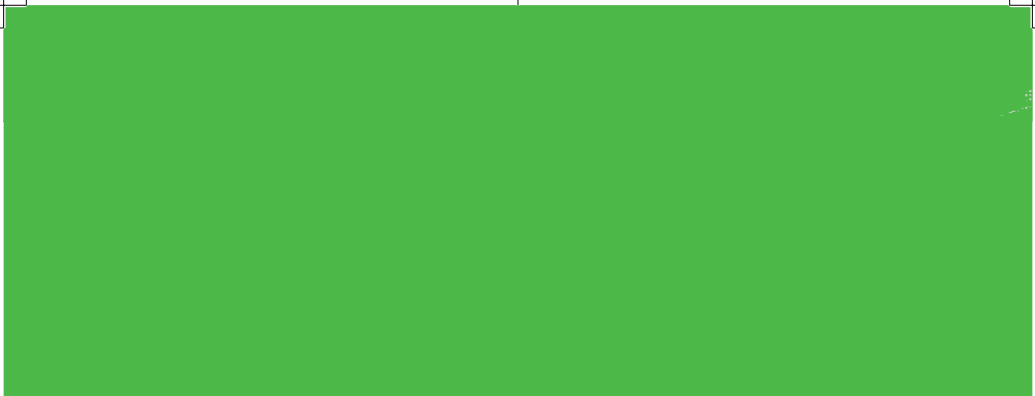
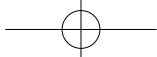


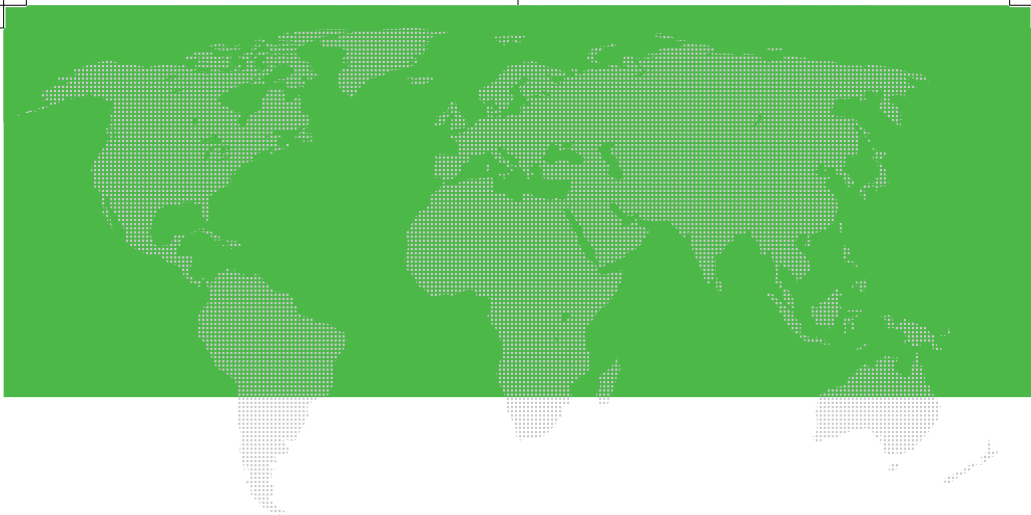
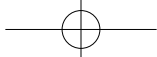
第 16 条 对参加体育比赛动物的兴奋剂管制

- 16.1 在任何有动物参赛的运动项目中，该运动项目的国际单项体育联合会应当为参赛动物制定并实施反兴奋剂规则。该反兴奋剂规则应当包括禁用物质清单、相关的兴奋剂检查程序和获准进行样本检测的实验室名单。
- 16.2 就确定参赛动物的兴奋剂违规、结果管理、召开公正听证会、违规后果以及上诉而言，相关的国际单项体育联合会应当制定和实施与本条例第 1、2、3、9、10、11、13、17 条基本一致的规定。

第 17 条 时效的规定

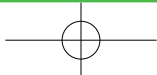
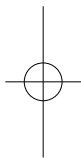
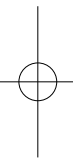
除非按照第 7 条规定通知运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规，或已经通过适当的方式尝试通知，对于运动员或其他当事人违反反兴奋剂规则的行为的处理，时效自被指控违规的实际发生之日起为十年，逾期对兴奋剂违规不予追究。

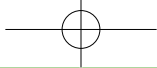




第二部分 教育与研究

PART TWO EDUCATION AND RESEARCH





ARTICLE 18 EDUCATION

18.1 Basic Principle and Primary Goal

The basic principle for information and education programs for doping-free sport is to preserve the spirit of sport, as described in the Introduction to the *Code*, from being undermined by doping. The primary goal of such programs is prevention. The objective shall be to prevent the intentional or unintentional *Use by Athletes of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*.

Information programs should focus on providing basic information to *Athletes* as described in Article 18.2. Education programs should focus on prevention. Prevention programs should be values based and directed towards *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* with a particular focus on young people through implementation in school curricula.

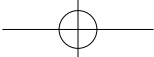
All *Signatories* shall within their means and scope of responsibility and in cooperation with each other, plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education, and prevention programs for doping-free sport.

18.2 Programs and Activities

These programs shall provide *Athletes* and other *Persons* with updated and accurate information on at least the following issues:

- Substances and methods on the *Prohibited List*
- Anti-doping rule violations
- *Consequences* of doping, including sanctions, health and social consequences
- *Doping Control* procedures
- *Athletes'* and *Athlete Support Personnel's* rights and responsibilities
- *TUEs*
- Managing the risks of nutritional supplements
- Harm of doping to the spirit of sport
- Applicable whereabouts requirements

The programs shall promote the spirit of sport in order to establish an environment that is strongly conducive to doping-free sport and will have a positive and long-term influence on the



第 18 条 教育

18.1 基本原则和主要目标

正如在本条例的导言中提到的那样，致力于无兴奋剂体育的信息和教育计划的基本原则是为了维护体育精神，使其免受兴奋剂的损害。教育计划的主要目标是预防，其目的是预防运动员有意或无意地使用禁用物质和禁用方法。

信息计划应致力于向运动员提供条款 18.2 中所列基本信息。教育计划重点在于预防。预防计划应通过价值教育，作用于运动员及其辅助人员，尤其要通过学校课程设置重点关注青年人的教育。

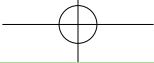
所有签约方应在他们的能力和责任范围内互相合作，制订、实施、评估并监督无兴奋剂体育的信息、教育和预防计划。

18.2 计划与活动

这些计划将为运动员或其他当事人至少在以下若干问题上提供最新和准确的信息：

- 禁用清单中的物质和方法
- 兴奋剂违规
- 使用兴奋剂的后果，包括处罚、对健康的危害和不良的社会影响
- 兴奋剂管制的实施程序
- 运动员和运动员辅助人员的权利和义务
- 治疗用药豁免
- 营养补充品的风险管理
- 兴奋剂对体育精神的损害
- 行踪信息要求

该计划应弘扬体育精神，以创建一个无兴奋剂体育的良好环境。该环境将对运动员和其他当事人所做的选择产生积极和深远的影响。



choices made by *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

Prevention programs shall be primarily directed at young people, appropriate to their stage of development, in school and sports clubs, parents, adult *Athletes*, sport officials, coaches, medical personnel and the media.

Athlete Support Personnel shall educate and counsel *Athletes* regarding anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

All *Signatories* shall promote and support active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in education programs for doping-free sport.

18.3 Professional Codes of Conduct

All *Signatories* shall cooperate with each other and governments to encourage relevant, competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate Codes of Conduct, good practice and ethics related to sport practice regarding antidoping, as well as sanctions, which are consistent with the *Code*.

18.4 Coordination and Cooperation

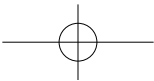
WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for informational and educational resources and/or programs developed by WADA or *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

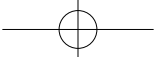
All *Signatories* and *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall cooperate with each other and governments to coordinate their efforts in anti-doping information and education in order to share experience and ensure the effectiveness of these programs in preventing doping in sport.

[Comment to Article 18.2: Anti-doping informational and educational programs should not be limited to National- or International-Level Athletes but should include all Persons, including youth, who participate in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government or other sports organization accepting the

Code. [See definition of Athlete.] These programs should also include Athlete Support Personnel.

These principles are consistent with the UNESCO Convention with respect to education and training.]





该计划应主要面向学校和体育俱乐部中的青少年，适合他们的成长阶段，面向家长、成人运动员、体育官员、教练、医疗人员和媒体。

运动员辅助人员应参照本条例制定的反兴奋剂政策和规则对运动员进行教育和辅导。

所有签约方都应推动和支持运动员及运动员辅助人员积极参与无兴奋剂体育的教育计划。

18.3 职业行为守则

所有签约方应互相合作并同政府合作，以鼓励相关的、有法定资格的职业组织和机构制定实施适当的行为守则，与体育实践中反兴奋剂有关的良好行为和道德，以及与条例一致的处罚。

18.4 协调与合作

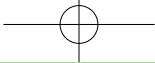
WADA 应作为主要的信息和教育资源和 / 或计划交流中心，上述资源或计划由 WADA 或反兴奋剂组织开发。

所有签约方和运动员或其他当事人应互相合作并同政府合作，在反兴奋剂信息和教育的工作方面共同努力，分享经验，确保防止在体育运动中使用兴奋剂计划的有效实施。

[条款 18.2 释义: 反兴奋剂信息和教育计划不应只局限于国际级或国家级运动员, 而应面向所有当事人, 包括在签约方、政府或其他接受本条例的体育组织管辖下参加体育运动的青少年 (参见运

动员的定义)。这些计划同时也包括运动员辅助人员。

这些原则与联合国教科文组织通过的反兴奋剂国际公约中关于教育和培训的内容一致。]



ARTICLE 19 RESEARCH

19.1 Purpose and Aims of Anti-Doping Research

Anti-doping research contributes to the development and implementation of efficient programs within *Doping Control* and to information and education regarding doping-free sport.

All *Signatories* shall, in cooperation with each other and governments, encourage and promote such research and take all reasonable measures to ensure that the results of such research are used for the promotion of the goals that are consistent with the principles of the *Code*.

19.2 Types of Research

Relevant anti-doping research may include, for example, sociological, behavioral, juridical and ethical studies in addition to medical, analytical and physiological investigation. Studies on devising and evaluating the efficacy of scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programs that are consistent with the principles of the *Code* and respectful of the integrity of the human subjects, as well as studies on the *Use* of emerging substances or methods resulting from scientific developments should be conducted.

19.3 Coordination of Research and Sharing of Results

Coordination of anti-doping research through *WADA* is essential. Subject to intellectual property rights, copies of anti-doping research results shall be provided to *WADA* and, where appropriate, shared with relevant *Signatories* and *Athletes* and other stakeholders.

19.4 Research Practices

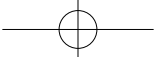
Anti-doping research shall comply with internationally recognized ethical practices.

19.5 Research Using *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

Research efforts should avoid the *Administration of Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* to *Athletes*.

19.6 Misuse of Results

Adequate precautions should be taken so that the results of anti-doping research are not misused and applied for doping purposes.



第 19 条 研究

19.1 反兴奋剂研究工作的目的和目标

反兴奋剂研究应当致力于在兴奋剂管制领域制订和实施有效的计划，同时致力于无兴奋剂的体育的宣传和教育。

所有的签约方应相互合作并同各国政府合作，鼓励和推动此类研究，并采取各种合理的措施，确保此类研究的成果用于促进与条例原则一致的目标的实现。

19.2 研究的种类

除了医学的、检测分析和生理学的调查外，相关的反兴奋剂研究工作还可以包括诸如社会学、行为学、法学和伦理学方面的研究。应制订以科学为基础的生理学和心理学的训练计划并对其进行评估，该计划与条例原则一致，并尊重人体实验对象的身心完整性，并同时研究由科学开发而来的物质和方法的使用。

19.3 研究的协调和成果的共享

通过 WADA 对反兴奋剂的研究工作进行协调是至关重要的。在保护知识产权的前提下，应将研究结果的副本提交给 WADA，并在适当的情况下，与相关的签约方、运动员和其他利益相关方共享。

19.4 研究活动

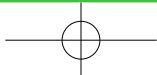
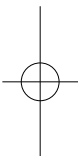
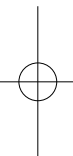
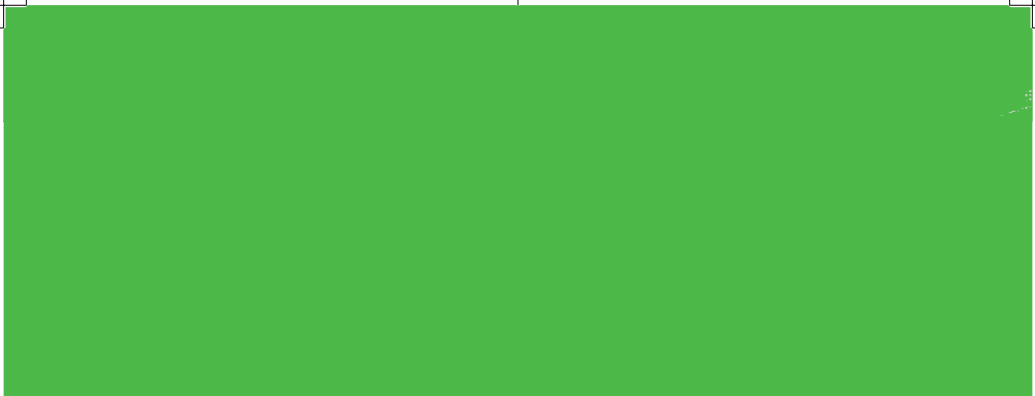
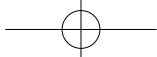
反兴奋剂的研究应该遵循国际公认的道德规范。

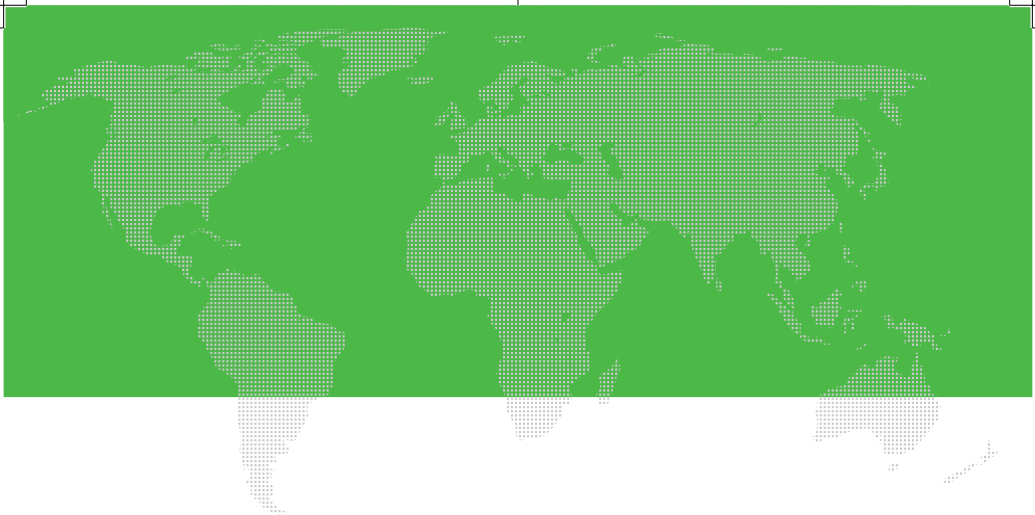
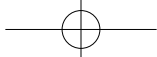
19.5 使用禁用物质和禁用方法的研究

研究工作应当避免对运动员使用禁用物质或禁用方法。

19.6 研究结果的滥用

应当采取足够的防范措施，避免反兴奋剂研究成果被滥用及被用于使用兴奋剂。





第三部分 责任与义务

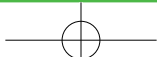
PART THREE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

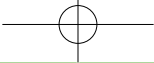
为了确保体育运动中反兴奋剂斗争的胜利，并尊重本
条例，所有签约方应密切合作。

[释义：各签约方和运动员 不同条款中均有规定。本部分列
或其他当事人的责任在本条例的 出的责任是对上述责任的补充。]

All *Signatories* shall act in a spirit of partnership and
collaboration in order to ensure the success of the fight against
doping in sport and the respect of the *Code*.

[*Comment: Responsibilities and the responsibilities listed in
for Signatories and Athletes or this part are additional to these
other Persons are addressed responsibilities.*]
in various Articles in the Code

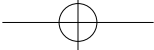




ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SIGNATORIES

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Olympic Committee

- 20.1.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Olympic Games which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.1.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Olympic Committee, that International Federations within the Olympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.1.3 To withhold some or all Olympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.1.4 To take appropriate action to discourage noncompliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.1.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.1.6 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the Olympic Games to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.1.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.1.8 To accept bids for the Olympic Games only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.1.9 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.1.10 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.



第 20 条 签约方的附加责任与义务

20.1 国际奥林匹克委员会的责任与义务

- 20.1.1 制定和实施与本条例一致的奥运会反兴奋剂政策和规则。
- 20.1.2 将奥林匹克运动中的各国际单项体育联合会执行本条例，作为国际奥委会认可其资格的条件之一。
- 20.1.3 对不执行本条例的体育组织，部分或全部终止奥林匹克资助。
- 20.1.4 采取适当措施阻止不履行本条例的行为，防止发生条款 23.5 中提及的后果。
- 20.1.5 授权和推动独立观察员计划。
- 20.1.6 作为参加奥运会的条件，要求所有运动员和每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加奥运会的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则的约束。
- 20.1.7 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件。
- 20.1.8 仅受理政府已批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 的反兴奋剂国际公约和国家奥委会、国家残疾人奥委会和国家反兴奋剂组织已执行本条例的国家申办奥运会的申请。
- 20.1.9 推进反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.1.10 与相关的国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作。

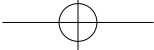


20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the International Paralympic Committee

- 20.2.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for the Paralympic Games which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.2.2 To require as a condition of recognition by the International Paralympic Committee, that National Paralympic Committees within the Paralympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.2.3 To withhold some or all Paralympic funding of sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.2.4 To take appropriate action to discourage noncompliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.2.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.
- 20.2.6 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the Paralympic Games to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.2.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.2.8 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.2.9 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

20.3 Roles and Responsibilities of International Federations

- 20.3.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.3.2 To require as a condition of membership that the policies, rules and programs of their National Federations and other members are in compliance with the *Code*.

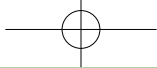


20.2 国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会的责任与义务

- 20.2.1 制定和实施与本条例一致的残疾人奥运会反兴奋剂政策和规则。
- 20.2.2 将奥林匹克运动中的各国家残疾人奥委会执行本条例，作为国际残疾人奥委会认可其资格的条件之一。
- 20.2.3 对不执行本条例的体育组织，部分或全部终止残疾人奥林匹克资助。
- 20.2.4 采取适当措施阻止不履行本条例的行为，防止发生条款 23.5 中提及的后果。
- 20.2.5 授权和推动独立观察员计划。
- 20.2.6 作为参加残奥会的条件，要求所有运动员和每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加残奥会的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则的约束。
- 20.2.7 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件。
- 20.2.8 推进反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.2.9 与相关的国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作。

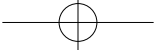
20.3 国际单项体育联合会的责任与义务

- 20.3.1 制定和实施与本条例一致的反兴奋剂政策和规则。
- 20.3.2 将国家单项体育协会和其他成员执行本条例，作为认可其会员资格的条件之一。



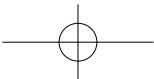
- 20.3.3 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by the International Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.3.4 To require *Athletes* who are not regular members of the International Federation or one of its member National Federations to be available for *Sample* collection and to provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the International Federation's *Registered Testing Pool* consistent with the conditions for eligibility established by the International Federation or, as applicable, the *Major Event Organization*.
- 20.3.5 To require each of its National Federations to establish rules requiring all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules and *Anti-Doping Organization* results management authority in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.3.6 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an antidoping rule violation to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation and to cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.

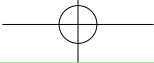
[Comment to Article 20.3.4: This would include, for example, Athletes from professional leagues.]



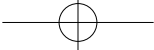
- 20.3.3 作为参加国际单项体育联合会或其成员机构授权或组织的比赛或活动的条件，要求所有运动员和每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加比赛或活动的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则的约束。
- 20.3.4 要求国际单项体育联合会或其国家单项体育协会的非正式会员运动员随时准备接受样本采集，并提供准确即时的行踪信息。这是国际单项体育联合会兴奋剂注册检查库的一部分，并同国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构规定的参赛资格一致。
- 20.3.5 要求每一个国家单项体育协会制定规则，作为参加国家单项体育协会或其成员机构授权或组织的比赛或活动的条件，要求所有运动员和每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加比赛或活动的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则和有权管理权的反兴奋剂组织的约束。
- 20.3.6 要求国家单项体育协会向其国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会报告任何有迹象表明兴奋剂违规行为或与兴奋剂违规行为有关的信息，并配合有权进行调查的任何反兴奋剂组织开展调查。

[条款 20.3.4 释义：这可能包括诸如来自职业联盟的运动员。]

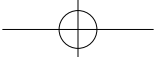




- 20.3.7 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.3.8 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at *International Events*.
- 20.3.9 To withhold some or all funding to its member National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.3.10 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping, to ensure proper enforcement of *Consequences*, and to conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* or *Athlete Support Person* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an antidoping rule violation.
- 20.3.11 To do everything possible to award World Championships only to countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.3.12 To promote anti-doping education, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.3.13 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.3.14 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.7.10.
- 20.3.15 To have disciplinary rules in place and require National Federations to have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* within the International Federation's or National Federation's authority.

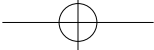


- 20.3.7 采取适当措施阻止不履行本条例的行为，避免发生条款 23.5 中提及的后果。
- 20.3.8 授权和推动国际赛事中的独立观察员计划。
- 20.3.9 对不执行本条例的其所属的国家单项体育协会，部分或全部终止资助。
- 20.3.10 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件；保证处罚结果的执行；如果兴奋剂违规涉及未成年人或向不止一名违规运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员，立即对运动员辅助人员展开自动调查。
- 20.3.11 将尽一切可能仅受理政府已批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 通过的反兴奋剂国际公约和国家奥委会、国家残奥会和国家反兴奋剂组织已执行本条例的国家申办世界锦标赛的申请。
- 20.3.12 推进反兴奋剂教育，包括要求国家单项体育协会与相应的国家反兴奋剂组织协作开展反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.3.13 与相关的国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作。
- 20.3.14 依照条款 20.7.10，充分配合 WADA 开展的调查。
- 20.3.15 实施纪律规定并要求国家单项体育协会实施纪律规定，防止无正当理由使用禁用物质或禁用方法的运动员辅助人员为国际单项体育联合会或国家单项体育协会权限管辖下的运动员提供支持。



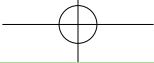
20.4 Roles and Responsibilities of *National Olympic Committees* and *National Paralympic Committees*

- 20.4.1 To ensure that their anti-doping policies and rules conform with the *Code*.
- 20.4.2 To require as a condition of membership or recognition that National Federations' antidoping policies and rules are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the *Code*.
- 20.4.3 To respect the autonomy of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country and not to interfere in its operational decisions and activities.
- 20.4.4 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an antidoping rule violation to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation and to cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 20.4.5 To require as a condition of participation in the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games that, at a minimum, *Athletes* who are not regular members of a National Federation be available for *Sample* collection and to provide whereabouts information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations as soon as the *Athlete* is identified on the long list or subsequent entry document submitted in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games.
- 20.4.6 To cooperate with their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to work with their government to establish a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where one does not already exist, provided that in the interim, the *National Olympic Committee* or its designee shall fulfill the responsibility of a *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.4.6.1 For those countries that are members of a *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*, the *National Olympic Committee*, in cooperation with the government, shall maintain an active and supportive role with their respective *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.4.7 To require each of its National Federations to establish rules requiring each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as



20.4 国家奥林匹克委员会和国家残疾人奥林匹克委员会的责任与义务

- 20.4.1 确保其制定的反兴奋剂政策和规则与本条例一致。
- 20.4.2 将各国家单项体育协会的反兴奋剂政策和规则符合本条例相关条款，作为认可其会员资格或承认其地位的条件。
- 20.4.3 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织在本国内的自主权，不干涉其管理决策和活动。
- 20.4.4 要求国家单项体育协会向国家反兴奋剂组织和国际体育单项联合会报告任何有迹象表明兴奋剂违规行为或与兴奋剂违规行为有关的信息，并与有权开展调查的反兴奋剂组织合作进行调查。
- 20.4.5 只要运动员的姓名出现在奥运会或残奥会的大名单及随后提交的报名文件上，便将参与奥运会或残奥会作为条件，最低限度地要求非国家单项体育协会会员的运动员接受样本采集，并按照检查和调查国际标准的规定提供行踪信息。
- 20.4.6 与本国的反兴奋剂组织合作；在没有国家反兴奋剂组织的情况下，与政府共同建立国家反兴奋剂组织，但在过渡期间，国家奥委会或其指派方必须履行国家反兴奋剂组织的义务。
- 20.4.6.1 对于地区反兴奋剂组织成员国，国家奥委会必须与政府合作，在其各自地区反兴奋剂组织中扮演积极和支持的角色。
- 20.4.7 要求每一个国家单项体育协会制定规定，作为参加国家单项体育协会或其成员机构授权或组织的

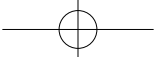


a coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules and *Anti-Doping Organization* results management authority in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

- 20.4.8 To withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* who has violated antidoping rules.
- 20.4.9 To withhold some or all funding to its member or recognized National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.4.10 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.4.11 To promote anti-doping education, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 20.4.12 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.4.13 To have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* within the *National Olympic Committee's* or National Paralympic Committee's authority.

20.5 Roles and Responsibilities of *National Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 20.5.1 To be independent in their operational decisions and activities.
- 20.5.2 To adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.5.3 To cooperate with other relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.



比赛或活动的条件，要求每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加比赛或活动的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则和有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织的约束。

20.4.8 任何运动员或运动员辅助人员在兴奋剂违规而被禁赛期间，部分或全部终止资助。

20.4.9 对不执行本条例的其所属或承认的国家单项体育协会，部分或全部终止资助。

20.4.10 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件。

20.4.11 推进反兴奋剂教育，包括要求国家单项体育协会与相应的国家反兴奋剂组织协作，实施反兴奋剂教育。

20.4.12 与相关的国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作。

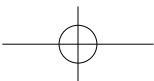
20.4.13 实施纪律规定，防止无正当理由使用禁用物质或禁用方法的运动员辅助人员为国家奥委会或国家残奥委会权限管辖下的运动员提供支持。

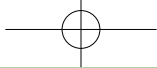
20.5 国家反兴奋剂组织的责任与义务

20.5.1 在管理决定和活动中保持独立。

20.5.2 制定和实施与本条例一致的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

20.5.3 与其他相关的国内组织、机构以及其他反兴奋剂组织合作。





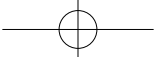
- 20.5.4 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 20.5.5 To promote anti-doping research.
- 20.5.6 Where funding is provided, to withhold some or all funding, during any period of his or her *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* who has violated anti-doping rules.
- 20.5.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping and to ensure proper enforcement of *Consequences*.
- 20.5.8 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.5.9 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within its jurisdiction in the case of any anti-doping rule violation by a *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Person* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.
- 20.5.10 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.7.10.

20.6 Roles and Responsibilities of Major Event Organizations

- 20.6.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for their *Events* which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.6.2 To take appropriate action to discourage noncompliance with the *Code* as provided in Article 23.5.
- 20.6.3 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

[Comment to Article 20.5: For some smaller countries, a number of the responsibilities described in this

Article may be delegated by their National Anti-Doping Organization to a Regional Anti-Doping Organization.]

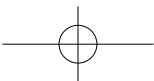


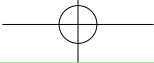
- 20.5.4 鼓励国家反兴奋剂组织之间的互检。
- 20.5.5 推进反兴奋剂的研究工作。
- 20.5.6 在有资助的情况下，如任何运动员或运动员辅助人员因兴奋剂违规而被禁赛期间，则部分或全部终止资助。
- 20.5.7 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件；保证处罚结果的适当执行。
- 20.5.8 推进反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.5.9 如果兴奋剂违规涉及未成年人，立即对管辖内的运动员辅助人员展开自动调查；如果兴奋剂违规涉及运动员辅助人员向不止一名违规运动员提供支持，立即对运动员辅助人员展开自动调查。
- 20.5.10 依照条款 20.7.10，充分配合 WADA 开展的调查。

20.6 重大赛事组织机构的责任与义务

- 20.6.1 为其组织的赛事制定和实施与本条例一致的反兴奋剂政策和规则。
- 20.6.2 采取适当措施阻止不履行本条例的行为，避免发生条款 23.5 中提及的后果。
- 20.6.3 授权和推动独立观察员计划。

[条款 20.5 释义：对一些较小国家来说，本条款所述的一些责任可由其国家反兴奋剂组织委托给地区反兴奋剂组织。]

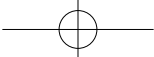




- 20.6.4 To require all *Athletes* and each *Athlete Support Person* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in the *Event* to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 20.6.5 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* may have been involved in each case of doping.
- 20.6.6 To do everything possible to award *Events* only to countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention* and the *National Olympic Committee*, *National Paralympic Committee* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* are in compliance with the *Code*.
- 20.6.7 To promote anti-doping education.
- 20.6.8 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

20.7 Roles and Responsibilities of WADA

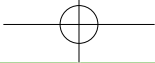
- 20.7.1 To adopt and implement policies and procedures which conform with the *Code*.
- 20.7.2 To monitor *Code* compliance by *Signatories*.
- 20.7.3 To approve *International Standards* applicable to the implementation of the *Code*.
- 20.7.4 To accredit and reaccredit laboratories to conduct *Sample* analysis or to approve others to conduct *Sample* analysis.
- 20.7.5 To develop and publish guidelines and models of best practice.
- 20.7.6 To promote, conduct, commission, fund and coordinate anti-doping research and to promote anti-doping education.
- 20.7.7 To design and conduct an effective *Independent Observer Program* and other types of *Event* advisory programs.



- 20.6.4 作为参加赛事的条件，要求所有运动员和每一名以教练、体能教练、领队、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗或医护人员身份参加赛事的运动员辅助人员同意接受与本条例一致的反兴奋剂规则的约束。
- 20.6.5 在司法权范围内，积极追查所有潜在的兴奋剂违规现象，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否参与了兴奋剂案件。
- 20.6.6 将尽一切可能仅接受政府已批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 通过的反兴奋剂国际公约和国家奥委会、国家残疾人奥委会和国家反兴奋剂组织已执行本条例的国家申办赛事的申请。
- 20.6.7 推进反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.6.8 与相关的国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作。

20.7 WADA 的责任与义务

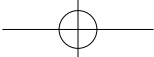
- 20.7.1 制定和执行与本条例一致的反兴奋剂政策和程序。
- 20.7.2 监督签约方遵守本条例。
- 20.7.3 批准适用于执行本条例的国际标准。
- 20.7.4 认可或重新认可实验室进行样本检测，或批准其他机构进行样本检测。
- 20.7.5 制定和出版指南和最佳实施模式。
- 20.7.6 促进、开展、委托、资助和协调反兴奋剂的研究工作并推进反兴奋剂教育。
- 20.7.7 设计并实施有效的独立观察员计划和其他类型的赛事咨询计划。



- 20.7.8 To conduct, in exceptional circumstances and at the direction of the WADA Director General, *Doping Controls* on its own initiative or as requested by other *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to cooperate with relevant national and international organizations and agencies, including but not limited to, facilitating inquiries and investigations.
- 20.7.9 To approve, in consultation with International Federations, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and *Major Event Organizations*, defined *Testing* and *Sample analysis* programs.
- 20.7.10 To initiate its own investigations of anti-doping rule violations and other activities that may facilitate doping.

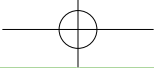
[Comment to Article 20.7.8: WADA is not a Testing agency, but it reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to conduct its own tests

where problems have been brought to the attention of the relevant Anti-Doping Organization and have not been satisfactorily addressed.]



- 20.7.8 在特殊情况下，根据 WADA 总干事指示，主动或应其他反兴奋剂组织要求进行兴奋剂管制，并与相关的国家和国际组织、机构合作，包括但不限于协助询问和调查。
- 20.7.9 与国际单项体育联合会、国家反兴奋剂组织和重大赛事组织机构磋商批准确定的检查和样品检测计划。
- 20.7.10 对兴奋剂违规行为和其他可能导致使用兴奋剂的行为启动调查。

[条款 20.7.8 释义: WADA 相关反兴奋剂组织注意,但还未不是检查机构,但保留检查权,得到满意解决,世界反兴奋剂机构在特殊情况下,如问题已经引起将自行实施检查。]



ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *ATHLETES* AND OTHER *PERSONS*

21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*

- 21.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 21.1.2 To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.
- 21.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of antidoping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 21.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.
- 21.1.5 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 21.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.

21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

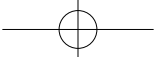
- 21.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all antidoping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support.

[Comment to Article 21.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or

early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes Use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

[Comment to Article 21.1.6 Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be

the basis for disciplinary action under a stakeholder's rules.]



第 21 条 运动员和其他当事人的附加责任与义务

21.1 运动员的责任与义务

21.1.1 了解并执行依照本条例制定的所有相关的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

21.1.2 随时准备接受样本采集。

21.1.3 在反兴奋剂方面，对他们摄入的物质和使用的方法负责。

21.1.4 告知医务人员，运动员有责任不使用禁用物质和禁用方法，并且运动员有义务负责确保自己所接受的任何治疗没有违反依照本条例制定的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

21.1.5 告知其所属国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会关于非签约方发现运动员在过去十年内兴奋剂违规行为的任何决定。

21.1.6 与反兴奋剂组织合作调查兴奋剂违规行为。

21.2 运动员辅助人员的责任与义务

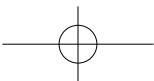
21.2.1 了解并执行依照本条例制定的，适用于他们自己以及他们所服务的运动员的所有反兴奋剂政策和规则。

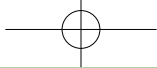
[条款 21.1.2 释义：因涉及运动员的权利和隐私，考虑到使用兴奋剂的规律，有时要求在深夜或清晨进行样本采集。例如，众所

周知，一些运动员会在这些时间段使用低剂量的 EPO，以使其在早晨难以被检测出。]

[条款 21.1.6 释义：拒绝合作在条例规定中不是兴奋剂违规

行为，但根据利益相关方规定，可以采取纪律措施。]





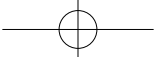
- 21.2.2 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.
- 21.2.3 To use his or her influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.2.4 To disclose to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 21.2.5 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 21.2.6 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.

[Comment to Article 21.2.5 Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be

the basis for disciplinary action under a stakeholder's rules.]

[Comment to Article 21.2.6: In those situations where Use or personal Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Person without justification is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, it should be subject to other

sport disciplinary rules. Coaches and other Athlete Support Personnel are often role models for Athletes. They should not be engaging in personal conduct which conflicts with their responsibility to encourage their Athletes not to dope.]



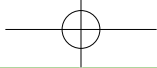
- 21.2.2 配合运动员兴奋剂检查计划。
- 21.2.3 利用他们对运动员的价值观和行为的影响力，培养运动员的反兴奋剂观念。
- 21.2.4 告知其所属国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会关于非签约方发现运动员在过去十年内兴奋剂违规行为的决定。
- 21.2.5 与反兴奋剂组织合作调查兴奋剂违规行为。
- 21.2.6 运动员辅助人员无正当理由不能使用或持有禁用物质或禁用方法。

[条款 21.2.5 释义：拒绝合作在条例规定中不是兴奋剂违规

行为，但根据利益相关方规定，可以采取纪律措施。]

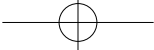
[条例 21.2.6 释义：按照条例规定，运动员辅助人员无正当理由或使用或个人持有禁用物质或禁用方法不构成兴奋剂违规，但是可以根据其他体育纪律规则判定违

规。教练和其他运动员辅助人员是运动员的榜样，他们的个人活动不应与其责任，即要求运动员远离兴奋剂，相冲突。]



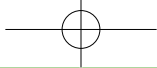
21.3 Roles and Responsibilities of *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*

- 21.3.1 To ensure member countries adopt and implement rules, policies and programs which conform with the *Code*.
- 21.3.2 To require as a condition of membership that a member country sign an official *Regional Anti-Doping Organization* membership form which clearly outlines the delegation of anti-doping responsibilities to the *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*.
- 21.3.3 To cooperate with other relevant national and regional organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 21.3.4 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*.
- 21.3.5 To promote anti-doping research.
- 21.3.6 To promote anti-doping education.



21.3 地区反兴奋剂组织的责任和义务

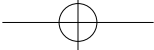
- 21.3.1 保证成员国采用和实施与条例一致的规定、政策和计划。
- 21.3.2 将获得成员身份作为条件，要求成员国签署正式的地区反兴奋剂组织成员国表。该表格清楚勾画出其被地区反兴奋剂组织委以的反兴奋剂责任。
- 21.3.3 与其他国家或地区的相关组织和机构及其他反兴奋剂组织合作。
- 21.3.4 鼓励国家反兴奋剂组织与地区反兴奋剂组织之间的互检。
- 21.3.5 推动反兴奋剂研究。
- 21.3.6 推动反兴奋剂教育。



ARTICLE 22 INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENTS

Each government's commitment to the *Code* will be evidenced by its signing the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport of 3 March 2003, and by ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the *UNESCO Convention*. The following Articles set forth the expectations of the *Signatories*.

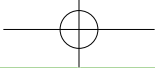
- 22.1** Each government will take all actions and measures necessary to comply with the *UNESCO Convention*.
- 22.2** Each government will put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for cooperation and sharing of information with *Anti-Doping Organizations* and sharing of data among *Anti-Doping Organizations* as provided in the *Code*.
- 22.3** Each government will encourage cooperation between all of its public services or agencies and *Anti-Doping Organizations* to timely share information with *Anti-Doping Organizations* which would be useful in the fight against doping and where to do so would not otherwise be legally prohibited.
- 22.4** Each government will respect arbitration as the preferred means of resolving doping-related disputes, subject to human and fundamental rights and applicable national law.
- 22.5** Each government that does not have a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country will work with its *National Olympic Committee* to establish one.
- 22.6** Each government will respect the autonomy of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country and not interfere in its operational decisions and activities.
- 22.7** A government should meet the expectations of Article 22.2 no later than 1 January 2016. The other sections of this Article should already have been met.
- 22.8** Failure by a government to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the *UNESCO Convention*, or to comply with the *UNESCO Convention* thereafter may result in ineligibility to bid for *Events* as provided in Articles 20.1.8, 20.3.11, and 20.6.6 and may result in additional



第 22 条 政府的参与

各国政府对本条例的承诺，将通过以下方式来体现：签署 2003 年 3 月 3 日的《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂哥本哈根宣言》，并批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约。以下条款阐明了签约方的期望：

- 22.1 各国政府都应采取必要的行动和措施执行 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约。
- 22.2 依据条例，各国政府均应通过制定法律、法规、政策或行政管理手段，确保与反兴奋剂组织合作并分享信息，反兴奋剂组织之间分享数据。
- 22.3 各国政府都应鼓励其所有公共服务部门或机构与反兴奋剂组织合作，及时共享对反兴奋剂活动有益的信息。此类信息共享无论在何地都不会受到法律禁止。
- 22.4 根据人权、基本权利和适用法律，各国政府都应在解决与兴奋剂有关的争议时将仲裁作为首选的方法。
- 22.5 没有成立国家反兴奋剂组织的国家，其政府应与国家奥委会共同建立国家反兴奋剂组织。
- 22.6 各国政府应尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权，不干涉其管理决策和活动。
- 22.7 各国政府应于 2016 年 1 月 1 日前达到条款 22.2 的要求。届时第 22 条其余部分也应已做到。
- 22.8 如果某国政府未能批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约或在此后未能遵守本公约，根据条款 20.1.8、20.3.11 和 20.6.6，该国将无权申办赛事。可能导致的其他后果有：例如，收回其在 WADA 的办公室和职位；该国无权或

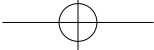


consequences, e.g., forfeiture of offices and positions within WADA; ineligibility or non-admission of any candidature to hold any *International Event* in a country, cancellation of *International Events*; symbolic consequences and other consequences pursuant to the Olympic Charter.

[Comment to Article 22: Most governments cannot be parties to, or be bound by, private non-governmental instruments such as the Code. For that reason, governments are not asked to be Signatories to the Code but rather to sign the Copenhagen Declaration and ratify, accept, approve or accede to the UNESCO Convention. Although the acceptance mechanisms may be different, the effort to combat doping through the coordinated and

harmonized program reflected in the Code is very much a joint effort between the sport movement and governments.

This Article sets forth what the Signatories clearly expect from governments. However, these are simply “expectations” since governments are only “obligated” to adhere to the requirements of the UNESCO Convention.]

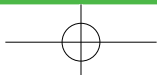
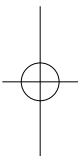
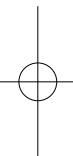
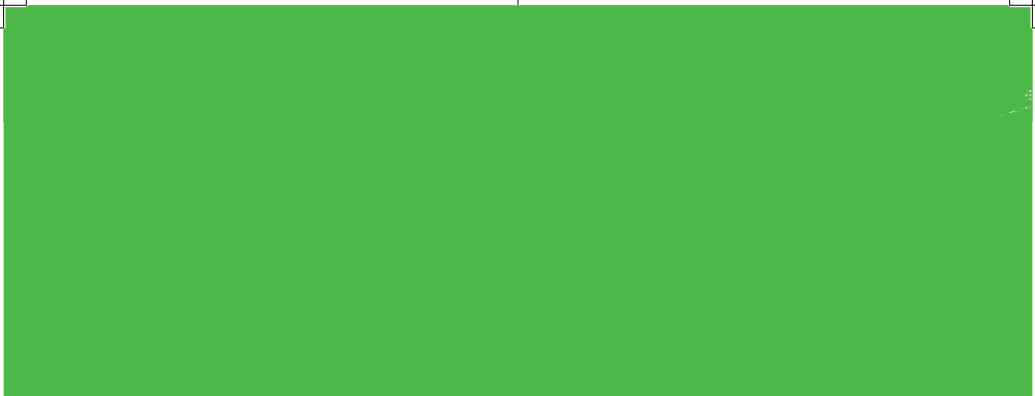
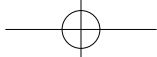


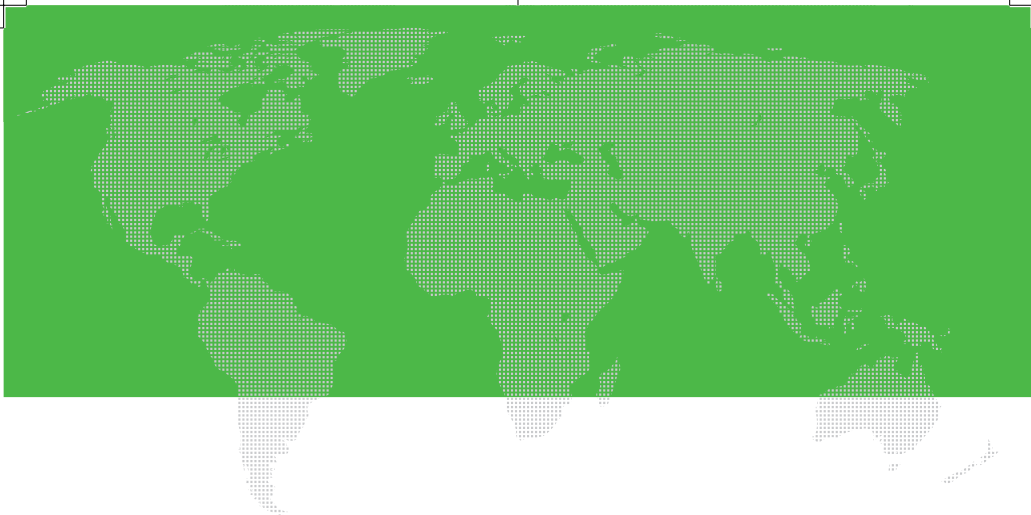
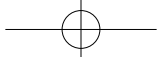
禁止得到举办国际赛事的候选资格，中止国际比赛；以及依照《奥林匹克宪章》的象征性后果和其他后果。

[第22条释义：多数国家的政府不能参与签署非政府协议（如本条例）或接受这类协议的约束。因此，不要求各国政府成为本条例的签约方，而是要求签署《哥本哈根宣言》，并批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约。虽然接受机制也

许各不相同，但本条例中体现的协调一致的反兴奋剂计划，更多是依靠体育界与各国政府之间的共同努力。

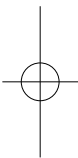
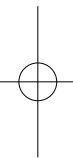
本条款阐明了签约方期望各国政府做什么，但是这些仅仅是“期望”，因为各国政府只有遵守 UNESCO 公约的义务。]

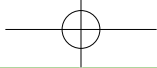




第四部分 承认、遵守、 修改及解释

PART FOUR ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE,
MODIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION





ARTICLE 23 ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE AND MODIFICATION

23.1 Acceptance of the Code

- 23.1.1 The following entities shall be *Signatories* accepting the *Code*: WADA, the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, the International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organizations*, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*. These entities shall accept the *Code* by signing a declaration of acceptance upon approval by each of their respective governing bodies.
- 23.1.2 Other sport organizations that may not be under the control of a *Signatory* may, upon WADA's invitation, also become a *Signatory* by accepting the *Code*.
- 23.1.3 A list of all acceptances will be made public by WADA.

23.2 Implementation of the Code

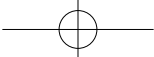
- 23.2.1 The *Signatories* shall implement applicable *Code* provisions through policies, statutes, rules or regulations according to their authority and within their relevant spheres of responsibility.
- 23.2.2 The following Articles as applicable to the scope of the anti-doping activity which the *Anti-Doping Organization* performs must be implemented by *Signatories* without substantive change (allowing for any non-substantive changes to the language in order to refer to the organization's name, sport, section numbers, etc.):

[Comment to Article 23.1.1: Each accepting Signatory will separately sign an identical copy of the standard form common declaration of acceptance and deliver it to WADA. The act of

acceptance will be as authorized by the organic documents of each organization. For example, an International Federation by its Congress and WADA by its Foundation Board.]

[Comment to Article 23.1.2: Those professional leagues that are not currently under the jurisdiction of

any government or International Federation will be encouraged to accept the Code.]



第 23 条 承认、遵守和修改

23.1 本条例的承认

23.1.1 承认本条例的签约方必须是以下的实体：WADA，国际奥委会，国际单项体育联合会，国际残疾人奥委会，国家奥委会，国家残疾人奥委会，重大赛事组织机构和国家反兴奋剂组织。这些实体经各自领导机构的批准并签署承认本条例的声明后，承认本条例。

23.1.2 即使不在签约方管辖下的其他体育组织，在 WADA 的邀请下也可以通过承认本条例成为签约方。

23.1.3 WADA 将公布所有承认条例方的名单。

23.2 本条例的执行

23.2.1 各签约方应当根据其权限并在相应的职责范围内，通过政策、法令、规则或规章执行本条例相关的各项条款。

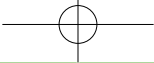
23.2.2 以下条款适用于反兴奋剂组织执行反兴奋剂活动的范围。签约方必须在不做实质性改动的情况下执行（可以对语言做非实质性改动，如组织名称、体育、部门数量等）：

[条款 23.1.1 释义：承认本条例的各签约方将单独签署一份标准格式的承认本条例的声明，交给 WADA。经各组织相关正式

文件授权，对条例的承认将生效。例如，一个国际单项体育联合会由该联合会的代表大会授权，而 WADA 则由其理事会授权。]

[条款 23.1.2 释义：鼓励尚不在任何政府或国际单项体育联合

会管辖范围内的职业联盟承认本条例。]



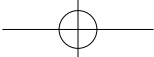
- Article 1 (Definition of Doping)
- Article 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations)
- Article 3 (Proof of Doping)
- Article 4.2.2 (*Specified Substances*)
- Article 4.3.3 (*WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List*)
- Article 7.11 (Retirement from Sport)
- Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results)
- Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals)
- Article 11 (*Consequences* to Teams)
- Article 13 (Appeals) with the exception of 13.2.2, 13.6, and 13.7
- Article 15.1 (Recognition of Decisions)
- Article 17 (Statute of Limitations)
- Article 24 (Interpretation of the *Code*)
- Appendix 1 - Definitions

No additional provision may be added to a *Signatory's* rules which changes the effect of the Articles enumerated in this Article. A *Signatory's* rules must expressly acknowledge the Commentary of the *Code* and endow the Commentary with the same status that it has in the *Code*.

23.2.3 In implementing the *Code*, the *Signatories* are encouraged to use the models of best practice recommended by *WADA*.

[Comment to Article 23.2.2: Nothing in the Code precludes an Anti-Doping Organization from adopting and enforcing its own specific disciplinary rules for conduct by Athlete Support Personnel related to doping but which does not, in and of itself, constitute

an anti-doping rule violation under the Code. For example, a National or International Federation could refuse to renew the license of a coach when multiple Athletes have committed antidoping rule violations while under that coach's supervision.]



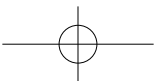
- 第 1 条 (使用兴奋剂的定义)
- 第 2 条 (兴奋剂违规)
- 第 3 条 (使用兴奋剂的举证)
- 第 4.2.2 条 (特定物质)
- 第 4.3.3 条 (WADA 确定的禁用清单)
- 第 7.11 条 (退役)
- 第 9 条 (个人成绩的自动取消)
- 第 10 条 (对个人的处罚)
- 第 11 条 (集体项目运动队违规的后果)
- 第 13 条 (上诉), 但条款 13.2.2、13.6 和 13.7 除外
- 第 15.1 条 (承认决定)
- 第 17 条 (时效的规定)
- 第 24 条 (条例的解释)
- 附录一: 定义

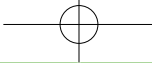
签约方不得在其规则中加入会改变本条款中所列举各条款效力的额外规定。签约方的规则必须明确承认条例的注释, 赋予注释与条例相同的地位。

23.2.3 在执行本条例时, 鼓励各签约方使用 WADA 推荐的最佳实施模式。

[条款 23.2.2 释义: 条例不阻止反兴奋剂组织依照本条例对无实质构成兴奋剂违规, 但与使用兴奋剂有关的运动员辅助人员的行为采取并实施特定的纪律规定。

例如, 如果一名教练监管下的多名队员兴奋剂违规, 国家或国际单项体育联合会可以拒绝更新其教练员资格证。]





23.3 Implementation of Anti-Doping Programs

Signatories shall devote sufficient resources in order to implement anti-doping programs in all areas that are compliant with the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

23.4 Compliance with the *Code*

Signatories shall not be considered in compliance with the *Code* until they have accepted and implemented the *Code* in accordance with Articles 23.1, 23.2, and 23.3. They shall no longer be considered in compliance once acceptance has been withdrawn.

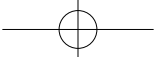
23.5 Monitoring Compliance with the *Code* and *UNESCO Convention*

23.5.1 Compliance with the *Code* shall be monitored by *WADA* or as otherwise agreed by *WADA*. Compliance of anti-doping programs as required in Article 23.3 shall be monitored based on criteria specified by the *WADA* Executive Committee. Compliance with the commitments reflected in the *UNESCO Convention* will be monitored as determined by the Conference of Parties to the *UNESCO Convention*, following consultation with the State Parties and *WADA*. *WADA* shall advise governments on the implementation of the *Code* by the *Signatories* and shall advise *Signatories* on the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the *UNESCO Convention* by governments.

23.5.2 To facilitate monitoring, each *Signatory* shall report to *WADA* on its compliance with the *Code* as required by the *WADA* Foundation Board and shall explain reasons for non-compliance.

23.5.3 Failure by a *Signatory* to provide compliance information requested by *WADA* for purposes of Article 23.5.2, or failure by a *Signatory* to submit information to *WADA* as required by other Articles of the *Code*, may be considered non-compliance with the *Code*.

23.5.4 All *WADA* compliance reports shall be approved by the *WADA* Foundation Board. *WADA* shall dialog with a



23.3 实施反兴奋剂计划

签约方必须投入足够的资源，在所有领域实施与条例和国际标准一致的反兴奋剂计划。

23.4 本条例的遵守

依照条款 23.1、23.2 和 23.3，只有各签约方接受并实施了本条例，才会被认为遵守本条例。一旦他们撤销对本条例的承认，即被认为没有遵守本条例。

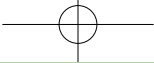
23.5 监督本条例和 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约的遵守情况

23.5.1 对本条例的遵守情况将由 WADA 或者 WADA 认可的其他机构进行监督。依照条款 23.3，反兴奋剂计划遵守情况必须按照 WADA 执委会制定的标准进行监督。在与缔约国和 WADA 协商之后，缔约国大会应根据规定监督 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约中应履行义务的遵守情况。WADA 应对各签约方对本条例的执行情况向各国政府提供意见，同时也应对各国政府批准、承认、通过或加入 UNESCO 反兴奋剂国际公约的情况向各签约方提供意见。

23.5.2 为了便于监督，各签约方应按照 WADA 理事会的要求向 WADA 报告其遵守条例的情况，并应对其没有遵守条例的原因进行解释。

23.5.3 如签约方未能按照条款 23.5.2 提供 WADA 所需的遵守情况，或签约方未能按照本条例其他条款的规定向 WADA 提供信息，签约方将被视为不遵守条例。

23.5.4 WADA 所有关于遵守情况的报告应得到 WADA 理事会的批准。WADA 在报告签约方不遵守条例的情况前，



Signatory before reporting that *Signatory* non-compliant. Any WADA report which concludes that a *Signatory* is non-compliant must be approved by the WADA Foundation Board at a meeting held after the *Signatory* has been given an opportunity to submit its written arguments to the Foundation Board. The conclusion by the WADA Foundation Board that a *Signatory* is non-compliant may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.6.

23.5.5 WADA shall make reports on compliance to the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations*. These reports shall also be made available to the public.

23.5.6 WADA shall consider explanations for noncompliance and, in extraordinary situations, may recommend to the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, and *Major Event Organizations* that they provisionally excuse the non-compliance.

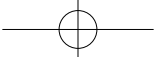
23.6 Additional Consequences of a *Signatory's* Non-compliance with the Code

Non-compliance with the *Code* by any *Signatory* may result in consequences in addition to ineligibility to bid for *Events* as set forth in Articles 20.1.8 (International Olympic Committee), 20.3.11 (International Federations) and 20.6.6 (*Major Event Organizations*), for example: forfeiture of offices and positions within WADA ; *Ineligibility* or non-admission of any candidature to hold any *International Event* in a country; cancellation of *International Events*; symbolic consequences and other consequences pursuant to the Olympic Charter.

The imposition of such consequences may be appealed to CAS by the affected *Signatory* pursuant to Article 13.6.

[Comment to Article 23.5.6: WADA recognizes that amongst Signatories and governments, there will be significant differences in anti-doping experience, resources, and the legal

context in which anti-doping activities are carried out. In considering whether an organization is compliant, WADA will consider these differences.]



应同签约方对话。任何 WADA 有关签约方不遵守条例的报告必须在 WADA 理事会上通过，会前，应给予签约方向 WADA 理事会提交书面申辩的机会。就 WADA 理事会达成的签约方不遵守条例的决定，签约方可依照条款 13.6 提出上诉。

23.5.5 WADA 应向国际奥委会，国际残疾人奥委会，各国际体育单项联合会和各重大赛事组织机构报告上述组织执行本条例的情况。这些报告也应向公众公布。

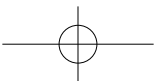
23.5.6 对没有遵守条例的解释 WADA 应给予考虑，并在特殊情况下可以向国际奥委会、国际残疾人奥委会、各国际单项体育联合会和各重大赛事组织机构建议，对没有遵守本条例的情况暂时予以谅解。

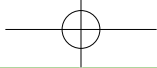
23.6 签约方不遵守本条例的附加后果

根据条款 20.1.8（国际奥委会），条款 20.3.11（国际单项体育联合会）和条款 20.6.6（重大赛事组织机构），如签约方不遵守本条例，该国将无权申办以上赛事。可能导致的其他后果还有，例如，收回其在 WADA 的办公室和职位；无权或禁止得到在该国家举办国际赛事的候选资格；中止国际赛事；以及依照《奥林匹克宪章》的象征性后果和其他后果。

依照条款 13.6，涉及的签约方可就实施的处罚向 CAS 提出上诉。

[条款 23.5.6 释义: WADA 认识到各签约方和政府间，在反兴奋剂经验、资源以及反兴奋剂工作开展的法律背景方面存在着明显的差别。在考虑一个组织是否执行本条例时，WADA 会考虑到上述这些差别。]



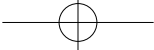


23.7 Modification of the Code

- 23.7.1 WADA shall be responsible for overseeing the evolution and improvement of the *Code*. *Athletes* and other stakeholders and governments shall be invited to participate in such process.
- 23.7.2 WADA shall initiate proposed amendments to the *Code* and shall ensure a consultative process to both receive and respond to recommendations and to facilitate review and feedback from *Athletes* and other stakeholders and governments on recommended amendments.
- 23.7.3 Amendments to the *Code* shall, after appropriate consultation, be approved by a two-thirds majority of the WADA Foundation Board including a majority of both the public sector and Olympic Movement members casting votes. Amendments shall, unless provided otherwise, go into effect three months after such approval.
- 23.7.4 *Signatories* shall modify their rules to incorporate the 2015 *Code* on or before 1 January 2015, to take effect on 1 January 2015. *Signatories* shall implement any subsequent applicable amendment to the *Code* within one year of approval by the WADA Foundation Board.

23.8 Withdrawal of Acceptance of the Code

Signatories may withdraw acceptance of the *Code* after providing WADA six-month written notice of their intent to withdraw.

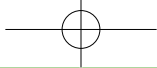


23.7 本条例的修改

- 23.7.1 WADA 负责监督检查本条例的修订和改进。运动员、其他利益相关方和各国政府都应被邀请参与上述过程。
- 23.7.2 WADA 应启动对本条例提出的修正案程序，确保接收和回复这些提案的协商程序的运行，并推动对来自运动员、其他利益相关方和政府的修改建议的审查和反馈工作。
- 23.7.3 经充分的协商后，本条例的修正案由 WADA 理事会三分之二多数通过，包括大多数公共部门和奥林匹克运动成员的投票。除非另有规定，修正案在通过三个月后生效。
- 23.7.4 各签约方应在 2015 年 1 月 1 日或此前根据 2015 版条例修订各自的规则。本条例于 2015 年 1 月 1 日生效。各签约方应在 WADA 理事会通过条例后续相关修正案后的一（1）年内予以执行。

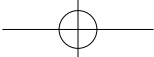
23.8 对本条例承认的撤消

在向 WADA 提交撤回承认本条例意向书的六（6）个月后，签约方可以撤回对本条例的承认。



ARTICLE 24 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 24.1** The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 24.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.
- 24.3** The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.
- 24.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 24.5** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “First violations” or “Second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.
- 24.6** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.



第 24 条 本条例的解释

24.1 本条例的官方文本由 WADA 保存，用英文和法文发表。在英文和法文版本之间发生任何冲突时，应当以英文版本为准。

24.2 本条例的各条释义应用于解释本条例。

24.3 本条例应作为一个独立和自主的文本来解释，而不能以各签约方或政府的现行法律或法规为标准进行解释。

24.4 本条例各部分和各条款的标题仅仅是为了阅读方便，不应当被认为是条例的实体内容，在任何情况下不影响到条款的语言含义。

24.5 本条例对签约方承认并在其规则中执行条例之日前的事件不具有溯及力。然而，本条例颁布前的兴奋剂违规行为，可继续作为“首次违规”或“二次违规”来处理，其目的在于对本条例执行后的违规按第 10 条确定处罚。

24.6 世界反兴奋剂体系和本条例的宗旨、适用范围和组织实施、以及附录一（定义）和附录二（第 10 条应用举例）应被视为本条例的组成部分。



ARTICLE 25 TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

25.1 General Application of the 2015 Code

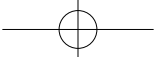
The 2015 Code shall apply in full as of 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”).

25.2 Non-Retroactive except for Articles 10.7.5 and 17 or Unless Principle of “Lex Mitior” Applies

The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

25.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2015 Code

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the 2015 Code. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered by the *Anti-Doping Organization* may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. The 2015 Code shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.



第 25 条 过渡规定

25.1 2015 版条例的普遍应用

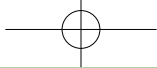
2015 版条例将于 2015 年 1 月 1 日（“生效日期”）正式生效。

25.2 除了应用条款 10.7.5 和第 17 条或应用“从旧兼从轻”原则，否则不具有溯及力

依照条款 10.7.5，对先前兴奋剂违规行为的追溯期是基于多次兴奋剂违规的考虑。第 17 条阐述的规定是程序规定，可用于追溯应用。但是，第 17 条只在追溯期尚未过期的情况下追溯应用。另外，任何自生效日起待决的兴奋剂违规案件，以及任何在生效日前发生，但在生效日后提交的兴奋剂违规案例，都应当在被指控的兴奋剂违规活动发生时，由独立的有效的反兴奋剂规则管理，除非听证此案件的听证委员会决定根据本案例的情况，认为适用“从旧兼从轻”原则。

25.3 在 2015 版条例生效前做出的决定的适用

依照 2015 版条例，在发现兴奋剂违规的最终决定已在生效日前做出，而运动员或其他当事人在生效日前仍处于禁赛期阶段的案例中，运动员或其他当事人可向负责兴奋剂违规结果管理的反兴奋剂组织申请缩减禁赛期。这种申请必须在禁赛期终止前提出。运动员或其他当事人可根据条款 13.2 对反兴奋剂组织做出的决定提出上诉。2015 版条例不得适用于发现兴奋剂违规的最终决定已经做出而禁赛期已经届满的案例。



25.4 Multiple Violations Where the First Violation Occurs Prior to 1 January 2015

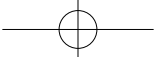
For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2015 *Code* rules, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2015 *Code* rules been applicable, shall be applied.

25.5 Additional Code Amendments

Any additional *Code* Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 23.7.

[Comment to Article 25.4: Other than the situation described in Article 25.4, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the existence of the Code or under the Code in force

before the 2015 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2015 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]



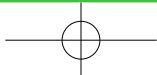
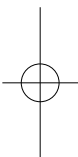
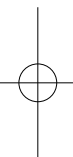
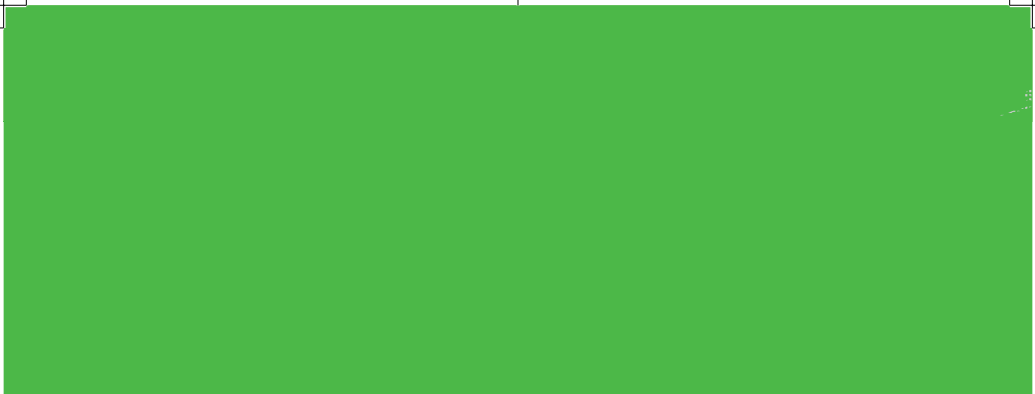
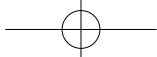
25.4 第一次兴奋剂违规行为早于 2015 年 1 月 1 日的 多次兴奋剂违规

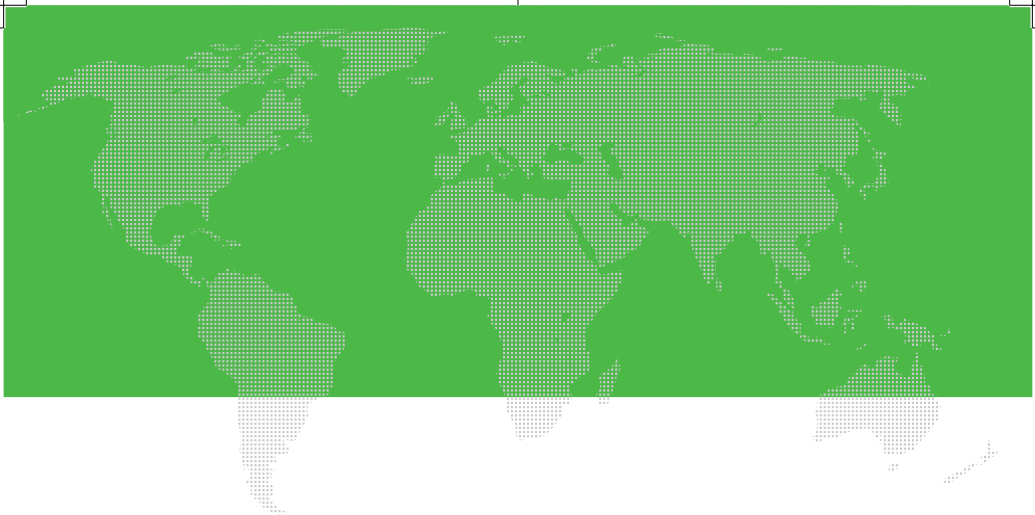
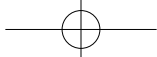
依据条款 10.7.1，为确定第二次兴奋剂违规的禁赛期（第一次兴奋剂违规是基于 2015 版条例之前的规定做出的处罚），应视第一次违规处罚已应用 2015 版条例规定。

25.5 附加的条例修正案

条例中的任何附加的条例修正案都将按照条款 23.7 的规定生效。

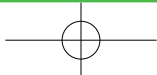
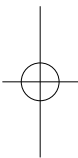
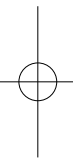
[条款 25.4 释义：除在条款 25.4 中定义的情形外，若兴奋剂违规行为在旧条例制定前，或是在旧条例生效后而在 2015 版条例之前呈报的，且运动员或其他当事人禁赛期已满，将不再依照 2015 版条例重新定性之前的违规行为。]





附录一 定义

APPENDIX ONE DEFINITIONS



DEFINITIONS

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

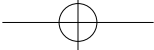
Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited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

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

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

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

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*,



定义

ADAMS: 反兴奋剂管理系统是一个基于网络的数据库管理工具，可用于数据输入、储存、分享和报告，旨在协助各相关权益方和 WADA 在反兴奋剂工作上和数据保护立法相一致。

施用: 提供、供应、指导、协助或以其他方式参与给他人使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法。然而，该定义不包括真正的医疗人员将某种禁用物质或禁用方法用于真正且合法的治疗目的或其他可接受的合法理由。该定义也不包括涉及赛外检查不禁用的禁用物质的行为，除非整个情况表明这些禁用物质不是用于正当合法的治疗目的或是用于提高运动成绩。

阳性检测结果: WADA 认可的实验室或其他 WADA 批准的实验室，依照实验室国际标准和相关技术文件，验明样本中有禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物（包括超过标准的内源性物质），或验明使用了禁用方法后提交的报告。

生物护照阳性结果: 适用的国际标准中所述的生物护照阳性结果的报告。

反兴奋剂组织: 负责为启动、实施或执行兴奋剂管制过程中任何部分工作而制定规则的签约方。包括例如国际奥委会、国际残疾人奥委会、其他在其赛事中实施兴奋剂检查的重大赛事组织机构、WADA、各国际单项体育联合会以及国家反兴奋剂组织。

运动员: 任何参与国际级（以各国际单项体育联合会的定义为准）或国家级（以各国家反兴奋剂组织的定义为准）体育比赛的当事人。反兴奋剂组织有权对既不是国际级也不是国家级的运动员实施反兴奋剂规则，因此这些人员都符合运动员的定义。对既不是国家级也不是国际级运动员，反兴奋剂组织可以决定：进行有限的检查或根本不检查；样本可以不对所有禁用物质进行检测；要求部分



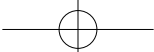
附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of antidoping 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*.

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-

level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]



或不要求行踪信息；或不要求事先提供 TUE。然而，如果反兴奋剂组织管辖下的运动员参与了低于国际级或国家级的比赛，且违反了反兴奋剂规则条款 2.1、2.3 或 2.5，必须按本条例中兴奋剂违规的后果处理（条款 14.3.2 除外）。为满足条款 2.8 和 2.9 并进行反兴奋剂宣传和教育，参与承认本条例的任何签约方、政府或其他体育组织所管理的体育比赛的任何当事人都是运动员。

[运动员的释义：本定义清楚地阐明，所有国际级和国家级的运动员都受本条例反兴奋剂规则的管辖，各国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织在其各自的反兴奋剂条例中，分别对国际级和国家级的体育运动给出准确定义。本定义还允许各国家反兴奋剂组织自行决定，将其兴奋剂检查的范围扩大到国际级和国家级运动员之外的、参加较低水平比赛的竞赛者或出现在健身活动但从不参加比赛的人员。因此，国家反兴奋剂组织可以决定，比如检查休闲水平竞赛者，但不要求事前申报 TUE。但是包括阳

性检测结果或篡改行为在内的任何兴奋剂违规都会导致世界反兴奋剂条例中所有兴奋剂违规的后果（条款 14.3.2 除外）。国家反兴奋剂组织决定是否按世界反兴奋剂条例中兴奋剂违规的后果对参与健身活动但从不参加比赛的休闲水平运动员进行处理。同样地，仅为大师级别运动员举办比赛的重大赛事组织可以决定对参赛者进行兴奋剂检查，但不对照禁用物质的全部清单进行样本检测。参加所有级别比赛的竞赛者，都应当享有得到反兴奋剂信息和接受反兴奋剂教育的权利。]

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

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

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

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

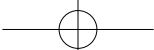
Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport 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 (“Consequences”): An *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete’s* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with



运动员生物护照：按照检查和调查国际标准以及实验室国际标准，收集和核对数据的项目和方法。

运动员辅助人员：同运动员一起工作，治疗或协助运动员参加或准备体育比赛的任何教练、体能教练、领队、经纪人、运动队工作人员、官员、医疗和医护人员、家长或其他当事人。

企图：有目的地参与构成预谋兴奋剂违规过程中的实质性步骤的行为。但是，如果当事人在被卷入该企图的第三方发现之前，放弃了该企图，则该企图不应当构成违规。

非典型性结果：WADA 认可的实验室或其他 WADA 批准的实验室依照实验室国际标准和相关技术文件，在确定阳性检测结果前要求进行进一步调查的报告。

非典型性生物护照结果：适用的国际标准中所述的非典型性生物护照结果的报告。

CAS：国际体育仲裁院。

条例：《世界反兴奋剂条例》。

比赛：一场单一的各类比赛或单一的运动竞赛。例如，一场篮球比赛或奥运会田径 100 米跑决赛。对于每日或其他间隔发奖的分段赛和其他体育比赛而言，比赛和赛事的区别将以相关国际单项体育联合会的规定为准。

兴奋剂违规的后果（“后果”）：运动员或其他当事人的兴奋剂违规行为可能导致以下一种或多种后果：（a）取消比赛成绩，意指运动员在某一特定比赛或赛事中的成绩无效，包括收回所有奖牌、积分和奖金；（b）禁赛，意指运动员或其他当事人由于违反反兴奋剂规则在一段特定时间内被禁止参加或接受任何条款 10.12.1 提及的比赛、其他活动或资助；以及（c）临时停赛，意指在第 8 条中规定的听证会做出最终决定之前，运动员或其他当事人暂时被禁止参加任何比赛或活动；（d）经济后果是指对兴奋剂违规的经济处罚，

an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

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

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

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

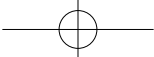
Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment to Fault: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction

is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]



或与兴奋剂违规相关的成本回收；（e）公开批露或报告是指向公众或当事人公布告知信息。根据第 14 条有权得到较早通知的当事人除外。集体项目中的运动队也可能面临第 11 条规定的后果。

受污染产品：含有禁用物质但标识中未注明，或通过适当的网络搜索未发现其信息的产品。

取消比赛成绩：参见上述兴奋剂违规的后果。

兴奋剂管制：包括兴奋剂检查计划的制订直到最终处理上诉的全部步骤和过程，包括中间阶段的全部步骤和过程，如提供行踪信息、样本采集、样本的运送和保存、实验室检测、TUEs、结果管理和听证会。

赛事：由一个管理机构主办的一系列单个比赛的组合（如奥运会、国际泳联世界锦标赛或泛美运动会）。

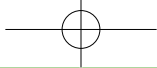
赛事场馆：赛事管理机构指定用于赛事的场馆。

赛事期间：根据赛事管理机构的规定，从赛事开始到赛事结束的时间。

过错：过错是任何失职或任何对某种特定情况疏忽大意。评估运动员或其他当事人过错程度的考虑因素包括，如，运动员或其他当事人的经验，运动员或其他当事人是否是未成年人，特别考虑是否残疾，运动员本应察觉的风险程度及其本对此风险的关注和调查程度。在评估运动员或其他当事人过错程度时，应考虑的情况必须具体，且与解释运动员或其他当事人为何背离预期的行为标准相关。因此，以下情况不能构成条款 10.5.1 或 10.5.2 减免禁赛期的正当原因或考虑因素：如，运动员在禁赛期内将失去一大笔奖金；运动员的职业生涯将结束，或运动日程表上的时间安排。

[过错的释义：在所有涉及过错的条款中，对运动员过错程度的评估标准是一致的。然而，依照条款 10.5.2，处罚不予以减免，除非

在评估过错程度时发现，运动员方或其他当事人无重大过错或无重大疏忽。]



附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

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

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or the ruling body of the *Event* in question, “*In-Competition*” means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

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

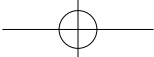
Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a *Team Sport*.

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

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

[*Comment to In-Competition: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an “In-*

Competition” period that is different than the Event Period.]



经济处罚：参见上文兴奋剂违规的后果。

赛内：除非某国际单项体育联合会或相关赛事管理机构另有规定，赛内指从运动员计划参加比赛前 12 小时开始到比赛和与比赛相关的样本采集结束的阶段。

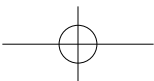
独立观察员项目：在某些赛事上负责观察兴奋剂管制过程、提供指导并报告观察结果的、接受 WADA 管理的观察员队伍。

个人项目：非集体项目的运动项目。

禁赛：参见上述兴奋剂违规的后果。

国际赛事：由国际奥委会、国际残疾人奥委会、国际单项体育联合会、重大赛事组织机构或其他国际体育组织作为其管理机构的，或为其任命技术官员的赛事或比赛。

[赛内的释义：国际单项体育联合会或相关赛事管理机构可以确定与赛事期间不同的赛内时间段。]





附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

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

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

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

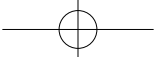
Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

[Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those

criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]



国际级运动员：与检查和调查国际标准一致，由每个国际单项体育联合会规定的参加国际级赛事的运动员。

国际标准：WADA 为支持本条例而批准采用的标准。遵循某一国际标准（相对于其他可替代的标准、实践或程序），就意味着准确无误地执行该国际标准中规定的程序。国际标准应包括根据国际标准发行的任何技术文件。

重大赛事组织机构：各洲际国家奥委会协会和其他多项运动的国际组织组成的洲际联合会，其职能是担任任何洲际、地区性或其他国际赛事的管理机构。

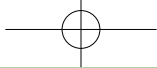
标记物：显示使用了禁用物质或禁用方法的化合物、复合化合物或生物变量。

代谢物：通过生物转化过程产生的任何物质。

未成年人：未成年 18 岁的自然人。

[国际级运动员的释义：与检查和调查国际标准一致，国际单项体育联合会自由确定用于划分国际级运动员的标准，如，通过排名，参加特定的国际比赛，注册的类型等等。然而，这些标准必须以清晰准确的形式公布，

以便运动员将要成为国际级运动员时，他们能迅速和方便地做出确认。例如，如果该标准包含参加一些特定的国际比赛，国际单项体育联合会必须公布这些国际赛事名单。]



附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

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

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

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

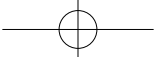
National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities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

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

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

[Comment to No Significant Fault or Negligence: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly

demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]



国家反兴奋剂组织：由国家指定的，最具权威性且拥有制定和实施反兴奋剂规则的管理职能，在国家层面上负责指导样本采集、结果管理和召开听证会的实体。如果公共主管当局未予指定，则该实体应为国家奥委会或其指定者。

国家赛事：包括国际级运动员或国家级运动员参加的，非国际赛事的体育赛事或比赛。

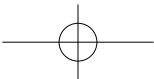
国家级运动员：由各国国家反兴奋剂组织确定的、符合检查和调查国际标准、参加国家级比赛的运动员。

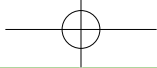
国家奥委会：被国际奥委会承认的组织。国家奥委会专用语，应当包括在反兴奋剂领域担负起国家奥委会特有职责的国家单项体育协会。

无过错或无疏忽：运动员或其他当事人证实自己的确不知道或不曾怀疑，而且即使极其谨慎也不可能知道或怀疑自己曾使用或被别人施用禁用物质或禁用方法或违反了反兴奋剂规则。除未成年人以外，对任何违反条款 2.1 的行为，运动员还必须证实该禁用物质如何进入他 / 她体内。

无重大过错或无重大疏忽：当根据总体情况判断和考虑到无过错或无疏忽的标准时，运动员或其他当事人证实了自己的过错或疏忽与兴奋剂违规关系不大。除未成年人以外，对任何违反条款 2.1 的行为，运动员还必须证实该禁用物质如何进入他 / 她体内。

[无重大过错或无重大疏忽的释义：对于大麻，运动员可以通过清楚地证明此次使用大麻与运动成绩无关而证实自己无重大过错或重大疏忽。]





附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

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

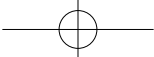
Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person*.

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

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

[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in

a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]



赛外：任何非赛内的的时间段。

参赛者：任何运动员或运动员辅助人员。

当事人：自然人或组织或其他实体。

持有：实际的、实质的持有，或推定持有（只有在该当事人对禁用物质或禁用方法有决定性控制权或拟行使控制权，或禁用物质或禁用方法已存在的前提下才应判定）。但是，应当视具体情况而定，如果该当事人对禁用物质或禁用方法没有决定性控制权，或无法左右其存在与否，则只有在该当事人知道禁用物质或禁用方法的存在有意加以控制的情况下，才可判为推定持有。然而，如果在接到通知之前以任何方式得知自己已违规，该当事人已采取实际行动，证明自己从来无意持有禁用物质或明确向反兴奋剂组织宣称已放弃持有禁用物质，则此种行为不被认定为兴奋剂违规。当事人购买（包括通过电子方式或其他方式）禁用物质或禁用方法虽然与本定义不符，但仍被认为购买者持有禁用物质或禁用方法。

[持有的释义：根据本定义，在运动员的汽车中发现类固醇，即构成违规，除非运动员能证实别人曾使用过这辆汽车；若遇此情况，反兴奋剂组织必须证实，虽然运动员没有对该辆汽车的独有支配权，但运动员知道类固醇的存在并企图支配这些类固醇。与此相似，若在运动员和其

配偶家里两人共用的药品柜厨中发现了类固醇，反兴奋剂组织必须证实，运动员知道柜厨里存放着类固醇并企图支配这些类固醇。购买禁用物质的行为单独即可构成持有，甚至，例如，产品尚未送达，产品为他人接收或被送到第三方地址的情况亦构成持有。]

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

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

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

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

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

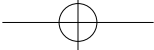
Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled

to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the

tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]



禁用清单：确定禁用物质和禁用方法的清单。

禁用方法：任何被列入禁用清单的方法。

禁用物质：任何被列入禁用清单的物质或物质类别。

临时听证会：按条款 7.9 规定，在第 8 条中规定的听证会召开之前，迅速举办的简短的听证会——给运动员发通知并向其提供以书面或口头方式进行陈述的机会。

临时停赛：参见上述兴奋剂违规的后果。

公开批露或公开报道：参见上述兴奋剂违规的后果。

地区反兴奋剂机构：由各成员国指定、用以协调和管理所代表区域的国家反兴奋剂项目的区域性实体，包括在区域内制定和实施反兴奋剂规则、计划和采集样本，结果管理，审批 TUE，组织听证会，以及实施反兴奋剂教育计划。

注册检查库：分别由各国国际单项体育联合会建立的国际级和国家反兴奋剂组织建立的国家级优先监管的运动员的注册名录，作为该国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织检查计划的一部分，这些运动员既要接受赛内检查也要接受赛外检查，所以这些运动员要按照条款 5.6 以及检查和调查国际标准提供行踪信息。

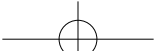
样本：为进行兴奋剂管制而采集的任何生物材料。

[临时听证会的释义：临时听证会只是案件事实尚未全面审查的初步处理程序。临时听证会之后，运动员仍然有权根据案

件利弊召开全面听证会。相比之下，条款 7.9 使用的“立即听证”的术语是指在尽快的时间安排下优先举行的全面听证。]

[样本的释义：有时人们称收集血样违反某些宗教教义或文

化团体的原则。现已确定这些说法毫无根据。]





附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.1

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

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

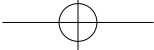
Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

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

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

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

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



签约方：根据第 23 条签署本条例并同意遵守本条例的实体。

特定物质：参见条款 4.2.2

严格责任：条款 2.1 和条款 2.2 提出的规则。反兴奋剂组织举证运动员兴奋剂违规时没有必要论证是故意、过错、疏忽或明知故用。

切实协助：根据条款 10.6.1，提供切实协助的当事人必须：（1）在有署名的书面文件中，透露他/她所掌握的全部兴奋剂违规信息；（2）积极配合调查和审判与该信息有关的案件，如果反兴奋剂组织或听证委员会提出要求，在听证会上作证。此外，提供的信息必须可信，必须包括已经开始调查的案件的重要部分。如果案件调查还未开始，当事人必须提供案件调查所需的充分依据。

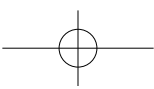
篡改：出于不正当目的，或以不正当手段所做的改变，致使产生不正常的影响；以不正当方式进行干扰；阻碍、误导或以欺骗行径，改变结果或妨碍正常程序的进行。

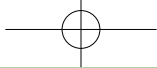
目标检查：根据检查和调查国际标准设定的标准挑选特定运动员进行检查。

集体项目：指比赛过程中允许替换队员的运动项目。

检查：兴奋剂管制过程的组成部分，包括兴奋剂检查计划制订、样本采集、样本收存，以及将样本运送至实验室。

交易：运动员、运动员辅助人员或在反兴奋剂组织管辖下的其他当事人或亲自或以电子方式或其他方式向第三方出售、提供、运输、邮寄、递送或分发（或以任何这些目的持有）某种禁用物质或禁用方法；但是，这条定义不包括真实的医疗人员的工作，如将禁用物质用于真实合法的治疗目的或其他可接受的权限，也不包括使用赛外检查不禁止的禁用物质的行为，除非总体情形显示这些禁用物质并不真正用于真实合法的治疗目的或企图提高运动成绩。





附录一 定义

Appendix One Definitions

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

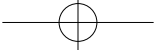
UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005, including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

[Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and

possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]



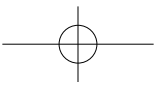
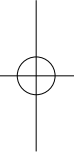
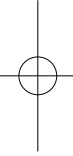
TUE: 治疗用药豁免，见条款 4.4 所述。

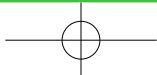
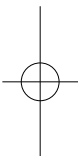
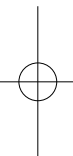
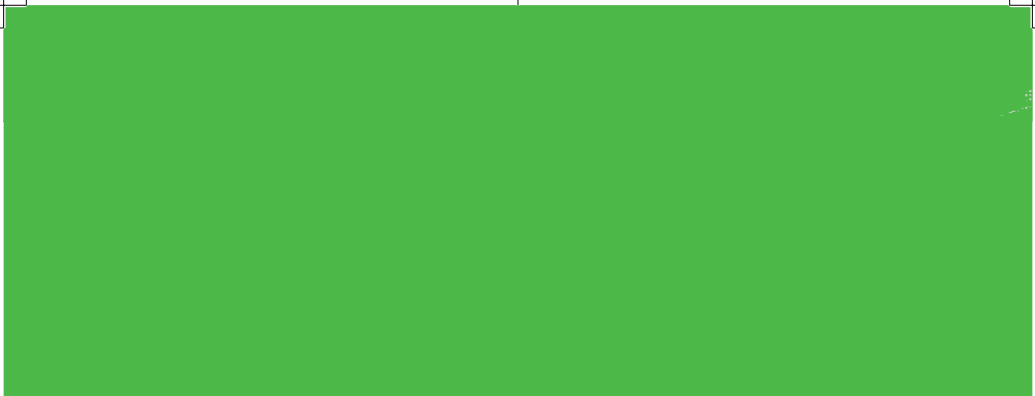
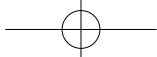
联合国教科文组织反兴奋剂国际公约: 2005 年 10 月 19 日联合国教科文组织第 33 届大会通过了《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂国际公约》，其中包括缔约国采纳的所有对《公约》的修订以及缔约国大会对《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂国际公约》的修订。

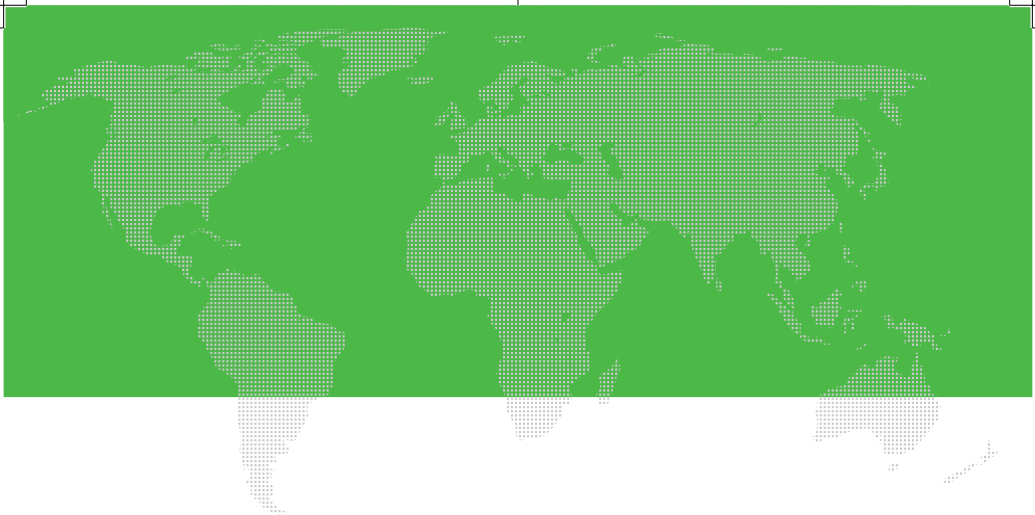
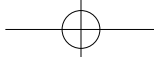
使用: 通过任何方式使用、应用、摄取、注射或消费任何禁用物质或禁用方法。

WADA: 世界反兴奋剂机构。

[定义的释义: 被定义的术语应当包括他们的复数形式和所有格形式, 以及用作其他词类的术语。]

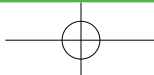
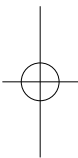
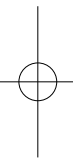


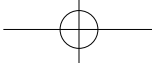




附录二 第10条应用举例

APPENDIX TWO EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION
OF ARTICLE 10





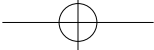
EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10

EXAMPLE 1

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* is deemed to have *No Significant Fault* that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be two years, not four years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the *Fault*-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence* (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a *Specified Substance*, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of *Ineligibility* within this range based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months.)
3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to *Fault*). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of *Ineligibility* is already below the two-year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends



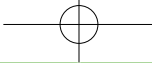
第 10 条应用举例

例 一

事实：在赛内检查中发现蛋白同化类固醇阳性检测结果（条款 2.1）；运动员立即承认违规；运动员证实无重大过错和无重大疏忽，并且提供了切实协助。

后果应用：

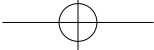
1. 第一步应适用条款 10.2。因为运动员被视为无重大过错，补强证据充分（条款 10.2.1.1 和 10.2.3），足以证明运动员的违规不是故意行为，所以禁赛期是两年，而不是四年（条款 10.2.2）。
2. 第二步，听证委员会可分析是否存在与过错相关的缩减情形（条款 10.4 和条款 10.5）。基于无重大过错和无重大疏忽（条款 10.5.2），且蛋白同化类固醇是非特定物质，可适用的处罚幅度可缩减两年至一年不等（最少为两年处罚的一半）。听证委员会将根据运动员过错程度在上述幅度内来决定禁赛期的长短。（假设在这个例子中听证委员会会做出十六个月禁赛期的处罚决定。）
3. 第三步，听证委员会可分析是否存在条款 10.6（与过错无关的缩减）规定的暂缓或缩减处罚的情形。在这个例子当中，只有条款 10.6.1（切实协助）可能适用（条款 10.6.3 立即承认不能适用，因为禁赛期已经在条款 10.6.3 规定的最短禁赛期两年以下）。基于切实协助，禁赛期可最多被暂缓十六个月的四分之三，因此最短禁赛期是四个月。（假设在这个



附录二 第 10 条应用举例

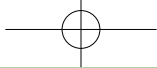
Appendix Two Examples of the Application of Article 10

- ten months and the period of *Ineligibility* would thus be six months.)
4. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the *Athlete* promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* could start as early as the date of *Sample* collection, but in any event the *Athlete* would have to serve at least one-half of the *Ineligibility* period (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision [Article 10.11.2].
 5. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would have to automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in that *Competition* [Article 9].
 6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
 7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction [Article 10.13].
 8. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* [Article 10.12.1]. However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed [Article 10.12.2]. Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.



例子中听证委员会会做出暂缓十个月的决定，那么禁赛期为六个月。)

4. 根据条款 10.11，禁赛期原则上从听证会的最终裁决之日开始。然而，由于运动员立即承认了违规行为，禁赛期可以从样本采集之日开始计算，但无论如何，运动员从听证会裁决之日起（条款 10.11.2）必须执行至少一半的禁赛期（即三个月）。
5. 由于在比赛中发现了阳性检测结果，听证委员会将自动取消比赛成绩（第 9 条）。
6. 根据条款 10.8，从样本采集之日起至禁赛期开始的成绩都应当取消，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。
7. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开披露，除非运动员是未成年人，因为公开披露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。
8. 运动员不得在禁赛期内以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方组织成员的比赛或其他体育相关活动（条款 10.12.1）。运动员重返训练，或使用签约方或签约方组织成员所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中较短的期间计算：（1）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月内；（2）禁赛期实施的最后四分之一期限内（条款 10.12.2）。因此，在本案例中的运动员有权在禁赛期结束前的最后一个月或一个半月内恢复训练。

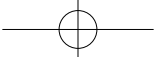


EXAMPLE 2

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of a stimulant which is a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Anti-Doping Organization* is able to establish that the *Athlete* committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the *Athlete* is not able to establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance; the *Athlete* does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the *Athlete* does provide *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the *Athlete* is unable to establish that the substance was permitted *Out-of-Competition* and the *Use* was unrelated to the *Athlete's* sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be four years (Article 10.2.1.2).
2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on *Fault* (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be one year.
3. Under Article 10.11, the period of *Ineligibility* would start on the date of the final hearing decision.
4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of



例 二

事实：赛内检查中发现特定物质刺激剂阳性检测结果(条款 2.1)。反兴奋剂组织能够证明运动员故意违规；运动员无法证明该特定物质是在赛外使用且与提高运动成绩无关；运动员也没有立即承认上述违规行为；运动员提供了切实协助。

后果应用：

1. 第一步应适用条款 10.2。因为反兴奋剂组织能够证明兴奋剂违规是故意行为，且运动员无法证明该物质在赛外使用的合法性，也无法证明该物质的使用与提高运动成绩无关（条款 10.2.3），禁赛期因此是四年（条款 10.2.1.2）。
2. 由于违规行为基于故意，因此不能适用针对过错的缩减（不适用条款 10.4 和 10.5）。由于是特定物质，禁赛期最多暂缓四年的四分之三。* 因此最短禁赛期为一年。
3. 根据条款 10.11，禁赛期从听证会的最终裁决之日开始。
4. 由于在比赛中发现了阳性检测结果，听证委员会将自动取消比赛成绩（第 9 条）。
5. 根据条款 10.8，从样本采集之日起至禁赛期开始的成绩都应当取消，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。
6. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开披露，除非运动员是未成年人，因为公开披露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。
7. 运动员不得在禁赛期内以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方组织成员的比赛或其他体育相关活动（条款 10.12.1）。运动

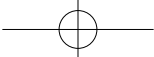
any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 3

Facts: An *Adverse Analytical Finding* results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an *Out-of-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; the *Athlete* also establishes that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by a *Contaminated Product*.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the *Athlete* can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had *No Significant Fault* in *Using a Contaminated Product* (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of *Ineligibility* would be two years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the *Fault*-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the *Athlete* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a *Contaminated Product* and that he acted with *No Significant Fault or Negligence* based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of *Ineligibility* would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of *Ineligibility* within this range, based on the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of four months.)
3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.



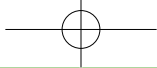
员重返训练，或使用签约方或签约方组织成员所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中最短的期间起算：（1）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月内；（2）禁赛期实施的最后四分之一期限内（条款 10.12.2）。因此，在本案例中的运动员有权在禁赛期结束前的最后两个月内恢复训练。

例 三

事实：赛外检查中发现蛋白同化类固醇阳性检测结果（条款 2.1）。运动员能够证明自己无重大过错和无重大疏忽，且运动员能够证明阳性结果是由于受污染的产品造成。

后果应用：

1. 第一步应适用条款 10.2。因为运动员能够通过补强证据证实兴奋剂违规行为并非故意——他使用受污染产品并不具有重大过错（条款 10.2.1.1 和 10.2.3），因而禁赛期为两年（条款 10.2.2）。
2. 第二步，听证委员会可分析是否存在与过错相关的缩减可能性（条款 10.4 和 10.5）。既然运动员能够证明阳性结果是由于受污染产品造成，且根据条款 10.5.1.2 其行为不具有重大过错或重大疏忽，可适用的禁赛期可缩减至两年以下，最轻为严厉批评但不禁赛。听证委员会将基于运动员过错程度在上述幅度内来决定禁赛期的长短。（假设在这个案件中听证委员会做出 4 个月禁赛期的处罚决定。）
3. 根据条款 10.8，从样本采集之日起至禁赛期开始的成绩都应当取消，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。



附录二 第 10 条应用举例

Appendix Two Examples of the Application of Article 10

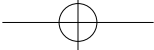
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
5. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

EXAMPLE 4

Facts: An *Athlete* who has never had an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she *Used* an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The *Athlete* also provides *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of *Ineligibility* imposed would be four years.
2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions of the period of *Ineligibility* (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5).
3. Based on the *Athlete's* spontaneous admission (Article 10.6.2) alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the *Athlete's Substantial Assistance* (Article 10.6.1) alone, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and *Substantial Assistance* together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would be one year.



4. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开批露，除非运动员是未成年人，因为公开批露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。
5. 运动员不得在禁赛期内以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方组织成员的比赛或其他体育相关活动（条款 10.12.1）。运动员重返训练，或使用签约方或签约方组织成员所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中较短的期间起算：（1）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月内；（2）禁赛期实施的最后四分之一期限内（条款 10.12.2）。因此，在本案例中的运动员有权在禁赛期结束前的最后一个内恢复训练。

例 四

事实：一名从未出现过阳性检测结果或兴奋剂违规行为的运动员，主动承认她曾经使用蛋白同化类固醇提高其运动能力。该运动员还提供了切实协助。

后果应用：

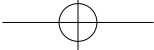
1. 由于违规行为基于故意，因此应适用条款 10.2.1，基本禁赛期为四年。
2. 不能适用过错相关的禁赛期缩减（不适用条款 10.4 和 10.5）。
3. 仅基于运动员主动承认（条款 10.6.2）这一事实，禁赛期最多可以缩减四年的一半。仅基于运动员提供切实协助（条款 10.6.1）这一事实，禁赛期最多可以缩减四年的四分之三。根据条款 10.6.4，基于运动员主动承认与提供切实协助两项事实，禁赛期最多可缩减或暂缓四年的四分之三。因此，最短禁赛期为一年。



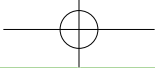
附录二 第 10 条应用举例

Appendix Two Examples of the Application of Article 10

4. The period of *Ineligibility*, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, an early start of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an *Athlete* from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of *Ineligibility* was suspended solely on the basis of *Substantial Assistance*, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of *Ineligibility* started as early as the *Athlete's* last *Use* of the anabolic steroid.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.



4. 根据条款 10.11，禁赛期原则上从听证会的最终裁决之日开始。如果主动承认违规已经作为禁赛期的缩减因素，条款 10.11.2 有关禁赛期从更早开始起算的规定将不适用。这一规定主要为了避免运动员基于同样的事实而两次获益。然而，如果禁赛期的暂缓仅基于切实协助这一事实，条款 10.11.2 仍可适用，且禁赛期自运动员最后一次使用蛋白同化类固醇之日起算。
5. 根据条款 10.8，从样本采集之日起至禁赛期开始的成绩都应当取消，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。
6. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开批露，除非运动员是未成年人，因为公开批露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。
7. 运动员不得在禁赛期内以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方组织成员的比赛或其他体育相关活动（条款 10.12.1）。运动员重返训练，或使用签约方或签约方组织成员所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中最短的期间起算：（1）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月内；（2）禁赛期实施的最后四分之一期限内（条款 10.12.2）。因此，在本案例中的运动员有权在禁赛期结束前的最后两个月内恢复训练。

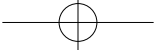


EXAMPLE 5

Facts: An *Athlete Support Person* helps to circumvent a period of *Ineligibility* imposed on an *Athlete* by entering him into a *Competition* under a false name. The *Athlete Support Person* comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of *Ineligibility* would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of *Ineligibility* of three years.)
2. There is no room for *Fault*-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).
3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of *Ineligibility* of 18 months.)
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed* unless the *Athlete Support Person* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).



例 五

事实：运动员辅助人员通过让运动员使用假名参赛帮助运动员逃避已被执行的禁赛期。运动员辅助人员在被反兴奋剂组织通知其构成兴奋剂违规行为之前，主动承认违规（条款 2.9）。

后果应用：

1. 根据条款 10.3.4，禁赛期为两年至四年不等，具体期限根据违规严重程度确定。（假设在这个案件中听证委员会会做出三年禁赛期的处罚决定。）
2. 不能适用与过错相关的缩减规定，因为故意是条款 2.9 所列兴奋剂违规行为的要素（参见条款 10.5.2 释义）。
3. 根据条款 10.6.2，假设该承认是违规的唯一可靠证据，禁赛期可缩减一半（假设在这个案件中听证委员会会做出禁赛期缩减十八个月的决定）。
4. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开披露，除非运动员辅助人员是未成年人，因为公开披露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。

EXAMPLE 6

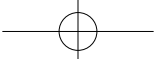
Facts: An *Athlete* was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of *Ineligibility* of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of *Substantial Assistance*. Now, the *Athlete* commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a *Specified Substance* in an *In-Competition* test (Article 2.1); the *Athlete* establishes *No Significant Fault or Negligence*; and the *Athlete* provided *Substantial Assistance*. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the *Athlete* with a period of *Ineligibility* of 16 months and suspend six months for *Substantial Assistance*.

Application of Consequences:

1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.
2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of *Ineligibility* would be the greater of:
 - (a) six months;
 - (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or
 - (c) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months).

Thus, the period of *Ineligibility* for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of *Ineligibility* of 32 months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-*Fault*-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (*Substantial Assistance*) applies. Based on *Substantial Assistance*, the period of *Ineligibility* could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of *Ineligibility* would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance*, thus reducing the period of *Ineligibility* imposed to two years.)

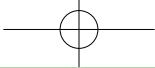


例 六

事实：运动员初次违规被禁赛十四个月，其中四个月由于提供切实协助被暂缓。现在，运动员由于在赛内检查中呈非特定物质的刺激剂阳性而构成了第二次违规（条款 2.1）。运动员证实自己无重大过错和无重大疏忽，且运动员提供了切实协助。如果把该违规视为第一次发生，听证委员会将对运动员做出十六个月的禁赛处罚，其中六个月由于提供切实协助被暂缓。

后果应用：

1. 条款 10.7 应适用于第二次违规，因为符合条款 10.7.4.1 和 10.7.5。
2. 根据条款 10.7.1，禁赛期将在以下三者中选择期限最长的适用：
 - (a) 六个月；
 - (b) 第一次违规实施的禁赛期的一半，不考虑条款 10.6 规定的任何缩减(在本案例中是十四个月的一半，即七个月)；
 - (c) 如果是第二次违规，则将该行为视为第一次发生，予以两倍的禁赛期，而不考虑条款 10.6 规定的任何缩减（在本案例中是十六个月的两倍，即三十二个月）。因此，禁赛期应当以上述三者最长的期限为准，即三十二个月。
3. 下一步，听证委员会可分析是否存在基于条款 10.6 的缩减或暂缓情形（非过错相关缩减）。在第二次违规中，只有条款 10.6.1（切实协助）适用。基于切实协助，禁赛期可最多暂缓三十二个月的四分之三。*最短禁赛期因此为八个月。（假设在这个案件中听证委员会因为切实协助做出暂缓八个月的决定，那么禁赛期为两年。）

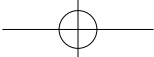


附录二 第 10 条应用举例

Appendix Two Examples of the Application of Article 10

4. Since the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was committed in a *Competition*, the panel would automatically *Disqualify* the result obtained in the *Competition*.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the *Athlete* subsequent to the date of *Sample* collection until the start of the period of *Ineligibility* would also be *Disqualified* unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be *Publicly Disclosed*, unless the *Athlete* is a *Minor*, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The *Athlete* is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or other sport-related activity under the authority of any *Signatory* or its affiliates during the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility* (Article 10.12.1). However, the *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a *Signatory* or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the *Athlete* would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of *Ineligibility*.

* Upon the approval of *WADA* in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* for *Substantial Assistance* may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.



4. 由于在比赛中发现了阳性检测结果，听证委员会将自动取消比赛成绩。
5. 根据条款 10.8，从样本采集之日起至禁赛期开始的成绩都应当取消，但为公平起见需另做决定的情况除外。
6. 与条款 14.3.2 相关的信息必须公开披露，除非运动员是未成年人，因为公开披露是所有处罚的强制性内容（条款 10.13）。
7. 运动员不得在禁赛期内以任何身份参加由签约方或签约方组织成员的比赛或其他体育相关活动（条款 10.12.1）。运动员重返训练，或使用签约方或签约方组织成员所属俱乐部设施的时间，按以下两个期间中最短的期间起算：（a）运动员禁赛期的最后两个月内；（b）禁赛期实施的最后四分之一期限内（条款 10.12.2）。因此，在本案例中的运动员有权在禁赛期结束前的最后两个月内恢复训练。

* 经 WADA 批准的例外情形，提供切实协助的最长暂缓禁赛期可长于四分之三，报告与公布的时间相应延后。

