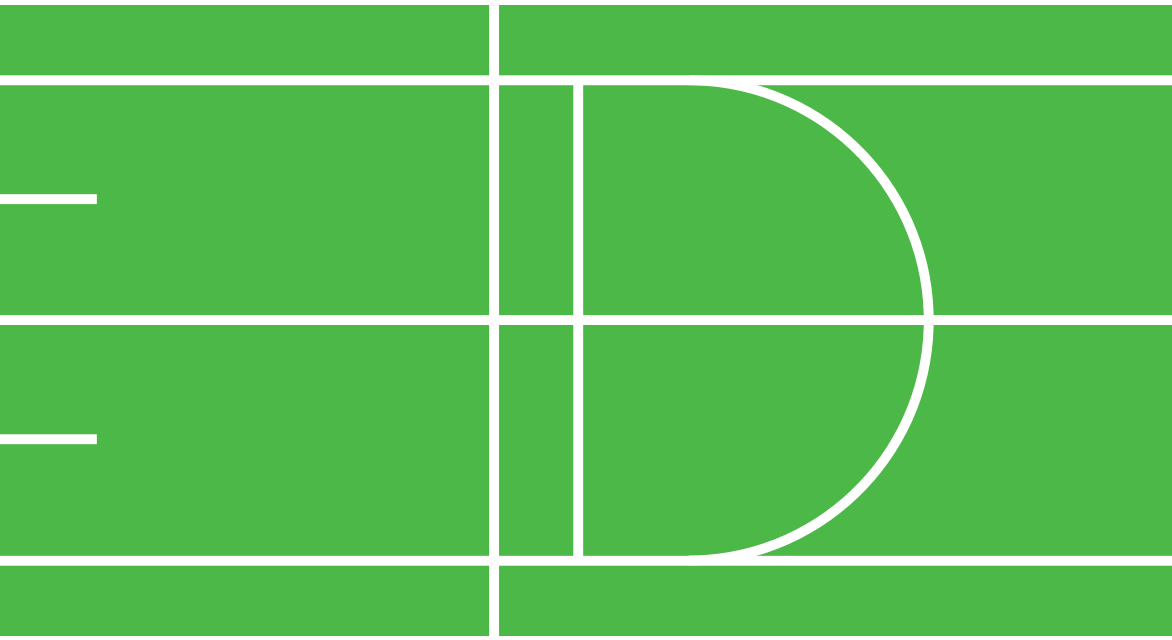
WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

世界反兴奋剂条例

2027



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世界反兴奋剂机构

WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
CODE

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条例

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世界反兴奋剂机构

World Anti-Doping *Code*

The World Anti-Doping *Code* was first adopted in 2003 and took effect in 2004. It was subsequently amended five times, the first time effective 1 January 2009, the second time effective 1 January 2015, the third time effective 1 April 2018 (compliance amendments), the fourth time effective 1 June 2019 (reporting of certain endogenous substances as *Atypical Findings*), and the fifth time effective 1 January 2021. The revised 2027 World Anti-Doping *Code* is effective as of 1 January 2027.

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《世界反兴奋剂条例》

《世界反兴奋剂条例》于 2003 年首次通过，并于 2004 年生效。之后历经五次修订：第一次修订于 2009 年 1 月 1 日生效，第二次于 2015 年 1 月 1 日生效，第三次于 2018 年 4 月 1 日生效（合规修正案），第四次于 2019 年 6 月 1 日生效（将某些内源性物质报告为非典型性结果），第五次于 2021 年 1 月 1 日生效。修订后的 2027 版《世界反兴奋剂条例》自 2027 年 1 月 1 日起生效。

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Purposes, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program

Purposes and Scope

The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Program 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 the prevention of doping, including:

  Education — to protect clean sport by preventing unintentional and intentional anti-doping rule violations through raising awareness, providing information, instilling and reinforcing values and developing behaviors that support *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* to act in accordance with the *Code*.

  Deterrence — to divert potential dopers, through ensuring that robust rules and sanctions are in place and salient for all stakeholders.

  Detection — an effective *Testing* and investigations system not only enhances a deterrent effect, but also is effective in protecting clean *Athletes* and the spirit of sport by catching those committing anti-doping rule violations, while also helping to disrupt anyone engaged in doping behavior.

  Enforcement — to adjudicate and sanction those found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation.

  Compliance — to support, monitor and enforce compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards*.

  Rule of law — to ensure that all relevant stakeholders have agreed to submit to the *Code* and the *International Standards*, and that all measures taken in application of their anti-doping programs respect the *Code*, the *International Standards*, human rights and the principle of proportionality.

世界反兴奋剂体系的宗旨、范围及组成

宗旨与范围

世界反兴奋剂体系的宗旨在于：

- 保障运动员参加无兴奋剂的体育运动的基本权利，从而促进世界范围内运动员的健康、公平与平等，以及
- 确保在预防使用兴奋剂方面，在国际和国家层面建立协调、一致且行之有效的反兴奋剂体系，包括：

  教育——通过提高认识、提供信息、培育并强化价值观，以及培养运动员、运动员辅助人员和其他当事人遵守《条例》的行为习惯，以预防非故意和故意的兴奋剂违规，从而保护纯洁体育。

  遏制——确保制定健全的规则和有力的处罚措施并对所有利益相关方发挥显著影响力，从而阻止潜在的兴奋剂使用者。

  发现——有效的检查和调查体系不仅能够增强遏制力，发现兴奋剂违规者，还有助于制止任何使用兴奋剂的行为，从而有效保护干净运动员和体育精神。

  执行——对构成兴奋剂违规者作出裁决并实施处罚。

  合规——支持、监督并执行对《条例》和国际标准的遵守。

  法治——确保所有利益相关方同意遵守《条例》和国际标准，并确保其在实施反兴奋剂计划时采取的各项措施均符合《条例》、国际标准、人权以及比例原则。

Organization

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 World Anti-Doping *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 human rights and the principle of proportionality.[1]

Level 2: *International Standards, Technical Documents* and *Technical Letters*

International Standards

International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with *Signatories*, governments and other relevant stakeholders and approved by *WADA*. The purpose of the *International Standards* is harmonization among *Anti-Doping Organizations* and *WADA*-accredited or approved laboratories 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 *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.[2]

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1 *[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.]*

2 *[Comment: The International Standards contain much of the technical detail necessary for implementing the Code and will be developed by subject matter 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.]*

组成

世界反兴奋剂体系涵盖为确保国际和国家反兴奋剂体系高度一致和最佳实践所需的全部要素，主要包括：

第一层级：《世界反兴奋剂条例》

《条例》是体育运动中世界反兴奋剂体系所依据的普遍适用的基础性文件。《条例》的目的在于通过反兴奋剂核心内容的普遍一致来推进反兴奋剂工作。《条例》在需要一致的问题上力求明确规定，以达到完全一致，而在其他方面又足够概括，以便在执行达成共识的反兴奋剂原则上允许有灵活性。《条例》的起草充分考虑了人权和比例原则。[1]

第二层级：国际标准、技术文件和技术信函

国际标准

国际标准用于反兴奋剂体系内各技术和运行领域，由各签约方、政府和其他利益相关方协商后制定，并由世界反兴奋剂机构（以下简称“WADA”）批准。国际标准旨在使负责反兴奋剂体系具体技术和运行工作的各反兴奋剂组织和WADA认可或批准的实验室之间协调一致。遵守国际标准是遵守《条例》的强制性要求。WADA执委会在与各签约方、政府及其他利益相关方进行适当协商后，可以适时对国际标准进行修订。国际标准及其所有修订版本都将在WADA网站上公布，并自国际标准或其修订版规定之日起生效。[2]

1 [释义：《奥林匹克宪章》和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》（以下简称《联合国教科文组织公约》）均将预防和打击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使命的重要组成部分，并认同《条例》的根本性作用。]

2 [释义：国际标准包含实施《条例》所需的大部分技术细节，由相关领域专家制定并以独立文件的形式发布。重要的是，WADA执委会能够及时对国际标准作出修改，而无需对《条例》本身进行任何修订。]

Technical Documents

Technical Documents relating to mandatory technical requirements for the implementation of an *International Standard* may be approved and published from time to time by the *WADA* Executive Committee. Adherence to *Technical Documents* is mandatory for compliance with the *Code*. Where the implementation of a new or revised *Technical Document* is not time sensitive, the *WADA* Executive Committee shall allow for reasonable consultation with *Signatories*, governments and other relevant stakeholders. *Technical Documents* shall become effective immediately upon publication on the *WADA* website unless a later date is specified.[3]

Technical Letters

Technical Letters relating to mandatory technical requirements for the analysis, interpretation and reporting of specific *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Method(s)* or on the application of specific Laboratory or *Athlete Biological Passport* Laboratory procedures may be approved and published from time to time by the *WADA* Executive Committee. Adherence to *Technical Letters* is mandatory for compliance with the *Code*.

Level 3: Guidelines and Templates

Guidelines and templates based on the *Code* and *International Standards* have been and will be developed to provide solutions in different areas of anti-doping. The guidelines and templates will be recommended by *WADA* and made available to *Signatories* and other relevant stakeholders but will not be mandatory. In addition to providing templates of anti-doping documentation, *WADA* will also make training available to *Signatories*.[4]

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3 [Comment: For example, where an additional analytical procedure is required before reporting a Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding, that procedure would be mandated in a Technical Document issued immediately by the WADA Executive Committee.]

4 [Comment: These templates may provide alternatives from which stakeholders may select. Some stakeholders may choose to adopt the templates and other models of best practices verbatim. Others may decide to adopt the templates 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.

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

技术文件

技术文件涉及执行国际标准的强制性技术要求，由 WADA 执委会适时批准并公布。遵守技术文件是遵守《条例》的强制性要求。如果新制定或修订的技术文件的实施不具有紧迫性，WADA 执委会应当考虑与各签约方、政府和其他利益相关方进行合理协商。技术文件自 WADA 网站公布之日起立即生效，除非另行规定较晚的生效日期。[3]

技术信函

技术信函涉及对特定禁用物质和 / 或禁用方法的检测、解析和报告的强制性技术要求，或涉及适用特定实验室程序或运动员生物护照实验室程序的强制性技术要求，由 WADA 执委会适时批准并公布。遵守技术信函是遵守《条例》的强制性要求。

第三层级：指南和模板

基于《条例》和国际标准制定的指南和模板已陆续制定并将持续完善，旨在为反兴奋剂工作的不同领域提供解决方案。WADA 将向签约方和其他利益相关方推荐并提供指南和模板，但不强制执行。除提供反兴奋剂文件模板外，WADA 还将向签约方提供培训支持。[4]

3 [释义：例如，如果在将样本报告为阳性检测结果之前需要额外的检测程序，WADA 执委会应当立即发布一份技术文件，对程序予以规定。]

4 [释义：这些模板可提供备选方案，供利益相关方选择。利益相关方可以选择逐字逐句采用这些模板和其他最佳实施模式，也可以决定在修改后采用这些模板，还可以选择自行制定与《条例》规定的一般原则和特定要求相一致的规则。

WADA 针对反兴奋剂工作的特定环节制定了指南或模板，并可根据利益相关方普遍的需求和期望继续制定。]

Fundamental Rationale for the World Anti-Doping *Code*

Anti-doping is primarily an ethical position based on a vision of the spirit of sport.

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is known as"the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of athletic excellence through the dedicated perfection of each *Athlete's* natural talents. Anti-doping endeavors to preserve the spirit of sport.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for the rules and other competitors, the right to fair competition, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is reflected in the following values we find in and through sport, including:

- Community
- Equality
- Fun and joy
- Respect
- Solidarity

Therefore, in the spirit of sport, *Athletes* demonstrate values such as:

- Accomplishment
- Commitment
- Courage
- Discipline
- Excellence in performance
- Fair play
- Honesty
- Personal responsibility

Equally, *Athlete Support Personnel* have a fundamental role to both demonstrate and promote these values, including the fun and joy of sport, to ensure positive sporting experiences for *Athletes*.

Anti-doping programs seek both to protect the health of *Athletes* and to provide the opportunity for *Athletes* to develop and express their athletic abilities without the *Use* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*.

《世界反兴奋剂条例》的基本原理

反兴奋剂本质上是一种基于体育精神理念的道德立场。

反兴奋剂体系建立在体育运动的内在价值观之上，该内在价值观通常被称为“体育精神”，即运动员通过对自身天赋的不断发挥，以道德的方式追求卓越的竞技表现。反兴奋剂旨在守护体育精神。

反兴奋剂体系力求维护体育诚信，包括尊重规则和其他参赛者、保障公平竞赛的权利，以及向世界彰显纯洁体育的价值等方面。

体育精神是对人类精神、身体和心灵的颂扬。它体现在我们从体育运动中以及通过体育运动所发现的下列价值观中：

- 集体归属感
- 平等相待
- 乐享运动
- 心怀尊重
- 团结协作

因此，在体育精神的感召下，运动员展现如下价值观：

- 矢志不渝
- 恪守承诺
- 勇毅前行
- 遵守规则
- 追求卓越
- 公平竞赛
- 诚实正直
- 担当尽职

同样，运动员辅助人员在展现和弘扬这些价值观方面也承担着重要责任，包括传递体育的乐趣与喜悦，以确保运动员获得积极的体育体验。

反兴奋剂体系既致力于保护运动员的健康，也旨在为运动员提供在不使用禁用物质和禁用方法的情况下提高并展现自己竞技能力的机会。

Values embedded in anti-doping programs include:

- *Athletes'* rights and responsibilities as set forth in the *Code*
- Cooperation with others
- *Education* and knowledge
- Fairness
- Health
- Respect for human rights
- Respect for rules, laws and justice

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we 'Play True'. Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

反兴奋剂体系所蕴含的价值观包括：

- 保障《条例》规定的运动员的权利与义务
- 协同合作
- 接受教育、提升认知
- 公平公正
- 珍视健康
- 尊重人权
- 恪守规则、尊崇法治、秉持正义

体育精神体现在我们如何“公平竞赛”。使用兴奋剂从根本上与体育精神背道而驰。

PART ONE

第一部分

DOPING CONTROL

兴奋剂管制

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*, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *WADA*. All such organizations are collectively referred to as *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

All provisions of the *Code* are mandatory in substance and shall 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* shall 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 shall be followed by each *Anti-Doping Organization* but need not be repeated in its own anti-doping rules.[5]

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* (including board members, directors, officers, and specified employees and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees)

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5 *[Comment: Those Articles of the Code which shall 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 shall be the same whether a hearing takes place before an International Federation, at the national level or before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).*

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 shall 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 process as long as the process utilized satisfies the requirements stated in the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.]

导言

《条例》第一部分规定了具体的反兴奋剂规则和原则，负责在其权限范围内采用、实施或执行反兴奋剂规则的组织应当遵照执行。上述组织包括国际奥林匹克委员会（以下简称“国际奥委会”）、国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会（以下简称“国际残奥委会”）、国际单项体育联合会、国家奥林匹克委员会（以下简称“国家奥委会”）和国家残疾人奥林匹克委员会（以下简称“国家残奥委会”）、重大赛事组织机构、国家反兴奋剂组织和 WADA。所有这些组织统称为反兴奋剂组织。

《条例》的所有规定在实质内容上均具有强制性，各反兴奋剂组织和运动员或其他当事人都应当遵守所适用的条款。但是，《条例》并不能取代或取消各反兴奋剂组织制定全面反兴奋剂规则的需要。各反兴奋剂组织应当将《条例》的某些规定在不作实质性修改的情况下纳入其反兴奋剂规则，《条例》的其他规定确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具有灵活性，或规定了反兴奋剂组织应当遵守但无需在其反兴奋剂规则中重复的要求。[5]

反兴奋剂规则与竞赛规则一样，属于治理体育运动环境的体育规则。运动员、运动员辅助人员或其他当事人（包括理事会成员、主管、管理人员、

5 [释义：《条例》第 23.2.2 条规定了应当纳入各反兴奋剂组织规则，且不得作实质性修改的条款。例如，为实现协调一致，至关重要的是所有签约方的决定均应基于相同的兴奋剂违规清单、相同的举证责任，并对相同的兴奋剂违规施加相同的后果。无论听证会是在国际单项体育联合会、在国家层面，还是在国际体育仲裁院（CAS）举行，都应当执行相同的规则。

尽管反兴奋剂组织无需将其逐字纳入，第 23.2.2 条未列出的《条例》条款在实质上仍然具有强制性。这些条款一般分为两类。第一类，部分条款要求反兴奋剂组织采取某些行动，但无需在反兴奋剂组织自身的反兴奋剂规则中予以复述。例如，各反兴奋剂组织应当依照第 5 条的要求制定检查计划并实施检查，但此类对反兴奋剂组织的指示性条款无需在其自身的规则中重复。第二类，部分条款在本质上具有强制性，但在执行条款所述原则方面给予反兴奋剂组织一定的灵活性。例如，只要所采用的程序符合《条例》和《结果管理国际标准》中规定的要求，则无需为实现有效的协调统一而强制要求所有签约方采用单一的结果管理程序。]

accept these rules as a condition of participation or involvement in sport and shall be bound by these rules.[6] Each *Signatory* shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* 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*, *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Persons* under the authority of the *Signatory* and its member organizations are informed of the dissemination of their private data as required or authorized by the *Code*, and are bound by and compliant with the anti-doping rules found in the *Code*, and that the appropriate *Consequences* are imposed on those *Athletes* or other *Persons* who breach 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 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 human rights and the principle of proportionality. 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.

As provided in the *Code*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of *Doping Control*. Subject to the requirements in Article 20 of the *Code*, any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* may be delegated by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to a *Delegated Third Party*, however, the delegating *Anti-Doping Organization* shall require the *Delegated Third Party* to perform such aspects in compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards*, and the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the *Code*.

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6 *[Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than an Athlete or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.]*

指定雇员和受委托的第三方及其雇员）接受上述规则作为参加或参与体育运动的条件，并受其约束。[6] 各签约方应当制定规则和程序，确保其自身及其成员组织管辖的所有运动员、运动员辅助人员或其他当事人知晓相关反兴奋剂组织的现行反兴奋剂规则，并同意受其约束。

各签约方应当制定规则和程序，确保其自身及其成员组织管辖的所有运动员、运动员辅助人员或其他当事人知悉依照《条例》的要求或授权的个人数据披露事宜，接受《条例》规定的反兴奋剂规则约束并遵守这些规则，同时对违反规则的运动员或其他当事人施加适当的后果。此类专门用于体育领域的规则和程序，旨在以全球协调一致的方式执行反兴奋剂规则，其性质有别于刑事程序和民事程序。上述反兴奋剂规则和程序不受制或受限于所适用的任何国内要求和法律标准，但在适用时应当尊重人权和比例原则。在审查特定案件的事实和法律规定时，所有法院、仲裁听证小组和其他裁决机构都需要了解并尊重《条例》中反兴奋剂规则的独特性，并认识到这些规则代表了全世界关注公平体育的利益相关方所达成的广泛共识。

依照《条例》规定，各反兴奋剂组织应当负责实施兴奋剂管制的各项工作。在遵守《条例》第 20 条要求的前提下，反兴奋剂组织可将兴奋剂管制或反兴奋剂教育的任何方面委托给受委托的第三方，但作为委托方的反兴奋剂组织应当要求受委托的第三方依照《条例》和国际标准完成受委托的各项工作，并且该反兴奋剂组织仍应全权负责，确保所有委托事项依照《条例》的规定执行。

6 [释义：如果《条例》要求运动员或运动员辅助人员以外的当事人受《条例》约束，则该当事人自然无需接受样本采集或检查，也不会因使用或持有禁用物质或禁用方法而依照《条例》被指控构成兴奋剂违规。相反，该当事人仅因违反《条例》第 2.5 条（篡改）、第 2.7 条（非法交易）、第 2.8 条（施用）、第 2.9 条（共谋）、第 2.10 条（禁止合作）和第 2.11 条（报复）而受到纪律处分。此外，依照第 21.3 条，该当事人将承担附加的责任与义务。此外，要求雇员受《条例》约束的义务需符合适用法律的规定。]

Article 1 Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of 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 the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.[7]

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

7 *[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. An anti-doping rule violation for Presence is established when a Prohibited Substance is detected in the Sample of an Athlete who was subject to rules adopted pursuant to the Code at the time of Sample collection, regardless of whether the Athlete was subject to the Code at the time the Prohibited Substance was Used.]*

第 1 条　使用兴奋剂的定义

使用兴奋剂是指发生了《条例》第 2.1 条至第 2.11 条中规定的一项或多项兴奋剂违规行为。

第 2 条　兴奋剂违规

第 2 条旨在明确说明构成兴奋剂违规的情形和行为。兴奋剂案件的听证会将根据违反一项或多项具体规则的指控而进行。

运动员或其他当事人有责任了解何种情形或行为构成兴奋剂违规，以及《禁用清单》包括哪些物质和方法。

以下情形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，是运动员的个人责任。运动员对其样本中发现的任何禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物负责。因此，依照第 2.1 条认定兴奋剂违规时，无需证明运动员的意图、过错、疏忽或明知使用。[7]

2.1.2 有以下情形之一的，依照第 2.1 条都足以证明兴奋剂违规：运动员的 A 样本中存在禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，运动员放弃检测 B 样本并且 B 样本未进行检测；或者，对运动员的 B 样本进行了检测，而 B 样本的检测结果证实了运动员的

7 [第 2.1.1 条的释义：依照本条规定，认定兴奋剂违规无需考虑运动员的过错。这一规则在 CAS 的各项裁决中被称为“严格责任”。在依照第 10 条确定兴奋剂违规后果时，应当考虑运动员的过错。这一原则得到 CAS 的一贯支持。当运动员样本中检测出禁用物质时，即构成阳性检测违规。此类违规成立的条件是：在样本采集时运动员受《条例》制定的规则约束，而无论运动员在使用禁用物质时是否受《条例》约束。]

Markers found in the *Athlete's* A *Sample*; or where the *Athlete's* A or B *Sample* is split into two parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Athlete* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.[8]

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

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards*, or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

2.2 *Use or Attempted Use* by an *Athlete* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*[9]

2.2.1 It is the *Athletes'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used*

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8 *[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]*

9 *[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.]

A 样本中存在的禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物；或者将运动员的 A 样本或 B 样本分装成两个部分，对分装样本的确证部分的检测证实了在第一部分分装样本中发现的禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，或运动员放弃对分装样本的确证部分进行检测。[8]

2.1.3 除《禁用清单》或技术文件中明确规定了判定限的物质外，在运动员样本中发现任何达到报告量值的禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物均构成兴奋剂违规。

2.1.4 作为第 2.1 条一般规则的例外，《禁用清单》、国际标准或技术文件可以为报告或评估某些禁用物质确定特殊标准。

2.2 运动员使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法[9]

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，是运动员的个人责任。因此，认定使用禁用物质或禁用方法的兴奋剂违规时，无需证明运动员的意图、过错、疏忽或明知使用。

2.2.2 使用或企图使用禁用物质或禁用方法是否既遂并不重要。

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8 [第 2.1.2 条的释义：即使运动员未申请 B 样本检测，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织仍可酌情决定对 B 样本进行检测。]

9 [第 2.2 条的释义：任何可靠的方法都可以用于证明使用或企图使用禁用物质或禁用方法。正如第 3.2 条的释义所指出的，与依照第 2.1 条认定兴奋剂违规所需的证据不同，使用或企图使用还可以通过其他可靠的方法加以证明，例如，运动员的自认、证人证言、书面证据、从纵向档案中得出的结论，包括作为运动员生物护照的一部分收集的数据，或其他虽未完全满足第 2.1 条规定的“发现”禁用物质的所有要求，但仍具有证明力的检测信息。

例如，只要反兴奋剂组织提供了令人满意的解释，即使另一样本未经确证，也可以根据仅从 A 样本（未对 B 样本进行检测确证）或 B 样本检测中得到的可靠检测数据，确定是否使用了禁用物质或禁用方法。]

or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.[10]

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection by an *Athlete*

Evading *Sample* collection; or refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized *Person*.[11]

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an *Athlete*

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, 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* by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*[12]

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

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*

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10 [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.)

To establish an anti-doping rule violation under this Article 2.2, the alleged Use or Attempted Use shall have occurred when the Athlete was bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code. However, this does not preclude an Anti-Doping Organization or other sport organization from adopting and enforcing eligibility rules that allow the organization to deny or revoke the membership of a Person who engaged in conduct, before being bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code, where such conduct would have constituted an anti-doping rule violation had it occurred while the Person was bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code.]

11 [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.]

12 [Comment to Article 2.5: The mere failure by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 does not constitute Tampering under Article 2.5. Such failure to cooperate may, however, be the basis for disciplinary action under a Signatory's rules where such rules include appropriate procedural safeguards.]

只要使用或企图使用禁用物质或禁用方法就足以构成兴奋剂违规。[10]

2.3 运动员逃避、拒绝或未完成样本采集

逃避样本采集，或者在收到正式授权人员的通知后，在没有令人信服的正当理由的情况下拒绝或未完成样本采集。[11]

2.4 运动员违反行踪信息管理规定

注册检查库中的运动员在 12 个月内累计出现 3 次《结果管理国际标准》中规定的错过检查和 / 或行踪信息填报失败。

2.5 运动员或其他当事人篡改或企图篡改兴奋剂管制过程中的任何环节[12]

2.6 运动员或运动员辅助人员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，除非运动员证明该持有符合依照第 4.4 条批准的治疗用药豁免，或有其

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10 [第 2.2.2 条的释义：证明“企图使用”禁用物质或禁用方法需要证明运动员的意图。可能需要意图证明这一特定兴奋剂违规，但这并不影响为第 2.1 条和第 2.2 条的违规（有关使用禁用物质或禁用方法）而规定的严格责任原则。

运动员使用禁用物质即构成兴奋剂违规，除非该物质在赛外不禁用，而运动员的使用发生在赛外。（但是，在赛内采集的样本中发现禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，将构成第 2.1 条的违规，无论何时施用该物质。）

要依照第 2.2 条认定兴奋剂违规时，涉嫌使用或企图使用的行为应当发生在运动员受依照《条例》制定的规则约束期间。但这并不妨碍反兴奋剂组织或其他体育组织制定并执行参赛资格规则，允许该组织对于受依照《条例》制定的规则约束前实施相关行为的当事人，拒绝或撤销其成员资格，前提是如果该行为发生在受依照《条例》制定的规则约束期间，将构成兴奋剂违规。]

11 [第 2.3 条的释义：例如，如果证明运动员故意避开兴奋剂检查官以逃避通知或检查，则构成“逃避样本采集”的兴奋剂违规。“未完成样本采集”的违规可能基于运动员的故意或疏忽行为，而“逃避”或“拒绝”样本采集则意味着运动员存在故意行为。]

12 [第 2.5 条的释义：运动员、运动员辅助人员或其他当事人未配合反兴奋剂组织调查兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，本身不构成第 2.5 条规定的篡改。但是，如果签约方的规则中包含适当的程序保障措施，则此类不配合行为可以作为签约方依照规则采取纪律处分的依据。]

Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.[13]

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 *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.[14]

2.7 *Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*.

2.8 *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

2.9 Complicity or *Attempted* Complicity by an *Athlete* or Other *Person*

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*.[15]

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

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

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

13 *[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.]*

14 *[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) an Athlete or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) an Athlete Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a Therapeutic Use Exemption.]*

15 *[Comment to Article 2.9: Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.]*

他可接受的正当理由。[13]

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与运动员、比赛或训练有关的、赛外禁用的任何禁用物质或禁用方法，除非运动员辅助人员证明该持有符合依照第 4.4 条向运动员批准的治疗用药豁免，或有其他可接受的正当理由。[14]

2.7 运动员或其他当事人从事或企图从事非法交易

2.8 运动员或其他当事人施用或企图施用

2.9 运动员或其他当事人共谋或企图共谋

协助、怂恿、资助、教唆、策划、包庇他人的兴奋剂违规、企图违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，或者实施任何其他形式的故意共谋或企图共谋。[15]

2.10 运动员或其他当事人禁止合作

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

2.10.1.1 如果当事人在反兴奋剂组织的管辖下，正处于禁赛期；或者

13 [第 2.6.1 条和第 2.6.2 条的释义：可接受的正当理由不包括，例如，为赠送朋友或亲属而购买或持有禁用物质，除非存在正当医疗情形且当事人持有医生开具的处方，例如，为糖尿病患儿购买胰岛素。]

14 [第 2.6.1 条和第 2.6.2 条的释义：可接受的正当理由包括但不限于：(a) 运动员或队医为处理突发紧急情况而携带禁用物质或禁用方法（例如，肾上腺素自动注射器），或 (b) 运动员在申请并获得治疗用药豁免批准前不久，因治疗目的持有禁用物质或禁用方法。]

15 [第 2.9 条的释义：共谋或企图共谋可包括物质或精神援助。]

2.10.1.2 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 (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

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

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an *Anti-Doping Organization* shall establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* knew of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status.

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

*Anti-Doping Organization*s that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to *WADA*.[16]

16 *[Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons shall not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other Athlete who is acting as a coach or Athlete Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. 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.*

While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organization to notify the Athlete or other Person about the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Athlete or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.]

2.10.1.2 如果当事人不在反兴奋剂组织的管辖下，并且依照《条例》的规定尚未在结果管理程序中对其实施禁赛，但其因兴奋剂问题已在刑事、纪律或职业程序中被认定有罪或存在违规；或者如果将符合《条例》的规则适用于该当事人，其行为将构成兴奋剂违规。当事人被取消资格的期限应当以下列两个期限中较长的一个为准：从有关刑事、职业或纪律处罚决定作出之日起 6 年，或有关刑事、纪律或职业处罚的存续期；或者

2.10.1.3 如果当事人作为第 2.10.1.1 条或第 2.10.1.2 条所述人员的联系人或中间人。

2.10.2 为证明第 2.10 条的违规，反兴奋剂组织应当证明运动员或其他当事人知晓运动员辅助人员已被取消资格。

运动员或其他当事人有责任证明，任何与第 2.10.1.1 条或第 2.10.1.2 条所述的运动员辅助人员的合作都不是在职业或体育相关的范围内进行的，和 / 或无法合理避免这种合作。

反兴奋剂组织应当将其所了解的、符合第 2.10.1.1 条、第 2.10.1.2 条或第 2.10.1.3 条所述标准的运动员辅助人员的信息提交 WADA。[16]

16 [第 2.10 条的释义：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被刑事定罪或受到职业纪律处罚的教练员、体能教练、医生或其他运动员辅助人员合作。这项规定还禁止与在禁赛期间担任教练员或运动员辅助人员的任何其他运动员合作。禁止合作的类型包括：获得训练、战术、技术、营养或医学建议；获得理疗、治疗或处方；提供任何身体物质以供检测；或者允许运动员辅助人员担任经纪人或代表。此类禁止合作行为无需涉及任何形式的报酬。

虽然第 2.10 条不要求反兴奋剂组织将运动员辅助人员被取消资格的情况通知运动员或其他当事人，但如果提供了此类通知，则通知将成为证明运动员或其他当事人知晓运动员辅助人员被取消资格的重要证据。]

2.11 Acts by an *Athlete* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

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

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, an alleged violation of Article 10.14.1, or alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to *WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organization*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a *Person* who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, an alleged violation of Article 10.14.1, or alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to *WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organization*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for *WADA* or an *Anti-Doping Organization*. [17]

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such *Person* either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response. [18]

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, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *Anti-Doping Organization* has established an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 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

17 *[Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good faith reports, and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports.]*

18 *[Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organization asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]*

2.11 运动员或其他当事人阻止或报复向当局举报的行为

如果该行为不构成第 2.5 条的违规：

2.11.1 任何威胁或企图恐吓他人的行为，目的是阻止其向 WADA、反兴奋剂组织、执法机构、监管机构或职业纪律机构、听证机构或为 WADA 或反兴奋剂组织开展调查的人员，善意举报与涉嫌兴奋剂违规、涉嫌违反第 10.14.1 条，或涉嫌不遵守《条例》的行为有关的信息。

2.11.2 对向 WADA、反兴奋剂组织、执法机构、监管机构或职业纪律机构、听证机构或为 WADA 或反兴奋剂组织开展调查的人员，善意提供与涉嫌兴奋剂违规、涉嫌违反第 10.14.1 条，或涉嫌不遵守《条例》的行为相关的证据或信息的人员进行打击报复。[17]

就第 2.11 条而言，报复、威胁和恐吓包括因缺乏善意或做出过度反应而针对该举报人采取的行为。[18]

第 3 条　使用兴奋剂的举证

3.1 举证责任与证明标准

反兴奋剂组织应当对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为的发生承担举证责任。证明标准应当为，反兴奋剂组织对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的证明能否使听证小组认识到所提出指控的严重性，并放心满意地相信存在兴奋剂违规。这一证明标准在所有案件中都高于优势证明的标

17 [第 2.11.2 条的释义：本条旨在保护善意举报当事人，而不保护故意进行虚假举报的当事人。]

18 [第 2.11.2 条的释义：例如，报复包括威胁举报人、其家人或与之有关联人员的身心健康或经济利益的行为，报复不包括反兴奋剂组织善意指控举报人构成兴奋剂违规。就第 2.11 条而言，如果举报人明知其举报内容虚假，则不视为善意举报。]

probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. [19] Where the *Code* places the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 10.14.1 to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2, 3.2.3 and 10.2.1.3, 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, or violations of Article 10.14.1 may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. [20] 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 or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or *CAS*, on its own initiative, may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of *WADA's* receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before *CAS*, at *WADA's* request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. [21]

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19 [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.]

20 [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. The results of lie-detector tests shall not be considered reliable analytical or scientific evidence.]

21 [Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain Prohibited Substances, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report Samples as an Adverse Analytical Finding if the estimated concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is below a Minimum Reporting Level. WADA's decision in determining that Minimum Reporting Level or in determining which Prohibited Substances should be subject to Minimum Reporting Levels shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory's estimated concentration of such Prohibited Substance in a Sample may only be an estimate. In no event shall the possibility that the exact concentration of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample may be below the Minimum Reporting Level constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that Prohibited Substance in the Sample.]

准，但低于排除合理怀疑的证明标准。[19] 如果《条例》要求被指控兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员或其他当事人承担举证责任，以反驳一项推定或证明具体事实或情况，除第 3.2.2 条、第 3.2.3 条和第 10.2.1.3 条的规定外，证明标准应当为优势证明的标准。

3.2 证明事实的方法与法律推定

与兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条相关的事实，可以通过任何可靠的方法加以证明，包括当事人自认。[20] 兴奋剂案件适用以下举证规则：

3.2.1 经 WADA 咨询相关科学界或同行评审后而批准的检测方法或判定限应当被推定为科学有效。任何运动员或其他当事人，如果要质疑是否符合该推定的条件或反驳科学有效性的推定，应当首先将质疑和质疑的依据通知 WADA，作为任何此类质疑的先决条件。初审机构、上诉机构或 CAS 也可主动将此类质疑通知 WADA。在 WADA 收到此类通知和与质疑相关的案件卷宗后 10 日内，WADA 还应当有权作为一方当事人介入，以法庭之友的身份出庭或以其他方式在程序中提供证据。对于提交给 CAS 的案件，CAS 仲裁庭应当根据 WADA 的要求，任命一名适当的科学家协助仲裁庭评估该质疑。[21]

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19 [第 3.1 条的释义：要求反兴奋剂组织达到的这一证明标准，相当于大多数国家对涉及职业不当行为案件所适用的标准。]

20 [第 3.2 条的释义：例如，反兴奋剂组织可以根据运动员的自认、第三人的可信证词、可靠的书面证据、第 2.2 条的释义中规定的 A 样本或 B 样本中得到的可靠检测数据，或从运动员一系列血样或尿样的档案（例如，运动员生物护照中的数据）得出的结论，证明第 2.2 条的兴奋剂违规。测谎结果不得作为可靠的检测或科学证据。]

21 [第 3.2.1 条的释义：对于某些禁用物质，如果禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物的估算浓度低于最低报告水平，WADA 可要求 WADA 认可的实验室不要将样本报告为阳性检测结果。WADA 在确定最低报告水平或确定哪些禁用物质需要符合最低报告水平的决定不得受到质疑。此外，实验室对样本中该禁用物质的估算浓度只可能是估计值。无论如何，样本中禁用物质的确切浓度可能低于最低报告水平，不应当成为因样本中发现禁用物质而构成兴奋剂违规的抗辩理由。]

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*.[22]

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or in an *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation;[23] provided, however, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or

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22 [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. Thus, once the Athlete or other Person establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the Athlete or other Person's burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof—"could reasonably have caused." If the Athlete or other Person satisfies these standards, 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.]

23 [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or Athlete notification relating to whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standard for Education, International Standard for Data Protection, International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations or International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, a Signatory's violation of its anti-doping Education responsibilities under Article 20 shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]

3.2.2 WADA 认可的实验室和其他 WADA 批准的实验室，均推定依据《实验室国际标准》进行了样本检测和监管程序。运动员或其他当事人可通过证明发生了偏离《实验室国际标准》的情形，且该偏离可能合理地导致了阳性检测结果，来反驳这一推定。

如果运动员或其他当事人通过证明发生了偏离《实验室国际标准》的情形，且该偏离可能合理地导致阳性检测结果，来反驳前述推定，则反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致阳性检测结果的原因。[22]

3.2.3 偏离任何其他国际标准，或《条例》或反兴奋剂组织的规则中规定的反兴奋剂规则或政策，不会使检测结果或兴奋剂违规的其他证据无效，也不构成对兴奋剂违规的抗辩理由；[23] 但是，如果运动员或其他当事人证明，偏离下列特定国际标准规定之一，可能合理地导致了基于阳性检测结果或违反行踪信息管理规定的兴奋剂违规，则反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致阳性检测结果或违反行

22 [第 3.2.2 条的释义：运动员或其他当事人应当承担举证责任，通过优势证明标准证明存在偏离《实验室国际标准》的情形，且该偏离可能合理地导致了阳性检测结果。因此，一旦运动员或其他当事人通过优势证明标准证明了对《实验室国际标准》的偏离，则其对上述因果关系的举证责任是较低的证明标准，即“可能合理地导致”。如果运动员或其他当事人满足此类标准，举证责任则转移至反兴奋剂组织，由其向听证小组证明并使其确信：偏离并非导致阳性检测结果的原因。]

23 [第 3.2.3 条的释义：如果偏离与样本采集或收存、生物护照阳性结果、通知运动员违反行踪信息管理规定或开启 B 样本无关的《国际标准》或其他规则——例如，偏离《教育国际标准》、《数据保护国际标准》、《情报和调查国际标准》或《治疗用豁免国际标准》——则此类偏离可能导致 WADA 启动合规程序，但在兴奋剂违规程序中不构成抗辩理由，且与判定运动员是否构成兴奋剂违规无关。同理，签约方违反第 20 条规定的反兴奋剂教育职责，也不构成对兴奋剂违规的抗辩理由。]

whereabouts failure:[24]

(i) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;

(ii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* or *International Standard* for *Testing* related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

(iii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Athlete* of the B *Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; [25]

(iv) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to *Athlete* notification or attempts to locate the *Athlete* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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24 [Comment to Article 3.2.3: For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete's assertion of an alleged "fundamental" breach of any International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or in an Anti-Doping Organization's rules cannot invalidate an Adverse Analytical Finding or anti-doping rule violation unless the Athlete can also establish that the breach could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or anti-doping rule violation.]

25 [Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): An Anti-Doping Organization would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

踪信息管理规定的原因：[24]

(i) 在样本采集或样本收存方面偏离《检查国际标准》，且该偏离可能合理地导致基于阳性检测结果的兴奋剂违规，在这种情况下，反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致阳性检测结果的原因；

(ii) 在生物护照阳性结果方面偏离《结果管理国际标准》或《检查国际标准》，且该偏离可能合理地导致兴奋剂违规，在这种情况下，反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致兴奋剂违规的原因；

(iii) 在向运动员发出开启 B 样本通知要求方面偏离《结果管理国际标准》，且该偏离可能合理地导致基于阳性检测结果的兴奋剂违规，在这种情况下，反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致阳性检测结果的原因；[25]

(iv) 在通知运动员或尝试寻找运动员方面偏离《结果管理国际标准》，可能合理地导致基于违反行踪信息管理规定的兴奋剂违规，在这种情况下，反兴奋剂组织应当承担举证责任，证明该偏离并非导致违反行踪信息管理规定的原因。

24 [第 3.2.3 条的释义：为免生疑义，运动员主张所谓的“根本性”违反《国际标准》，或违反《条例》或反兴奋剂组织规则中规定的任何其他反兴奋剂规定或政策的，不能使阳性检测结果或兴奋剂违规的认定无效，除非运动员还能证明该违反可能合理地导致了阳性检测结果或兴奋剂违规。]

25 [第 3.2.3(iii) 条的释义：如果反兴奋剂组织能够证明此类偏离并未导致阳性检测结果，则视为完成了其举证责任。例如，反兴奋剂组织可以证明，B 样本的开启和检测过程均由一名独立证人在场见证，且未发现任何异常情况。]

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 (and who has been charged with an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1) of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.[26]

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 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, or violation of Article 10.14.1.

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 (3) months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* without requiring any further action by the *Anti-Doping Organization*.

26 *[Comment to Article 3.2.4: For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to decisions on provisional suspensions.]*

3.2.4 如果具有合法管辖权的法院或职业纪律法庭作出的裁决不是未决上诉事宜，则对于裁决涉及的（且被指控兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的）运动员或其他当事人而言，裁决认定的事实应当是不可辩驳的证据，除非运动员或其他当事人证明裁决违反了自然公正的原则。[26]

3.2.5 在涉及兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的听证中，如果听证小组在听证会前的合理时间内要求被指控兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员或其他当事人出席听证会（按照听证小组的要求亲自出席或通过电话方式出席听证），但运动员或其他当事人拒绝出席，并拒绝回答听证小组或指控兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的反兴奋剂组织提出的问题，则听证小组可以此为由，作出不利于运动员或其他当事人的推论。

第 4 条 《禁用清单》

4.1 《禁用清单》的公布与修订

WADA 应当根据需要，且至少每年一次，将《禁用清单》作为国际标准予以公布。《禁用清单》的拟议内容及所有修订版本应当及时以书面形式提交所有签约方和政府，以征求意见和讨论。WADA 应当及时将每年的《禁用清单》及所有修订版发送给各签约方、WADA 认可或批准的实验室和政府，并在 WADA 的网站上予以公布。各签约方应当采取适当措施，将《禁用清单》发送给其成员和所属机构。各反兴奋剂组织的规则应当明确规定，《禁用清单》及其修订版应当在 WADA 公布后三（3）个月依据反兴奋剂组织的规则生效，无需反兴奋剂组织采取任何进一步行动，《禁用清单》或其修订版另有规定的除外。

26 [第 3.2.4 条的释义：为免生疑义，本规定不得适用于关于临时停赛的决定。]

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

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Competitions* or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. The *Prohibited List* may be expanded by *WADA* for a particular sport. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.[27]

4.2.2 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except as identified on the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*. *Specified Substances* and *Specified Methods* identified in this Article should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping *Substances* or *Methods*. Rather, they are simply *Substances* and *Methods* which are more likely to have been consumed or used by an *Athlete* for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.[28]

4.2.3 *Substances of Abuse*

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

4.2.4 New Classes of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*

In the event *WADA* expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in

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27 [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.]

28 [Comment to Article 4.2.2: Prohibited Substances which are more likely to have been consumed or used by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance would include, for example, marijuana or prohibited stimulants found in cold medications.]

4.2 《禁用清单》中明确规定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》应当明确那些在任何时候（包括赛内和赛外）都视为使用兴奋剂而禁用的物质和方法，因为这些物质和方法有可能使运动员在未来的比赛中提高运动能力或有潜在的掩蔽作用，并明确那些仅在赛内禁用的物质和方法。WADA 可为某个特定项目扩大《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），或专门列出某种特定物质或方法。[27]

4.2.2 特定物质或特定方法

为适用第 10 条，除《禁用清单》中明确列出的物质外，所有禁用物质均属于特定物质。除非在《禁用清单》中明确列出为特定方法，任何禁用方法均不属于特定方法。本条所指的特定物质和特定方法，绝不能视为没有其他兴奋剂物质或方法重要或危险。相反，这些物质和方法更有可能被运动员摄入或使用，用于提高运动能力以外的其他目的。[28]

4.2.3 滥用物质

为适用第 10 条，滥用物质指在《禁用清单》中被明确列为滥用物质的禁用物质，因为此类物质在体育运动之外的社会环境中更常被滥用。

4.2.4 禁用物质或禁用方法的新类别

如果 WADA 依照第 4.1 条，通过新增禁用物质或禁用方法的类别而扩展《禁用清单》，则 WADA 执委会应当确定是否将新增类别中的部分或全部禁用物质或禁用方法，视为第 4.2.2

27 [第 4.2.1 条的释义：赛外使用仅在赛内禁用的物质不构成兴奋剂违规，除非在赛内采集的样本报告了该物质或其代谢物或标记物的阳性检测结果。]

28 [第 4.2.2 条的释义：运动员更有可能出于提高运动能力以外的其他目的摄入或使用的禁用物质，包括大麻或感冒药中含有的禁用刺激剂等。]

accordance with Article 4.1, *WADA's* Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* within the new class shall be considered *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods* under Article 4.2.2 or *Substances of Abuse* under Article 4.2.3.

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 *WADA's* determination, after consultation with the *Prohibited List* Expert Advisory Group, that the substance or method, alone or in combination with other substances or methods, has the potential to enhance or enhances sport performance;[29]

4.3.1.2 *WADA's* determination, after consultation with the *Prohibited List* Expert Advisory Group, that the *Use* of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the *Athlete*; or

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 scientific evidence that the substance or method has the potential to mask the *Use* of other *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.[30]

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*

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29 [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.]

30 [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.]

条规定的特定物质或特定方法，或视为第 4.2.3 条规定的滥用物质。

4.3 《禁用清单》中物质和方法的评定标准

WADA 在决定是否将某一物质或方法列入《禁用清单》时，应当考虑以下标准：

4.3.1 如果 WADA 酌情认定某物质或方法符合下列三项标准中的任意两项，则应当考虑将该物质或方法列入《禁用清单》：

4.3.1.1 WADA 征求《禁用清单》专家咨询小组意见后认定，该物质或方法单独使用或与其他物质或方法结合使用，可能提高或能够提高运动能力；[29]

4.3.1.2 WADA 在征求《禁用清单》专家咨询小组意见后认定，使用该物质或方法对运动员的健康构成实际或潜在的危害；或者

4.3.1.3 WADA 认定，使用该物质或方法违背《条例》导言所述的体育精神。

4.3.2 如果 WADA 认定，有科学证据表明某一物质或方法可能掩蔽其他禁用物质或禁用方法的使用，则该物质或方法也应当列入《禁用清单》。[30]

4.3.3 WADA 对拟列入《禁用清单》的禁用物质和禁用方法的认定、对《禁用清单》中物质的分类、将物质分为在任何场合都禁用或仅在赛内禁用、将物质或方法分为“特定物质”、“特定方法”或“滥用物质”，均为最终决定。运动员或其他当事人不得对此提出任何质疑，包括但不限于，基于该物

29 [第 4.3.1.1 条的释义：本条预见到可能存在某些物质，其单独使用时不禁用，但如与其他物质结合使用，则将禁用。如果某物质仅在与另一物质结合使用时才有可能提高运动能力而被列入《禁用清单》，应当予以注明，并且只有在有证据表明这两种物质合用时，方才予以禁用。]

30 [第 4.3.2 条的释义：作为每年修订程序的一部分，WADA 邀请所有签约方、政府及其他利害关系人就《禁用清单》的内容提出意见。]

List, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, the classification of a substance or method as a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse* is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

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

4.4.2 *Athletes* who are not *International-Level Athletes* shall apply to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* denies the application, the *Athlete* may appeal to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.3 *Athletes* who are *International-Level Athletes* shall apply to their International Federation.

4.4.3.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, if that *Therapeutic Use Exemption* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, then the International Federation shall recognize it. If the International Federation considers that the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it shall notify the *Athlete* and the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for

质或方法不是掩蔽剂、不具有提高运动能力的潜力、不具有损害健康的风险，或不违背体育精神等理由提出的质疑。

4.4 治疗用药豁免

4.4.1 如果发现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禁用方法与获得批准的治疗用药豁免内容一致，并且该治疗用药豁免符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》的规定，不应视为兴奋剂违规。

4.4.2 非国际级运动员应当向其国家反兴奋剂组织申请治疗用药豁免。如果国家反兴奋剂组织拒绝其申请，运动员可以向第 13.2.2 条所述的国家级上诉机构提起上诉，《治疗用药豁免国际标准》另有规定的除外。

4.4.3 国际级运动员应当向其所属的国际单项体育联合会申请治疗用药豁免。

4.4.3.1 如果运动员已从其国家反兴奋剂组织获得相关物质或方法的治疗用药豁免，并且该治疗用药豁免符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》中规定的标准，则国际单项体育联合会应当予以承认。如果国际单项体育联合会认为该治疗用药豁免不符合上述标准并拒绝承认，应当及时通知运动员及其所属国家反兴奋剂组织，并说明理由。运动员或国家反兴奋剂组织应当在收到通知之日起二十一（21）日内将此事项提交 WADA 审查。如果将该事项提交 WADA 审查，在 WADA 作出决定之前，国家反兴奋剂组织批准的治疗用药豁免在国家级比赛和赛外检查中继续有效（但在国际比赛中无效）。如果未在二十一（21）日期限内将此事项提交 WADA 审查，则运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织应当确定其所批准的原治疗用药豁免是否仍需在国家级比赛和赛外检查中有效（前提为该

international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA's* decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* shall determine whether the original *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by that *National Anti-Doping Organization* should nevertheless remain valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (provided that the *Athlete* ceases to be an *International-Level Athlete* and does not participate in international-level *Competition*). Pending the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* decision, the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*).

4.4.3.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* shall apply directly to the *Athlete*'s International Federation for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*. If the International Federation denies the *Athlete's* application, it shall notify the *Athlete* promptly, with reasons. If the International Federation grants the *Athlete's* application, it shall notify not only the *Athlete* but also the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, and if the *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers that the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, it has twenty-one (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 *Therapeutic Use Exemption* 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 *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by the International Federation becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.4 A *Major Event Organization* may require *Athletes* to apply to it for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* if they wish to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in connection with the *Event*. In that case:

运动员不再是国际级运动员并且不参加国际比赛）。在国家反兴奋剂组织作出决定之前，该治疗用药豁免在国家级比赛和赛外检查中继续有效（但在国际比赛中无效）。

4.4.3.2 如果运动员尚未从其国家反兴奋剂组织获得相关物质或方法的治疗用药豁免，运动员应当直接向其所属国际单项体育联合会申请治疗用药豁免。如果国际单项体育联合会拒绝运动员的申请，应当及时通知运动员，并说明理由。如果国际单项体育联合会批准运动员的申请，不仅应当通知运动员，还应当通知运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织。如果国家反兴奋剂组织认为该治疗用药豁免不符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》所规定的标准，其可自收到通知之日起二十一（21）日内将此事项提交 WADA 审查。如果国家反兴奋剂组织将该事项提交 WADA 审查，则在 WADA 作出决定之前，国际单项体育联合会所批准的治疗用药豁免在国际比赛和赛外检查中继续有效（但在国家级比赛中无效）。如果国家反兴奋剂组织未将该事项提交 WADA 审查，则国际单项体育联合会批准的治疗用药豁免在二十一（21）日审查期限届满后，在国家级比赛中同样生效。

4.4.4 如果运动员需要在赛事期间使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法，则重大赛事组织机构可要求运动员向其申请治疗用药豁免。在这种情况下：

4.4.4.1 The *Major Event Organization* shall ensure a process is available for an *Athlete* to apply for a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* if they do not already have one. If the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* is granted, it is effective for its *Event* only.

4.4.4.2 Where the *Athlete* already has a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation, if that *Therapeutic Use Exemption* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, the *Major Event Organization* shall recognize it. If the *Major Event Organization* decides the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it shall notify the *Athlete* promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4.3 Unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, a decision by a *Major Event Organization* not to recognize or not to grant a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* may be appealed by the *Athlete* exclusively to an independent body established or appointed by the *Major Event Organization* for that purpose. If the *Athlete* does not appeal (or the appeal is unsuccessful), the *Athlete* may not *Use* the substance or method in question in connection with the *Event*, but any *Therapeutic Use Exemption* granted by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that *Event*.

4.4.5 Retroactive *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* may be granted under the conditions described in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.6 *WADA* shall review an International Federation's decision not to recognize a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* 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* shall review an International Federation's decision to grant a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* that is referred to it by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. *WADA* may review any other *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *WADA* will not interfere with it. If the *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision does not meet those criteria, *WADA* will

4.4.4.1 重大赛事组织机构应当确保对于尚未获得治疗用药豁免的运动员，其申请治疗用药豁免的流程畅通。治疗用药豁免一经批准，仅在该赛事期间有效。

4.4.4.2 如果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治疗用药豁免，并且该治疗用药豁免符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》规定的标准，则重大赛事组织机构应当予以承认。如果重大赛事组织机构认定该治疗用药豁免不符合这些标准并因此拒绝承认，则应当及时通知运动员，并说明理由。

4.4.4.3 除非《治疗用药豁免国际标准》另有规定，对于重大赛事组织机构作出的不予承认或不予批准治疗用药豁免的决定，运动员可以提起上诉，且只能向重大赛事组织机构为此设立或指定的独立机构提起上诉。如果运动员未提起上诉（或上诉不成功），则运动员不得在赛事期间使用该物质或方法，但运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织或国际单项体育联合会批准使用该物质或方法的任何治疗用药豁免，在该赛事之外仍然有效。

4.4.5 追溯性治疗用药豁免可以根据《治疗用药豁免国际标准》所规定的条件予以批准。

4.4.6 如果国际单项体育联合会决定不予承认运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织批准的治疗用药豁免，并且该决定由运动员或其所属国家反兴奋剂组织提交给 WADA 审查，则 WADA 应当予以审查。此外，如果国际单项体育联合会作出批准治疗用药豁免的决定，并且该决定由运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织提交 WADA 审查，则 WADA 应当予以审查。无论是应受影响者要求，还是依其职权主动进行，WADA 都可以随时审查其他任何治疗用药豁免决定。如果所审查的治疗用药豁免决定符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》中规定的标准，则 WADA 不予改变。

reverse it.[31]

4.4.7 Unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, any *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision by 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*.[32]

4.4.8 A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* 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 render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* or for review of a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

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 potential patterns of misuse in sport. In addition, *WADA* may include in the *Monitoring Program* substances that are on the *Prohibited List*, but which are to be monitored under certain circumstances—e.g., *Out-of-Competition Use* of some substances prohibited *In-Competition* only or the combined *Use* of multiple substances at low doses ("stacking")—in order to establish prevalence of *Use* or to be able to implement adequate decisions in regards to their analysis by laboratories or their status within the *Prohibited List*.

WADA shall publish the substances that will be monitored.[33] Laboratories

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31 [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.]

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

33 [Comment to Article 4.5: In order to improve the efficiency of the Monitoring Program, once a new substance is added to the published Monitoring Program, laboratories may re-process data and Samples previously analyzed in order to determine the absence or presence of any new substance.]

如果治疗用药豁免决定不符合上述标准，WADA 将予以撤销。[31]

4.4.7 除非《治疗用药豁免国际标准》另有规定，对于任何未经 WADA 审查，或经 WADA 审查但未被撤销的国际单项体育联合会作出的治疗用药豁免决定，运动员和 / 或其所属国家反兴奋剂组织可以提起上诉，且只能向 CAS 提起上诉。[32]

4.4.8 对于 WADA 撤销治疗用药豁免的决定，运动员、国家反兴奋剂组织和 / 或相关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 对于按照规定提交的要求批准或承认治疗用药豁免的申请，或审查治疗用药豁免决定的申请，如果未能在合理期限内作出决定，应当视为拒绝该申请，从而触发适用的审查 / 上诉权。

4.5 监控程序

WADA 应当与各签约方和政府协商，针对那些尚未列入《禁用清单》但 WADA 希望监控的物质建立监控程序，以便发现其在体育运动中潜在的滥用方式。此外，WADA 还可将《禁用清单》中已有但在某些情况下需要监控的物质列入监控程序，例如，赛外使用某些仅在赛内禁用的物质，或低剂量混合使用多种物质（“叠加使用”），以便证明其使用的普遍性，或为实验室检测或其在《禁用清单》中的地位作出适当的决定。

WADA 应当公布将要监控的物质。[33] 实验室将向 WADA 通报此类物质的

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31 [第 4.4.6 条的释义：WADA 有权收取费用以支付：(a) 依照第 4.4.6 条的要求进行的任何审查的费用；和 (b)WADA 自行决定进行的任何审查的费用，但仅限于被审查的决定被撤销的情形。]

32 [第 4.4.7 条的释义：在这种情况下，被提起上诉的决定是国际单项体育联合会作出的治疗用药豁免决定，而非 WADA 不审查治疗用药豁免的决定或（经审查后）不撤销治疗用药豁免的决定。但是，对该治疗用药豁免决定提起上诉的时效应当自 WADA 通知其决定之日起算。在任何情况下，无论 WADA 是否审查该决定，都应当将上诉事宜通报 WADA，以便 WADA 酌情参与相关程序。]

33 [第 4.5 条的释义：为提高监控程序的效率，一旦新物质纳入公布的监控程序，实验室可以重新处理先前检测过的数据和样本，以确定是否存在任何新物质。]

will report the instances of reported *Use* or detected presence of these substances to *WADA*. *WADA* shall make available to International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, on at least an annual basis, aggregate information by sport regarding the monitored substances. Such *Monitoring Program* reports shall not contain additional details that could link the monitoring results to specific *Samples*. *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.

Article 5 *Testing* and Investigations

5.1 Purpose of *Testing*

Testing may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose.

5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the *Athlete* has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample*) or Article 2.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* by an *Athlete* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*) of the *Code*, and for the purposes described in Article 6.2.

5.2 Authority to Test

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 them. [34] Subject to the 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* who are subject to its rules, including those who participate in *International*

34 [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 sixty-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.]

使用或发现情况。WADA 应当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按运动项目分类的有关监控物质的信息汇总。此类监控程序报告不得包含可能将监控结果与具体样本相联系的额外细节。WADA 应当采取措施，确保在此类报告中对运动员个人信息做严格匿名化处理。此类报告中使用或发现的监控物质不构成兴奋剂违规。

第 5 条　检查和调查

5.1 检查的目的

检查可以用于任何反兴奋剂目的。

5.1.1 实施检查旨在获取检测性证据，以确定运动员是否构成《条例》第 2.1 条（在运动员的样本中发现禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物）或第 2.2 条（运动员使用或企图使用禁用物质或禁用方法）的违规，并用于实现第 6.2 条所述目的。

5.2 检查权限

任何对运动员有检查权的反兴奋剂组织，可以随时随地要求运动员提供样本。[34] 在遵循第 5.3 条规定的赛事检查限制的前提下：

5.2.1 各国家反兴奋剂组织对属于本国国民、居民、证件持有者或本国体育组织成员的运动员，或在本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受其规则约束的所有运动员，包括参加国际赛事或受该国际单项体育联合会规则管辖的赛

34 [第 5.2 条的释义：各签约方可签订双边或多边协定，授予额外的检查权限。除非运动员明确指定了在晚 11 点至早 6 点之间的 60 分钟建议检查时间段，或以其他方式同意在此时间段内接受检查，否则反兴奋剂组织需要先有充分、具体的理由怀疑运动员可能使用兴奋剂，才能在上述时间段实施检查。对反兴奋剂组织是否有充分、具体的理由在此时间段内实施检查的质疑，不得作为当事人对于此类检查或检查尝试发现的兴奋剂违规进行抗辩的理由。]

Events or who participate in *Events* governed by the rules of that International Federation, or who are members or license-holders 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 20.8.11.

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*, 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.

5.2.7 Except where expressly allowed by the *Code* or an *International Standard,* no *Signatory* shall take any action that unduly impedes or interferes with the ability of any other *Anti-Doping Organization* to conduct *Testing*, whether performed directly or through delegation, that is authorized by this Article 5 or any other *Code* Article or the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

5.3 *Event Testing*

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall have authority to conduct *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*. At *International Events*, 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 Panam Sports for the Pan American Games) shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At *National Events*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of that country shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At the request of the ruling body for an *Event*, any *Testing*

事的运动员，或作为该国际单项体育联合会或其成员国家单项体育协会成员或证件持有者的运动员，或其成员组织的运动员，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，对其赛事拥有赛内检查权，并对参加其未来赛事或以其他方式接受该重大赛事组织机构对未来赛事检查权的所有运动员，拥有赛外检查权。

5.2.4 WADA 应有第 20.8.11 条规定的赛内和赛外检查权。

5.2.5 反兴奋剂组织可以对其有检查权的、任何未退役的运动员，包括处于禁赛期的运动员，实施检查。

5.2.6 如果国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构将全部或部分的检查工作委托或外包给国家反兴奋剂组织，则国家反兴奋剂组织可采集额外样本或要求实验室进行其他类型的检测，费用由国家反兴奋剂组织承担。如果采集了额外样本或进行了其他类型的检测，应当通知国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构。

5.2.7 除《条例》或国际标准明确允许的情形外，任何签约方均不得采取任何不当行动，妨碍或干扰其他任何反兴奋剂组织实施本条（第 5 条）、《条例》其他条款或《检查国际标准》授权的检查；无论检查是由反兴奋剂组织直接实施，或通过委托实施。

5.3 赛事检查

5.3.1 除非下文另有规定，在赛事期间只能有一个组织有权在赛事场馆实施检查。在国际赛事中，作为赛事管理机构的国际组织（例如，奥运会期间的国际奥委会、世界锦标赛期间的国际单项体育联合会和泛美运动会期间的泛美体育组织）有权实施检查。在国家级赛事中，赛事所在国的国家反兴奋剂组

during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with that ruling body.[35]

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 described in the *International Standard* for *Testing*, ask *WADA* for permission to conduct *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 under the authority of the *Anti-Doping Organization* initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event*.[36]

5.4 *Testing* Requirements

5.4.1 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard* for *Testing* and use *ADAMS* to coordinate *Testing* in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

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35 [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.]

36 [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 a Delegated Third Party to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]

织有权实施检查。应赛事管理机构的要求，赛事期间在赛事场馆外进行的任何检查都应当与该管理机构进行协调。[35]

5.3.2 如果有检查权限但不负责在赛事中启动和指导检查的反兴奋剂组织希望赛事期间在赛事场馆对运动员实施检查，该反兴奋剂组织应当首先与赛事管理机构协商，以获得实施并协调检查的许可。如果反兴奋剂组织未从赛事管理机构获得满意的答复，可依照《检查国际标准》所述程序，请求 WADA 准许其实施检查并确定如何协调检查的开展。WADA 在通知赛事管理机构并与其协商之前，不得批准此类检查。WADA 的决定应当为最终决定，不得上诉。除非在检查授权中另有规定，此类检查应当视为赛外检查。对此类检查的结果管理权应当归属启动检查的反兴奋剂组织，赛事管理机构的规则另有规定的除外。[36]

5.4 检查要求

5.4.1 反兴奋剂组织应当按照《检查国际标准》的要求，制定检查计划、实施检查，并使用 ADAMS 协调检查，以最大限度地提高整体检查工作的有效性，并避免不必要的重复检查。

35 [第 5.3.1 条的释义：一些国际赛事的管理机构可能会在赛事期间在赛事场馆外自行开展检查，因此希望与国家反兴奋剂组织协调开展此类检查。]

36 [第 5.3.2 条的释义：WADA 在批准国家反兴奋剂组织在国际赛事中启动和实施检查前，应当与作为赛事管理机构的国际组织协商。WADA 在批准国际单项体育联合会在国家级赛事中启动和实施检查前，应当与赛事所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织协商。“启动和指导检查”的反兴奋剂组织可以选择与受委托的第三方签订协议，委托其负责样本采集或兴奋剂管制其他方面的工作。]

5.5 *Athlete* Whereabouts Information

Athletes who have been included in a *Registered Testing Pool* or a *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*. 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* a list which identifies those *Athletes* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool* by name. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* or a *Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. The whereabouts information they provide while in the *Registered Testing Pool* or a *Testing Pool* will be accessible through *ADAMS* to *WADA* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test the *Athlete* as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts 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 Data Protection.

Athletes who have been included in a *Registered Testing Pool* shall be subject to *Consequences* for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. *Anti-Doping Organizations* may, in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Testing*, impose appropriate and proportionate non-*Code* Article 2.4 consequences under their own rules on *Athletes* who are included within a *Testing Pool*.

5.6 Retired *Athletes* Returning to *Competition*

5.6.1 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 agreed to be bound by applicable anti-doping rules and has made themselves available for *Testing*, by giving six-months prior written notice to their 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

5.5 运动员行踪信息

被所属国际单项体育联合会和 / 或国家反兴奋剂组织列入注册检查库或检查库的运动员，应当按照《检查国际标准》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当协调确定此类运动员并收集其行踪信息。各国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织应当通过 ADAMS，提供能够识别被列入其注册检查库或检查库的运动员名单。运动员被列入和撤出注册检查库或检查库前，都应当得到通知。运动员在注册检查库或检查库期间提供的行踪信息，可通过 ADAMS 供 WADA 和依照第 5.2 条对此类运动员有检查权的其他反兴奋剂组织查阅。行踪信息应当始终严格保密，并只能用于制定检查计划、协调或实施兴奋剂管制、提供与运动员生物护照或其他检测结果相关的信息，支持对可能存在的兴奋剂违规的调查，或支持指控兴奋剂违规的相关程序。行踪信息不再用于上述目的后，应当依照《数据保护国际标准》予以销毁。

如果被列入注册检查库的运动员违反第 2.4 条，应当依照第 10.3.2 条的规定承担相应后果。反兴奋剂组织可依照《检查国际标准》并依据其自身规则，对列入检查库的运动员实施《条例》第 2.4 条违规后果以外的适当相称的后果。

5.6 退役运动员复出参赛

5.6.1 如果注册检查库中的国际级或国家级运动员退役后希望复出参赛，应当提前六个月向其所属国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织提交书面申请，同意接受适用反兴奋剂规则的约束并确保能够接受检查，否则不得参加国际赛事或国家级赛事。如果 WADA 与相关国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织协商后，认为严格适用上述六个月书面

of that rule would be unfair to an *Athlete*.[37] The exemption may be subject to one or more conditions that *WADA* and the relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* may impose at their discretion including, without limitation, a minimum number of tests before participation in *International Events* or *National Events* or a restriction of the participation (during the exemption period) to specific *International Events* or *National Events*. A decision by *WADA* not to grant an exemption may be appealed under Article 13.2.[38]

5.6.1.1 Any competitive results obtained in violation of Article 5.6.1 shall be *Disqualified* unless the *Athlete* can establish that they could not have reasonably known that this was an *International Event* or a *National Event*.

5.6.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* shall notify the *Anti-Doping Organization* that imposed the period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Athlete* then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Athlete* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has agreed to be bound by applicable anti-doping rules and has made themselves available for *Testing* by giving prior written notice to the *Athlete's* International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a period of time equal to the greater of (i) the period of *Ineligibility* not yet served as of the date of retirement or (ii) six (6) months.[39]

5.7 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

Anti-Doping Organizations shall have the capability to conduct, and shall conduct, investigations and gather intelligence for any anti-doping purpose including, but not limited to, the purposes described in the *Code* and the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations.

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37 [Comment to Article 5.6.1: Where the Athlete wishes to return to active participation in a sport different than the sport from which the Athlete retired, the relevant International Federation shall be the International Federation for the sport to which the Athlete wishes to return.]

38 [Comment to Article 5.6.1: Guidance for determining whether an exemption is warranted will be provided by WADA.]

39 [Comment to Article 5.6.2: Nothing in the Code precludes an Anti-Doping Organization or other sport organization from adopting and enforcing eligibility rules that allow the organization to deny or revoke the membership of an Athlete who engaged in conduct, during a period of retirement when the Athlete was not subject to the Code, where such conduct would have constituted an anti-doping rule violation had it occurred while the Person was bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code.]

申请规定对运动员显失公平，可以对该规定予以豁免。[37] WADA 和相关反兴奋剂组织可酌情决定对退役复出豁免附加一项或多项条件，包括但不限于在参加国际赛事或国家级赛事之前的最低检查次数，或（在豁免期内）仅限于参加特定的国际赛事或国家级赛事。WADA 不批准退役复出豁免的决定可依照第 13.2 条提起上诉。[38]

5.6.1.1 违反第 5.6.1 条所取得的任何比赛成绩均应当取消，除非运动员能够证明其无法合理地知晓该赛事属于国际赛事或国家级赛事。

5.6.2 如果运动员在禁赛期间退役，应当以书面形式将其退役决定通知对其实施禁赛的反兴奋剂组织。如果运动员退役后希望重返比赛，应当提前向其所属国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织提交书面申请，同意接受适用反兴奋剂规则的约束并确保能够接受检查，否则不得参加国际赛事或国家级赛事；提前通知期限应当为以下两项中的较长者：(i) 截至退役之日尚未执行完毕的禁赛期；或 (ii) 六（6）个月。[39]

5.7 调查和情报收集

反兴奋剂组织应当具备开展调查并收集情报的能力，并应当为实现任何反兴奋剂目的（包括但不限于《条例》和《情报和调查国际标准》所述目的）而开展调查并收集情报。

37 [第 5.6.1 条的释义：如运动员希望复出参加的运动项目不同于其退役前所从事的运动项目，则相关国际单项体育联合会应当为运动员拟复出参加的运动项目对应的国际单项体育联合会。]

38 [第 5.6.1 条的释义：WADA 将提供是否应当给予豁免的指导。]

39 [第 5.6.2 条的释义：《条例》的任何规定均不妨碍反兴奋剂组织或其他体育组织制定和实施资格规则，对于在不受《条例》管辖的退役期间从事某种行为的运动员，拒绝授予或撤销其成员资格，前提是如果该行为发生在运动员受依据《条例》制定的规则约束期间，本应构成兴奋剂违规。]

Article 6 Analysis of *Samples*

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under 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*.[40]

6.1.1 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations, or violations of Article 10.14.1, may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of *WADA*-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Analysis of *Samples* and Assessment of Analytical Data for Anti-Doping Purposes

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information 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 for DNA or genomic profiling, or for

40 [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.]

第 6 条　样本检测

样本检测应当遵循以下原则：

6.1 使用经认可、批准的实验室和其他实验室

为直接证明第 2.1 条所述的阳性检测结果，样本只能在 WADA 认可的实验室或 WADA 另行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自行选定 WADA 认可或批准的实验室进行样本检测。[40]

6.1.1 依照第 3.2 条的规定，与兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条相关的事实，可以通过任何可靠的方法予以证明。例如，这包括在 WADA 认可或批准的实验室之外进行的可靠的实验室检测或其他司法鉴定。

6.2 为反兴奋剂目的进行样本检测与检测数据评估

应当对样本及相关检测数据或兴奋剂管制信息进行检测或分析，以发现《禁用清单》所列的禁用物质和禁用方法，以及依照第 4.5 条 WADA 要求检测的其他物质；或协助反兴奋剂组织对运动员尿液、血液或其他基质中的相关参数进行分析，包括用于 DNA 或基因组图谱分析，或用于任何其他

40 [第 6.1 条的释义：出于费用和地理分布的原因，WADA 可以批准未经 WADA 认可的实验室进行特定检测，例如，需要在规定时限内将血液样本从样本采集地点传送到实验室检测。在批准此类实验室之前，WADA 将确保该实验室符合其所要求的严格检测标准和监管标准。第 2.1 条的违规只能通过 WADA 认可的实验室或 WADA 批准的实验室进行的样本检测才能证实。而对于其他条款的违规，可以使用其他实验室的可靠检测结果加以证明。]

any other anti-doping purpose.[41]

In principle, all *Samples* collected shall be promptly analyzed. However, the *International Standard* for Laboratories or the *International Standard* for *Testing* may identify specific conditions under which *Samples* may be collected and stored for possible future analysis.

6.3 Research on *Samples* and Data

Samples, related analytical data and *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no *Sample* may be used without the *Athlete's* written consent where the research involves re-analysis of the *Athlete*'s *Sample(s)* for a purpose beyond Article 6.2. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information being traced back to a particular *Athlete*.[42] Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19.

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41 [Comment to Article 6.2: Other anti-doping purposes would also include, and Athlete consent would not be required for, the following, without limitation, a) using Testing information to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2; b) Testing for non-Prohibited Substances or Methods that are included in the WADA Monitoring Program (see Code Article 4.5); c) Testing for non-Prohibited Substances for results interpretation purposes (e.g., confounding factors of the"steroid profile", non-Prohibited Substances that share Metabolite(s) or degradation products with Prohibited Substances); d) Testing for non-Prohibited Substances or Methods (including analyzing Samples collected Out-of-Competition for substances prohibited In-Competition only) requested as part of a Results Management process by an Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority, a hearing body or WADA; e) the use of information to direct Target Testing; f) the use of analytical data; and g) additional analysis for research for Quality Assurance processes as permitted by the International Standard for Laboratories, including without limitation: i) improvement of existing analytical methods; ii) development of new analytical methods for detection of presence or Use of substances or methods already prohibited at the time of Sample collection, or for substances included in the WADA Monitoring Program or targeted for results interpretation purposes; iii) application of methods for detection of presence or Use of substances or methods already prohibited at the time of Sample collection to new biological matrices (e.g., blood, DBS, hair, saliva); iv) use of Samples as reference collections/quality control samples; v) establishing reference population ranges or new/revised thresholds/Decision Limits for substances or methods already prohibited at the time of Sample collection or for other statistical purposes.]

42 [Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of Samples and related information for Quality Assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. Samples and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes shall also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular Athlete, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19, as well as the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for Data Protection.]

反兴奋剂目的。[41]

原则上，所有采集的样本都应当及时检测。但是，《实验室国际标准》或《检查国际标准》可以规定样本采集与储存的具体条件，以备将来检测之用。

6.3 样本与数据用于研究目的

样本、相关检测数据及兴奋剂管制信息可用于反兴奋剂研究目的，但如果研究超出第 6.2 条的目的涉及对运动员样本进行重新检测，则未经运动员书面同意，不得将样本用于研究。用于研究目的的样本、相关检测数据及兴奋剂管制信息，应当先行处理，以防止追溯到特定运动员。[42] 任何涉及样本、相关检测数据及兴奋剂管制信息的研究，均应遵循第 19 条规定的原则。

41 [第 6.2 条的释义：其他反兴奋剂目的还包括但不限于以下情形，且无需运动员同意：a) 使用检查信息，以支持第 2.2 条所述的兴奋剂违规的处理程序；b) 对列入 WADA 监控程序的非禁用物质或禁用方法进行检测（见《条例》第 4.5 条）；c) 为解释结果对非禁用物质进行检测（例如，“类固醇档案”的干扰因素、与禁用物质的代谢物或降解产物相同的非禁用物质）；d) 应有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织、听证机构或 WADA 的要求，在结果管理程序中对非禁用物质或禁用方法进行检测（包括对赛外采集的样本进行检测，以查明仅在赛内禁用的物质）；e) 使用相关信息指导目标检查；f) 使用分析数据；以及 g) 按照《实验室国际标准》的要求，用于质量保证程序研究所做的额外检测，包括但不限于：i) 改进现有检测方法；ii) 开发新的检测方法，以检测在样本采集时禁用的物质或方法，或用于检测列入 WADA 监控程序的物质，或检测用于解释结果的物质；iii) 将在样本采集时禁用的物质或方法的检测方法，应用于新的生物基质（例如，血液、干血点、毛发、唾液）；iv) 将样本用作参考样本库或质量控制样本；v) 为在样本采集时禁用的物质或方法建立参考人群范围，或新建、修订参考阈值或判定限，或用于其他统计目的。]

42 [第 6.3 条的释义：与大多数医学或科学领域的情况相同，将样本和相关信息用于质量保证、质量改进、方法改进与开发，或建立参考人群的，不视为研究。用于上述允许的非研究用途的样本和相关信息，也应当先行处理，以防止追溯到特定运动员。同时应当充分考虑第 19 条规定的原则，并遵守《实验室国际标准》和《数据保护国际标准》的要求。]

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting [43]

Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

6.4.1 Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the standard *Sample* analysis menu, or as requested by the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to that *Anti-Doping Organization* and have the same validity and *Consequences* as any other analytical result.

6.5 Additional Analysis of a *Sample* Prior to or *During Results Management*

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

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

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or *WADA*. Any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to test the *Athlete* that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored *Sample* may do so with the permission of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or *WADA*, and shall be responsible for any follow-up *Results Management*. Any *Sample* storage or further analysis initiated by *WADA* or another *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be at *WADA's* or that organization's expense. Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

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43 [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.]

6.4 样本检测和报告的标准[43]

实验室应当按照《实验室国际标准》检测样本并报告结果。

6.4.1 实验室可自行承担费用，对样本中未列入标准样本检测清单的禁用物质或禁用方法进行样本检测，或根据启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织的要求进行样本检测。任何此类检测结果应当报告给反兴奋剂组织，并与任何其他检测结果具有相同的效力和后果。

6.5 在结果管理之前或期间对样本的额外检测

在反兴奋剂组织通知运动员其样本构成第 2.1 条兴奋剂违规的指控依据之前，或案件最终解决之后，实验室对样本进行重复检测或额外检测的权限不受限制。如果反兴奋剂组织在发出上述通知之后、案件最终解决之前希望对样本进行额外检测，须经运动员同意或听证机构批准才能进行。

6.6 样本报告为阴性或未以其他方式导致兴奋剂违规指控后对样本的进一步检测

实验室报告样本检测结果为阴性后，或者该样本未以其他方式导致兴奋剂违规指控后，只有在启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 的指示下，才能储存样本并随时进行符合第 6.2 条目的的进一步检测。如果任何有权对运动员实施检查的其他反兴奋剂组织，希望对储存的样本进行进一步检测，只可在启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 的许可下进行，并应当负责后续的任何结果管理。由 WADA 或另一个反兴奋剂组织启动的任何样本储存或进一步检测，应当由 WADA 或该反兴奋剂组织承担费用。对样本的进一步检测应当符合《实验室国际标准》的要求。

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43 [第 6.4 条的释义：本条的目的在于，将“情报导向的检查”原则延伸到样本检测清单，以便最有效、最高效地查出使用兴奋剂。应当认识到，可用于打击兴奋剂的资源是有限的，在某些运动项目和国家，扩大样本检测清单可能会减少能够检测的样本数量。]

6.7 Split of A or B *Sample*

Where *WADA*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority and/or a *WADA*-accredited laboratory (with approval from *WADA* or the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority) wishes to split an A or B *Sample* for the purpose of using the first part of the split *Sample* for an A *Sample* analysis and the second part of the split *Sample* for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the *International Standard* for Laboratories shall be followed.

6.8 *WADA's* Right to Take Possession of *Samples* and Data

Notwithstanding Article 6.5, *WADA* may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any *Sample* and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization*. Upon request by *WADA*, the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization* in possession of the *Sample* or data shall immediately grant access to and enable *WADA* to take physical possession of the *Sample* or data. [44] If *WADA* has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organization* before taking possession of a *Sample* or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and to each *Anti-Doping Organization* whose *Samples* or data have been taken by *WADA* within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized *Sample* or data, *WADA* may direct another *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to test the *Athlete* to assume *Results Management* authority for the *Sample* or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered. [45]

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44 [Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organization shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.]

45 [Comment to Article 6.8: WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

6.7 拆分 A 样本或 B 样本

如果 WADA、有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织和/或 WADA 认可的实验室（经 WADA 或有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织批准）希望拆分 A 样本或 B 样本，以便将拆分后样本的第一部分用于 A 样本检测，第二部分用于确证，则应当遵循《实验室国际标准》中规定的程序。

6.8 WADA 对样本和数据的占有权

无论是否事先通知，WADA 都可随时酌情决定实际占有实验室或反兴奋剂组织所有的任何样本及相关检测数据或信息，而不受第 6.5 条规定的限制。应 WADA 要求，拥有样本或数据的实验室或反兴奋剂组织应当立即准许 WADA 获取并使其能够实际占有样本或数据。[44] 如果 WADA 在占有样本或数据前，未事先通知实验室或反兴奋剂组织，则应当在占有样本或数据后的合理时间内，通知该实验室或反兴奋剂组织。WADA 在对所获取的样本或数据进行分析和调查后，如果发现可能存在的兴奋剂违规，可要求另一个对运动员有检查权的反兴奋剂组织对样本或数据行使结果管理权。[45]

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44 [第 6.8 条的释义：抗拒或拒绝 WADA 实际占有样本或数据的行为，可能构成篡改、共谋或《签约方遵守条例国际标准》规定的不合规行为，也可能构成违反《实验室国际标准》。必要时，实验室和/或反兴奋剂组织应当协助 WADA 确保所获取的样本或数据在离开相关国家时不受延迟。]

45 [第 6.8 条的释义：当然，如果没有相关的正当理由，包括可能存在的兴奋剂违规、签约方不遵守《条例》或其他当事人使用兴奋剂，WADA 不会单方面占有样本或检测数据。然而，是否存在正当理由应当由 WADA 酌情决定，且不得对此提出质疑。特别需要指出的是，是否存在正当理由不得作为兴奋剂违规或其后果的抗辩理由。]

Article 7 *Results Management:* Authority, Initial Review, Notice and *Provisional Suspensions*[46]

Results Management under the *Code* (as set forth in Articles 7, 8 and 13) establishes a process designed to resolve alleged anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner. Each *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting *Results Management* shall establish a process for the pre-hearing administration of potential anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 that respects the principles set forth in this Article. While each *Anti-Doping Organization* is permitted to adopt and implement its own *Results Management* process, *Results Management* for every *Anti-Doping Organization* shall at a minimum meet the requirements set forth in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.1 Authority to Conduct *Results Management*

Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and 7.1.3 through 7.1.5 below, *Results Management* shall be under the authority 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 a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that violation). Regardless of which organization conducts *Results Management*, it shall respect the *Results Management* principles set forth in this Article, Article 8, Article 13 and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, and each *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules shall incorporate and implement the rules identified in Article 23.2.2 without substantive change.

46 *[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 and the International Standard for Results Management do, however, specify basic principles in order to ensure the fundamental fairness of the Results Management process which shall 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 and published as provided in Article 14.3.]*

第 7 条　结果管理：权限、初步审查、通知和临时停赛[46]

《条例》规定的结果管理（见第 7 条、第 8 条和第 13 条）建立了一套程序，旨在以公平、迅速、高效的方式解决涉嫌兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为。各实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应当遵照本条规定的原则建立一套听证前管理程序，用于处理可能存在的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为。虽然允许各反兴奋剂组织制定并实施自己的结果管理程序，但其结果管理应当至少符合《结果管理国际标准》中规定的要求。

7.1 实施结果管理的权限

除第 6.6 条、第 6.8 条和下述第 7.1.3 条至第 7.1.5 条另有规定外，结果管理权应当由启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织行使，并受其程序规则约束。（或者，如果不涉及样本采集，则由首先向运动员或其他当事人发出可能存在兴奋剂违规通知，并积极追查兴奋剂违规的反兴奋剂组织行使）。无论由哪个组织实施结果管理，都应当遵守本条（第 7 条）、第 8 条、第 13 条和《结果管理国际标准》所规定的结果管理原则。各反兴奋剂组织的规则应当纳入并执行第 23.2.2 条所列规定，且不得作实质性更改。

46 [第 7 条的释义：各签约方已建立了各自的结果管理流程。尽管这些流程并非完全一致，但其中很多已被证明是公平有效的结果管理机制。《条例》并不取代各签约方既有的结果管理机制。然而，为确保结果管理程序的基本公平性，本条和《结果管理国际标准》确立了各签约方应当遵循的基本原则。各签约方制定的具体反兴奋剂规则，应当与上述基本原则保持一致。并非所有由反兴奋剂组织启动的反兴奋剂程序都需要进入听证阶段，在某些情况下，运动员或其他当事人可能同意接受《条例》强制规定的处罚，或在允许灵活处罚的情形下接受反兴奋剂组织认为适当的处罚。任何基于此类协议实施的处罚，都将依照第 14 条的规定通报给有权依照第 13.2.3 条提起上诉的当事方，并依照第 14.3 条的规定予以公布。]

7.1.1 If a dispute arises between *Anti-Doping Organizations* over which *Anti-Doping Organization* has *Results Management* authority, *WADA* shall decide which organization has such authority. *WADA's* decision may be appealed to *CAS* within seven (7) 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. Any *Anti-Doping Organization* seeking to conduct *Results Management* outside of the authority provided in this Article 7.1 may seek approval to do so from *WADA*.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 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 with authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* as directed by the rules of the International Federation. For *Results Management* purposes, for a test or a further analysis conducted by *WADA* on its own initiative, or an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 discovered by *WADA*, *WADA* shall designate an *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person*.[47]

7.1.4 For *Results Management* relating to a *Sample* initiated and taken during an *Event* conducted by a *Major Event Organization* or other anti-doping rule violation occurring during such *Event*,

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47 [Comment to Article 7.1.3: 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.]

7.1.1 如果反兴奋剂组织之间就结果管理权发生争议，应当由 WADA 决定哪个组织有结果管理权。发生争议的反兴奋剂组织可在收到 WADA 决定的通知之日起七（7）日内，对该决定向 CAS 提起上诉。CAS 应当快速处理上诉，并采取独任审理的方式。如果反兴奋剂组织试图在第 7.1 条规定的权限之外实施结果管理，可向 WADA 申请批准。

7.1.2 如果国家反兴奋剂组织决定依照第 5.2.6 条采集额外样本，则该组织应当视为启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织。但是，如果国家反兴奋剂组织仅自费要求实验室进行额外类型的检测，则国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构应当视为启动和指导样本采集的反兴奋剂组织。

7.1.3 如果国家反兴奋剂组织的规则未授予该组织对非本国国民、居民、证件持有者或本国体育组织成员的运动员或其他当事人的管辖权，或国家反兴奋剂组织拒绝行使此类管辖权，则结果管理应当由相关国际单项体育联合会实施，或依据国际单项体育联合会规则指定，由对此类运动员或其他当事人有管辖权的第三方实施。就结果管理而言，对于 WADA 主动实施的检查或进一步检测，或 WADA 发现的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，WADA 应当指定对运动员或其他当事人有管辖权的反兴奋剂组织实施结果管理。[47]

7.1.4 对于在重大赛事组织机构举办的赛事期间启动和采集的样本，或在赛事期间发生的其他兴奋剂违规，该重大赛事组织机构应当至少在有限的范围内行使结果管理权，即召开听证会，以确定兴奋剂违规是否成立。如果构成兴奋剂违规，则适用第 9 条和第 10.1 条的规定取消比赛成绩，收回

47 [第 7.1.3 条的释义：为避免出现没有任何反兴奋剂组织行使结果管理权的情形，运动员或其他当事人所属的国际单项体育联合会是行使结果管理权的最后选择。国际单项体育联合会也可在其反兴奋剂规则中规定，由运动员或其他当事人所属的国家反兴奋剂组织负责实施结果管理。]

the *Major Event Organization* for that *Event* shall assume *Results Management* authority to at least the limited extent of conducting a hearing to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and, if so, the applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from that *Event*, and any recovery of costs applicable to the anti-doping rule violation. In the event the *Major Event Organization* assumes only limited *Results Management* authority, the case shall be referred by the *Major Event Organization* to the applicable International Federation for completion of *Results Management*. With respect to a violation of Article 10.14.1 occurring during an *Event* conducted by a *Major Event Organization*, the *Major Event Organization* for that *Event* may elect to assume *Results Management* authority to at least the limited extent of conducting a hearing to determine whether a violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed and, if so, the applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, any forfeiture of any medals, points, or prizes from that *Event*, and any recovery of costs applicable to the violation of Article 10.14.1.

7.1.5 *WADA* may direct an *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority to conduct *Results Management* in a particular case. If that *Anti-Doping Organization* refuses to conduct *Results Management* within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and *WADA* may direct another *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, that is willing to do so, to take *Results Management* authority in place of the refusing *Anti-Doping Organization* or, if there is no such *Anti-Doping Organization*, any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that is willing to do so. In such case, the refusing *Anti-Doping Organization* shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting *Results Management* to the other *Anti-Doping Organization* designated by *WADA*, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.[48]

7.1.6 With respect to a potential whereabouts failure, *Results Management* shall be administered by the *Anti-Doping Organization* (other than a *Major Event Organization*) that ordered the test that led to the discovery of the potential whereabouts

48 *[Comment to Article 7.1.5: Where WADA directs another Anti-Doping Organization to conduct Results Management or other Doping Control activities, this is not considered a "delegation" of such activities by WADA.]*

在赛事中获得的任何奖牌、积分或奖金，并追偿与兴奋剂违规相关的任何费用。如果重大赛事组织机构仅行使有限的结果管理权，则应当将案件移交给相关国际单项体育联合会完成结果管理。就重大赛事组织机构举办的赛事期间发生的违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，该重大赛事组织机构可选择至少在以下有限范围内行使结果管理权：包括召开听证会，以确定是否构成违反第 10.14.1 条；如果构成违反第 10.14.1 条，则适用第 9 条与第 10.1 条的规定取消比赛成绩，收回在赛事中获得的任何奖牌、积分或奖金，并追偿与违反第 10.14.1 条相关的任何费用。

7.1.5 WADA 可指定有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织对特定案件实施结果管理。如果该反兴奋剂组织拒绝在 WADA 规定的合理期限内实施结果管理，该拒绝应当视为不合规行为。WADA 可指定另一个对运动员或其他当事人有管辖权，并且愿意实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织，代替先前拒绝的反兴奋剂组织行使结果管理权。如果不存在这样的反兴奋剂组织，则可指定任何其他愿意实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织负责结果管理。在这种情况下，先前拒绝实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织应当向 WADA 指定的其他反兴奋剂组织偿付实施结果管理所发生的费用及律师费。如果未能偿付，将视为不合规行为。[48]

7.1.6 对于潜在的违反行踪信息管理规定的案件，结果管理应当由决定实施检查并因此发现潜在的违反行踪信息管理规定的反兴奋剂组织（重大赛事组织机构除外）负责实施。在其他所有情况下，结果管理仍由发生潜在的违反行踪信息管理规定

48 [第 7.1.5 条的释义：如果 WADA 指定另一反兴奋剂组织实施结果管理或其他兴奋剂管制活动，这一指定不视为 WADA 对此类活动的“委托”。]

failure; in all other instances, *Results Management* remains with the *Anti-Doping Organization* with which the *Athlete* files whereabouts information at the time of the potential whereabouts failure. As an exception to the foregoing, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that ordered the test may request that *Results Management* nevertheless be administered by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with which the *Athlete* files whereabouts information; if the involved *Anti-Doping Organization* so agrees, *Results Management* shall be administered by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with which the *Athlete* files whereabouts information. To the extent there is an issue as to which *Anti-Doping Organization* has *Results Management* authority for a potential whereabouts failure, the *Anti-Doping Organizations* involved may resolve the issue between them. In the event that there is an unresolved dispute between *Anti-Doping Organizations* as to which organization should administer *Results Management* for a whereabouts failure, *WADA* shall determine that question in its entire discretion. For the avoidance of doubt, Article 7.1.1 shall apply by analogy. The *Anti-Doping Organization* that determines a filing failure or a missed test shall submit that information to *WADA* through *ADAMS*, where it will be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1

Review and notification with respect to a potential anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 shall be carried out in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.4 Principles Applicable to *Provisional Suspensions*

7.4.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension* after an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Adverse Passport Finding*

The *Signatories* described below in this paragraph shall adopt rules providing that when an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Adverse Passport Finding* (upon completion of the *Adverse Passport*

的案件时，运动员提交行踪信息的反兴奋剂组织实施。作为上述情形的例外，决定实施检查的反兴奋剂组织可请求运动员提交行踪信息的反兴奋剂组织实施结果管理。如果相关反兴奋剂组织同意，则由该组织实施结果管理。如果相关反兴奋剂组织对潜在的违反行踪信息管理规定的结果管理权存在争议，可以自行协商解决；如果反兴奋剂组织之间就违反行踪信息管理规定的结果管理发生未决纠纷，应当由 WADA 全权裁定。为免生疑义，第 7.1.1 条应当比照适用。确定发生填报失败或错过检查的反兴奋剂组织，应当通过 ADAMS 向 WADA 提交此信息，并在 ADAMS 上供其他相关反兴奋剂组织查阅。

7.2 可能存在的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的审查和通知

对于可能存在的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的审查和通知，应当依照《结果管理国际标准》执行。

7.3 兴奋剂违规前科的确认

在按照上述规定向运动员或其他当事人发出涉嫌兴奋剂违规的通知之前，反兴奋剂组织应当检索 ADAMS，并联系 WADA 和其他相关反兴奋剂组织，以确定是否存在任何既往的兴奋剂违规。

7.4 临时停赛的适用原则

7.4.1 发生阳性检测结果或生物护照阳性结果后的强制性临时停赛

当签约方是赛事管理机构（仅适用于该赛事）、负责运动队选拔（仅适用于运动队选拔）、相关国际单项体育联合会，或者是对涉嫌兴奋剂违规有结果管理权的另一个反兴奋剂组织时，本段所述的签约方应当制定规则，规定在收到某

Finding review process) [49] is received for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*, other than a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed (i) with respect to an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, upon sending the notification required by Article 7.2, and (ii) with respect to an *Adverse Passport Finding*, upon sending the notification of charge (after completion of the *Adverse Passport Finding* review process): 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; or where the *Signatory* is another *Anti-Doping Organization* which has *Results Management* authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation. [50] A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted if it is demonstrated to the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority or on appeal that adjudication of the alleged violation is likely [51] to result in a finding of no anti-doping rule violation, *No Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5, a reprimand with no period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1.2 (*Contaminated Source*), or the time already served by the *Athlete* under the *Provisional Suspension* would exceed the period of *Ineligibility* asserted in the charging letter for the anti-doping rule violation.

7.4.1.1 Each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide in its anti-doping rules that an *Athlete* upon whom a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed shall, as a prerequisite to an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3, submit an application to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to lift the *Provisional Suspension*. The *Anti-Doping Organization's* anti-doping rules shall specify the manner in which the application to lift shall be submitted and decided by adopting one of the following processes: (i) submitted to and decided solely by the *Anti-Doping Organization* or (ii) submitted to and decided first by

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49 [Comment to Article 7.4.1: For the avoidance of doubt, nothing prevents the Results Management Authority from imposing an optional Provisional Suspension before the completion of the review process of the Adverse Passport Finding.]

50 [Comment to Article 7.4.1: For the binding effect of, and required follow-up to, a Provisional Suspension imposed by a Major Event Organization, see Articles 7.5.2 and 15.1.4.]

51 [Comment to Article 7.4.1: As used in this Article "likely" means a well-founded assertion. This standard is somewhat less than balance of probability but substantially more than mere possibility or plausibility; the assertion shall be supported by a good evidentiary foundation, including concrete evidentiary elements.]

一禁用物质或禁用方法（且该禁用物质或禁用方法不属于特定物质、特定方法或滥用物质）的阳性检测结果或生物护照阳性结果（在完成生物护照阳性结果审查程序后）[49]后，应当在以下情形实施临时停赛：(i) 对于阳性检测结果，应当在依照第 7.2 条发出通知时实施临时停赛；(ii) 对于生物护照阳性结果，应当在（完成生物护照阳性结果审查程序后）发出指控通知时实施临时停赛。[50] 强制性临时停赛在以下情形可以取消：如果能够向有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织证明，或在上诉中证明，对涉嫌违规的裁决很可能[51]作出不构成兴奋剂违规的认定，或依照第 10.5 条作出无过错或无疏忽的认定，或依照第 10.6.1.2 条（污染源）给予警告但不禁赛，或运动员已执行的临时停赛期将超过指控书中主张适用的禁赛期。

7.4.1.1 各反兴奋剂组织应当在其反兴奋剂规则中规定，被实施强制性临时停赛的运动员，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉前，应当向反兴奋剂组织提交取消临时停赛申请。反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则应当明确规定取消临时停赛申请的提交及裁决方式，具体采用以下两种程序之一：(i) 仅向反兴奋剂组织提交并仅由其作出决定；或 (ii) 先向反兴奋剂组织提交并由其作出决定，如果申请被反兴奋剂组织驳回，则在运动员进一步提出异议后，由第 8 条所述的听证小组作出决定。无论采用程序 (i) 或 (ii)，是否取

49 [第 7.4.1 条的释义：为免生疑义，任何规定均不得妨碍结果管理机构在生物护照阳性结果审查程序完成之前实施选择性临时停赛。]

50 [第 7.4.1 条的释义：关于重大赛事组织机构实施的临时停赛所具有的约束力及必要的后续行动，参见第 7.5.2 条和第 15.1.4 条。]

51 [第 7.4.1 条的释义：本条中所使用的“很可能”一词是指“有充分根据的主张”。这一标准略低于“优势证明”标准，但显著高于“仅具可能性”或“表面合理性”标准；该主张应当有充分的证据基础支持，包括具体的证据要件。]

the *Anti-Doping Organization* and, if the application is denied by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, by an Article 8 hearing panel upon further challenge by the *Athlete*. For both options (i) and (ii), decisions on applications to lift shall be made promptly. Where the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules provide for option (ii), and the *Anti-Doping Organization* denies the *Athlete's* application to lift, the *Athlete* shall have the option to appeal the *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision directly to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3 or to further challenge the mandatory *Provisional Suspension* by filing an application to lift with the Article 8 hearing panel (with the opportunity to file an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3 if the Article 8 hearing panel denies the application.)

7.4.1.2 As an exception to Article 7.4.1.1, where an *Anti-Doping Organization* does not possess authority to lift a mandatory *Provisional Suspension*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide in its anti-doping rules that an *Athlete* upon whom a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed shall, as a prerequisite to an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3, submit an application to lift the *Provisional Suspension* to an Article 8 hearing panel which shall issue its decision promptly.[52]

7.4.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension* Based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for Specified Substances, Specified Methods or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1

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 rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, permitting *Provisional Suspensions* to be imposed, prior to analysis of the *Athlete's* B *Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8, for violations of Article 10.14.1 or anti-doping rule violations where a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* is not required by Article 7.4.1.

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52 [Comment to Articles 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.2: For the avoidance of doubt, the Athlete's challenge of a mandatory Provisional Suspension before an Article 8 hearing panel, where contemplated by an Anti-Doping Organization's anti-doping rules, is not considered an "appeal" for purposes of Articles 7.4.3 or 13, and any party with the right to appeal a decision to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension under Article 13.2.3 shall not be required to exhaust internal remedies, including without limitation requesting relief from the Article 8 hearing panel, before filing an appeal with CAS under Article 7.4.3.]

消临时停赛申请的决定都应当及时作出。如果反兴奋剂组织的规则采用程序(ii)，且反兴奋剂组织驳回运动员取消临时停赛的申请，则运动员有权依照第 7.4.3 条就反兴奋剂组织的决定直接向 CAS 提起上诉；或者向第 8 条的听证小组提交取消临时停赛的申请，以进一步对强制性临时停赛提出异议（如果第 8 条的听证小组驳回申请，运动员仍有权依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉）。

7.4.1.2 作为第 7.4.1.1 条的例外，当反兴奋剂组织无权取消强制性临时停赛时，该反兴奋剂组织应当在其反兴奋剂规则中规定，被实施强制性临时停赛的运动员，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉前，应当向第 8 条所述的听证小组提交取消临时停赛的申请，听证小组应当及时作出决定。[52]

7.4.2 基于特定物质、特定方法的阳性检测结果或其他兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的选择性临时停赛

签约方可制定规则，允许对违反第 10.14.1 条的行为或第 7.4.1 条未要求实施强制性临时停赛的兴奋剂违规，在检测运动员 B 样本或第 8 条所述的最终听证之前，实施临时停赛。该规则适用于签约方作为赛事管理机构的任何赛事、签约方负责运动队选拔程序、或签约方作为相关国际单项体育联合会、或签约方对涉嫌兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条有结果管理权的情形。

52 [第 7.4.1.1 条和第 7.4.1.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，运动员在反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则允许的情况下，向第 8 条所述的听证小组就强制性临时停赛提出的异议，不视为第 7.4.3 条或第 13 条规定的上诉；任何依照第 13.2.3 条有权对取消强制性临时停赛的决定提起上诉的当事方，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉之前，均无需穷尽内部救济措施，包括但不限于向第 8 条的听证小组申请救济。]

7.4.2.1 Each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide in its anti-doping rules that an *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom an optional *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed shall, as a prerequisite to an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3, submit an application to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to lift the *Provisional Suspension*. The *Anti-Doping Organization's* anti-doping rules shall specify the manner in which the application to lift shall be submitted and decided by adopting one of the following processes: (i) submitted to and decided solely by the *Anti-Doping Organization* or (ii) submitted to and decided first by the *Anti-Doping Organization* and, if the application is denied by the *Anti-Doping Organization*, by an Article 8 hearing panel upon further challenge by the *Athlete* or other *Person*. For both options (i) and (ii), decisions on applications to lift shall be made promptly. Where the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules provide for option (ii), and the *Anti-Doping Organization* denies the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* application to lift, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the option to appeal the *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision directly to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3 or to further challenge the optional *Provisional Suspension* by filing an application to lift with the Article 8 hearing panel (with the opportunity to file an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3 if the Article 8 hearing panel denies the application).

7.4.2.2 As an exception to Article 7.4.2.1, where an *Anti-Doping Organization* does not possess authority to lift an optional *Provisional Suspension*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide in its anti-doping rules that an *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom an optional *Provisional Suspension* has been imposed shall, as a prerequisite to an appeal to *CAS* under Article 7.4.3, submit an application to lift the *Provisional Suspension* to an Article 8 hearing panel which shall issue its decision promptly.[53]

53 [Comment to Articles 7.4.2.1 and 7.4.2.2: For the avoidance of doubt, the Athlete or other Person's further challenge of an optional Provisional Suspension before an Article 8 hearing panel, where contemplated by an Anti-Doping Organization's anti-doping rules, is not considered an "appeal" for the purposes of Articles 7.4.3 or 13, and any party with the right to appeal a decision to lift an optional Provisional Suspension under Article 13.2.3 shall not be required to exhaust internal remedies, including without limitation requesting relief from the Article 8 hearing panel, before filing an appeal with CAS under Article 7.4.3.]

7.4.2.1 各反兴奋剂组织应当在其反兴奋剂规则中规定，被实施选择性临时停赛的运动员或其他当事人，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉前，应当向反兴奋剂组织提交取消临时停赛申请。反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则应当明确规定取消临时停赛申请的提交及裁决方式，具体采用以下两种程序之一：(i) 向反兴奋剂组织提交并仅由其作出决定；或 (ii) 先向反兴奋剂组织提交并由其作出决定，如果申请被反兴奋剂组织驳回，则在运动员或其他当事人进一步提出异议后，由第 8 条所述的听证小组作出决定。无论采用程序 (i) 或 (ii)，都应当及时作出是否取消临时停赛申请的决定。如果反兴奋剂组织的规则采用程序 (ii)，且反兴奋剂组织驳回运动员或其他当事人取消临时停赛的申请，则运动员或其他当事人有权依照第 7.4.3 条就反兴奋剂组织的决定直接向 CAS 提起上诉；或者向第 8 条的听证小组提交取消临时停赛的申请，以进一步对选择性临时停赛提出异议（如果第 8 条的听证小组驳回申请，运动员仍有权依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉）。

7.4.2.2 作为第 7.4.2.1 条的例外，当反兴奋剂组织无权取消选择性临时停赛时，该反兴奋剂组织应当在其反兴奋剂规则中规定，被实施选择性临时停赛的运动员或其他当事人，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉前，应当向第 8 条所述的听证小组提交取消临时停赛的申请，听证小组应当及时作出决定。[53]

53 [第 7.4.2.1 条和第 7.4.2.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，如果反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则中有此规定，则运动员或其他当事人向第 8 条规定的听证小组就选择性临时停赛提出的进一步异议，不视为第 7.4.3 条或第 13 条规定的上诉。此外，任何依照第 13.2.3 条有权对取消选择性临时停赛的决定提起上诉的当事方，在依照第 7.4.3 条向 CAS 提起上诉之前，均无需穷尽内部救济措施（包括但不限于向第 8 条规定的听证小组申请救济）。]

7.4.3 Appeals to *CAS* from Decisions regarding *Provisional Suspensions*

Any appeal taken by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 from a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* (or Article 8 hearing panel) not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, or to lift or not lift a *Provisional Suspension* shall be made exclusively to *CAS* to be decided by a sole arbitrator. *WADA* shall receive notice of the appeal from all parties to the appeal and *CAS*. [54] *WADA* shall have the right to file an intervention request in any appeal filed by an *Athlete* or other *Person* under this Article within ten (10) days after it has received notification of the answer as further provided in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

Appeals challenging *Provisional Suspension* decisions under this Article shall not justify any delay in the underlying case on the merits.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of *Provisional Suspension*

Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B *Sample* (or waiver of the B *Sample*) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the *Athlete* first competes after such report or notice. Other *Persons* on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation. Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Articles 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

7.4.5 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 an *Event* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the

54 [Comment to Article 7.4.3: As provided in Article 13.2.3.3, notice of the appeal to WADA is a condition to the admissibility of the appeal.]

7.4.3 就临时停赛决定向 CAS 提起上诉

依照第 13.2.3 条有权上诉的任何当事人，对反兴奋剂组织（或第 8 条所述的听证小组）作出的不实施临时停赛、取消或不取消临时停赛的决定提起的任何上诉，只能向 CAS 提起，并采取独任审理的方式作出裁决。WADA 应当收到来自上诉各方和 CAS 的上诉通知。[54] WADA 有权在收到《结果管理国际标准》所述的答辩通知后的十（10）日内，对运动员或其他当事人依照本条规定提起的任何上诉，提交介入请求。

依照本条规定对临时停赛决定提出异议的上诉，不构成推迟潜在实体案件审理的正当理由。

7.4.4 自愿接受临时停赛

运动员可以自愿接受临时停赛，但须在以下较晚的日期前主动提出：(i) 自收到 B 样本报告（或放弃 B 样本）起十（10）日内或自收到任何其他兴奋剂违规通知之日起十（10）日内，或 (ii) 运动员在收到该报告或通知后首次参加比赛之日。其他当事人可在收到兴奋剂违规通知之日起十（10）日内，主动、自愿接受临时停赛。自愿接受临时停赛后，临时停赛应当产生完全的效力，并与依照第 7.4.1 条或第 7.4.2 条实施的临时停赛同等对待。但是，运动员或其他当事人在自愿接受临时停赛后的任何时候，可撤回已接受的临时停赛。在这种情况下，运动员或其他当事人已执行的临时停赛不得获得任何折抵。

7.4.5 如果临时停赛是基于 A 样本的阳性检测结果，但随后的 B 样本检测（如果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，则不得以第 2.1 条的违规为由对运动员实施任何进一步的临时停赛。如果以第 2.1 条的违规为

54 [第 7.4.3 条的释义：依照第 13.2.3.3 条的规定，向 WADA 发出上诉通知是上诉受理的条件。]

subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the *Event*, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Event*.

7.5 *Results Management* Decisions

7.5.1 *Results Management* decisions or adjudications by *Anti-Doping Organizations*, shall not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific *Code* Articles violated, and (ii) all *Consequences* flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s) or violations of Article 10.14.1, including applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*, except that *Major Event Organizations* shall not be required to determine *Ineligibility* or *Financial Consequences* beyond the scope of their *Event*.[55]

7.5.2 A *Results Management* decision or adjudication by a *Major Event Organization* in connection with one of its *Events* may be limited in its scope but shall address and determine, at a minimum, the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific *Code* Articles violated, and (ii) applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.1, with any resulting forfeiture of medals, points and prizes. In the event a *Major Event Organization* accepts only limited authority for *Results Management* decisions, it shall comply with Article

55 [Comment to Article 7.5.1: Results Management decisions include Provisional Suspensions.]

由取消运动员（或其所在的运动队，根据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 样本检测不能证实 A 样本检测结果，在对赛事无其他影响的情况下，如果仍有可能重新安排运动员或其运动队参赛，则运动员或运动队可以继续参加赛事。

7.5 结果管理决定

7.5.1 反兴奋剂组织作出的结果管理决定或裁决不得仅限于某一特定地域或运动项目，应当处理和确定以下事项，但不限于此：(i) 兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条是否成立，或是否需要实施临时停赛，作出该决定的事实依据和违反的《条例》具体条款；以及 (ii) 兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条产生的所有后果，包括适用第 9 条和第 10.10 条取消比赛成绩、收回奖牌或奖金、禁赛期（及其起算日期）和任何经济后果，但重大赛事组织机构无需确定其赛事范围以外的禁赛或经济后果。[55]

7.5.2 重大赛事组织机构就其赛事作出的结果管理决定或裁决，其范围可能有限，但应当至少处理并确定以下事项：(i) 是否构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条、作出该认定的事实依据，以及违反的《条例》具体条款；以及 (ii) 适用第 9 条和第 10.1 条取消比赛成绩，以及由此导致的收回奖牌、积分和奖金。如果重大赛事组织机构仅承担有限的结果管

55 [第 7.5.1 条的释义：结果管理决定包括临时停赛。]

7.1.4.[56] Where a *Provisional Suspension* imposed by a *Major Event Organization* remains in place through the end of the *Event*, the *Provisional Suspension* shall continue in force beyond the *Event* but an application to lift the *Provisional Suspension* may be submitted to, or considered sua sponte by, the Article 8.1 hearing panel constituted under an International Federation's anti-doping rules to complete *Results Management* as described in Article 7.1.4.

7.6 Notification of *Results Management* Decisions

Athletes, other *Persons*, *Signatories* and *WADA* shall be notified of *Results Management* decisions as provided in Article 14 and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.7 Retirement from Sport[57]

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while a *Results Management* process is underway, the *Anti-Doping Organization* conducting the *Results Management* process retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, the *Anti-Doping 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 or violation of Article 10.14.1, has authority to conduct *Results Management*. Any retired *Athlete* or other *Person* who during retirement tampers with the ongoing *Results Management* of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 for which they have been charged, shall remain subject to the authority of all relevant *Signatories* for the violation of *Tampering* under Article 2.5.

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56 [Comment to Article 7.5.2: With the exception of Results Management decisions by Major Event Organizations, each decision by an Anti-Doping Organization should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all Consequences flowing from the violation, including any Disqualifications other than Disqualification under Article 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an Event). Pursuant to Article 15, such decision and its imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that an Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the Athlete's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the Athlete from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Article 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the Major Event Organization's responsibility to decide whether the Athlete's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Article 10.1.]

57 [Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the authority 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.]

理决定权限，则应当遵守第 7.1.4 条的规定。[56] 如果重大赛事组织机构实施的临时停赛在赛事结束时仍然有效，则临时停赛应当延续到赛事结束后，但可向依据国际单项体育联合会反兴奋剂规则设立的第 8.1 条所述的听证小组，提交取消临时停赛的申请，或由听证小组依职权主动审查临时停赛，以完成第 7.1.4 条规定的结果管理程序。

7.6 结果管理决定的通知

应当依照第 14 条和《结果管理国际标准》，将结果管理决定通知运动员、其他当事人、签约方和 WADA。

7.7 退役 [57]

如果运动员或其他当事人在结果管理程序进行期间退役，实施结果管理程序的反兴奋剂组织仍有权完成结果管理程序。如果运动员或其他当事人在结果管理程序开始前退役，则在运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条时对其有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织，有权实施结果管理。任何已退役的运动员或其他当事人，如果在退役期间对所指控的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的结果管理程序实施篡改，则构成第 2.5 条规定的篡改违规，应当继续接受所有相关签约方的管辖。

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56 [第 7.5.2 条的释义：除重大赛事组织机构作出的结果管理决定外，反兴奋剂组织作出的每项决定都需要明确兴奋剂违规是否成立，以及由此产生的全部后果，包括第 10.1 条规定的取消比赛成绩之外的任何取消资格的处罚（由赛事管理机构决定）。依照第 15 条的规定，此类决定及实施的后果应当在每个国家的每项运动中自动生效。例如，如果基于赛内采集样本的阳性检测结果认定运动员兴奋剂违规，则将依照第 9 条，取消运动员在该项比赛中取得的成绩，同时依照第 10.10 条，还将取消运动员自样本采集之日起直至禁赛期结束期间取得的所有其他比赛成绩。如果阳性检测结果源自赛事期间的检查，则由重大赛事组织机构负责决定是否依照第 10.1 条，取消运动员在样本采集前在赛事中取得的其他个人成绩。]

57 [第 7.7 条的释义：运动员或其他当事人在受任何反兴奋剂组织管辖之前的行为不构成兴奋剂违规，但可作为体育组织拒绝该运动员或其他当事人获得成员资格的合法依据。]

7.8 Cases Subject to Review by *Independent Review Expert*

7.8.1 This Article 7.8 applies to rare cases where an *Anti-Doping Organization* is considering closing a case or not proceeding with normal *Results Management* processes after the *Anti-Doping Organization* has received notice of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* and has completed the initial review required under Article 7.2 (i.e., the *Anti-Doping Organization* has determined no *Therapeutic Use Exemption* has been granted, there is no apparent departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or *International Standard* for Laboratories, and it is not apparent that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* was caused by ingestion of a *Prohibited Substance* through a permitted route). In such cases, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall:

7.8.1.1 provide notice of the *Adverse Analytical Finding* to the *Athlete* in accordance with Articles 7.2, 7.4.1 and 7.4.2.[58]

7.8.1.2 promptly submit a request for an opinion from the *Independent Review Expert* as to whether public policy or other compelling reasons, taking into account the rights of and impact on clean *Athletes*, justify the departure from the normal *Results Management* process for addressing *Adverse Analytical Findings*.[59] A copy of the request shall be provided simultaneously to *WADA* and to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 13. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall provide its full file to, and fully cooperate with, the *Independent Review Expert*.

7.8.2 After reviewing the file, and obtaining any other information deemed necessary from the *Anti-Doping Organization*, *WADA* or third parties, the *Independent Review Expert* shall issue a written opinion and recommendation to the *Anti-Doping Organization*, with a copy to *WADA*, advising whether a departure from the normal *Results Management* process is justified in the particular circumstances of the case.

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58 [Comment to Article 7.8.1.1: For the avoidance of doubt, the notice shall include the imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension where required by Article 7.4.1 or an optional Provisional Suspension if the Anti-Doping Organization determines an optional Provisional Suspension is merited.]

59 [Comment to Article 7.8.1.2: For the avoidance of doubt, the Independent Review Expert process is intended to be reserved for exceptional cases where proceeding with the normal Results Management processes would be considered an unjustified and unconscionable result by most stakeholders. One example of such a case would be where an Anti-Doping Organization determines it is likely that Adverse Analytical Findings for multiple Athletes resulted from a Contaminated Source and that the Athletes have a reasonable likelihood of establishing No Fault or Negligence. For the avoidance of doubt, Article 7.8 does not apply to cases concluded by the Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 10.8.]

7.8 由独立审查专家审查的案件

7.8.1 第 7.8 条适用于以下极少数情形：反兴奋剂组织在收到阳性检测结果通知并完成第 7.2 条要求的初步审查后（即反兴奋剂组织确定未批准治疗用药豁免、无明显偏离《检查国际标准》或《实验室国际标准》的情形，并且没有明显的证据表明阳性检测结果是通过允许途径摄入禁用物质所致），考虑结案或不继续进行常规结果管理程序。对于此类情形，反兴奋剂组织应当：

7.8.1.1 依照第 7.2 条、第 7.4.1 条和第 7.4.2 条，向运动员发出阳性检测结果通知。[58]

7.8.1.2 及时向独立审查专家提交请求征询其意见，请其基于公共政策或其他具有说服力的理由，考虑干净运动员的权利及所受影响，论证不按常规结果管理程序处理阳性检测结果的做法是否具有正当性。[59] 该请求副本应当同时提交 WADA 和依照第 13 条有权对该决定提起上诉的其他各方。反兴奋剂组织应当向独立审查专家提供完整案卷，并给予充分配合。

7.8.2 独立审查专家在审查案卷，并从反兴奋剂组织、WADA 或第三方获取任何其认为必要的其他信息后，应当向反兴奋剂组织提出书面意见和建议，同时抄送 WADA，就该案件在特定情形下不按常规结果管理程序处理是否具有正当性发表意见。

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58 [第 7.8.1.1 条的释义：为免生疑义，通知应当包括：依照第 7.4.1 条的要求，实施强制性临时停赛；或者在反兴奋剂组织认为必要的情况下，实施选择性临时停赛。]

59 [第 7.8.1.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，独立审查专家程序旨在用于特殊案件，即按照常规结果管理程序处理，大多数利益相关方会认为其结果不合理且有失公允。此类案件的一个例子是：反兴奋剂组织认定多名运动员的阳性检测结果可能来自同一污染源，且这些运动员有合理的可能性证明自己无过错或无疏忽。为免生疑义，第 7.8 条不适用于反兴奋剂组织依照第 10.8 条结案的案件。]

7.8.3 Upon receiving the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation, the *Anti-Doping Organization* shall issue a written decision on whether it will proceed with normal *Results Management* processes or not move forward with the *Adverse Analytical Findings*. This decision shall be provided to *WADA*, and the decision along with the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation shall be provided to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 13. The decision is subject to appeal directly to *CAS* in accordance with the applicable provisions in Article 13. If a decision by the *Anti-Doping Organization* to not move forward with the *Adverse Analytical Findings* is set aside or reversed on appeal, *CAS* may maintain jurisdiction to rule on the merits of any alleged anti-doping rule violation related to the *Adverse Analytical Findings* or may direct the *Anti-Doping Organization* to proceed with the normal *Results Management* process.

7.8.4 Where the *Anti-Doping Organization* fails to go forward with the normal *Results Management* processes without seeking and obtaining an opinion and recommendation from the *Independent Review Expert*, or fails to go forward with the normal *Results Management* processes in contravention of the *Independent Review Expert's* opinion and recommendation, and it is ultimately determined on appeal that an anti-doping rule violation occurred, the *Anti-Doping Organization* may be subject to non-compliance proceedings under Article 24 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* and shall be required to reimburse the appealing part(y)(ies) for costs and reasonable legal fees incurred in connection with each level of the appellate process.

7.8.5 The process to be followed for cases under this Article 7.8 shall be described in greater detail in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.8.3 反兴奋剂组织在收到独立审查专家的意见和建议后，应当就是否按照常规结果管理程序处理该阳性检测结果作出书面决定。该决定应当提交 WADA，同时应当连同独立审查专家的意见和建议，一并送达依照第 13 条有权对该决定提起上诉的其他各方。决定可依照第 13 条相关规定，直接向 CAS 提起上诉。如果反兴奋剂组织作出的不继续处理该阳性检测结果的决定在上诉中被撤销或推翻，CAS 可保留管辖权，对任何与阳性检测结果相关的涉嫌兴奋剂违规进行实体裁决，或可指示反兴奋剂组织进行常规结果管理程序。

7.8.4 如果反兴奋剂组织在未征询和获得独立审查专家意见和建议的情况下，或在违背独立审查专家意见和建议的情况下，不进行常规结果管理程序，而在上诉中最终裁定兴奋剂违规成立，则该反兴奋剂组织可能依照第 24 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》面临不合规程序，并应当向提起上诉的一方或多方偿付其在各上诉阶段产生的费用及合理律师费。

7.8.5 第 7.8 条所涉案件应遵循的程序，将在《结果管理国际标准》中作更详细规定。

Article 8 *Results Management*: 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 or a violation of Article 10.14.1, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority shall provide, at a minimum, a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the *WADA International Standard* for *Results Management*. A timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility* and *Disqualification* of results under Article 10.10 shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 14.3.[60]

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.[61]

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 or violation of Article 10.14.1 has occurred within the specific time period provided in the *Anti-Doping Organization's* rules.

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* authority to the *Athlete* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14 and published in accordance with Article 14.3.

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60 [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.]

61 [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　结果管理：获得公平听证的权利和听证决定的通知

8.1 公平听证

对于被指控兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的任何当事人，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当至少在合理时间内，由一个公平、公正和运行独立的听证小组依照 WADA《结果管理国际标准》召开公平听证会。及时作出听证决定并说明理由，尤其要包括对禁赛期和依照第 10.10 条取消比赛成绩原因的解释，还应当依照第 14.3 条的规定公开披露。[60]

8.2 赛事听证

与赛事相关的听证会可依照相关反兴奋剂组织和听证小组的规则，通过快速程序召开。[61]

8.3 放弃听证

运动员或其他当事人可以明确表示放弃听证权利，或因未在反兴奋剂组织规则规定的特定期限内，对反兴奋剂组织作出的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的指控提出异议而放弃听证权利。

8.4 听证决定的通知

有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当依照第 14 条的规定，向运动员和依照第 13.2.3 条有上诉权的其他反兴奋剂组织，提供有理有据的听证决定；或在放弃听证的情况下，提供有理有据的决定解释所采取的行动，并依照第 14.3 条的规定予以公布。

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60 [第 8.1 条的释义：本条要求在结果管理程序的某个环节，应当向运动员或其他当事人提供及时、公平、公正的听证机会。这些原则同样体现在《保护人权与基本自由公约》第 6.1 条，并在国际法中得到普遍接受。本条无意取代各反兴奋剂组织自身的听证规则，而是旨在确保各反兴奋剂组织提供的听证程序符合上述原则。]

61 [第 8.2 条的释义：例如，在重大赛事前夕，如果解决兴奋剂违规可以确定运动员的参赛资格，或在赛事期间，如果案件的解决将影响运动员成绩的有效性或继续参赛的资格，均可举行快速听证会。]

8.5 Single Hearing Before *CAS*

Anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 asserted against *International-Level Athletes*, *National-Level Athletes* or other *Persons* may, with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority, and *WADA*, be heard in a single hearing directly at *CAS*.[62]

Article 9 Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results

An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test or violation of Article 10.14.1 by participation in a *Competition* automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.[63]

62 *[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 may participate in the CAS hearing as an observer.]*

63 *[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 lower placement of 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. In cases where team points earned by an Athlete who committed anti-doping rule violations during the team Competition are taken away, resulting in a lower placement for the team, that shall not be considered a sanction or disciplinary action against either the team or the other Athletes participating in the team Competition who have not committed an anti-doping rule violation.]*

8.5 直接在 CAS 举行一次听证

对国际级运动员、国家级运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为提出的指控，经运动员或其他当事人、有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织和 WADA 的同意，可以直接在 CAS 举行一次听证进行审理。[62]

第 9 条　个人成绩的自动取消

在个人项目中，与赛内检查相关的兴奋剂违规，或因参加比赛而违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，将自动取消运动员在该项比赛中获得的成绩，并承担由此产生的所有后果，包括收回所获得的任何奖牌、积分和奖金。[63]

62 [第 8.5 条的释义：在某些情况下，先在国际或国家层面举行初审听证，随后再由 CAS 进行重新审理，总的成本可能非常高昂。如果本条所列的各方都确认各自的利益能够在一次听证中得到充分保障，则运动员或反兴奋剂组织无需承担两次听证产生的额外费用。反兴奋剂组织可以作为观察员参加 CAS 听证会。]

63 [第 9 条的释义：对于集体项目，个人运动员获得的任何奖项都将取消。但是，取消运动队的比赛成绩将依照第 11 条的规定执行。对于非集体项目但将奖项颁发给运动队的运动项目，如果运动队一名或多名运动员兴奋剂违规，将依照国际单项体育联合会的适用规则，取消该队比赛成绩或降低名次。在集体比赛中，如果扣除兴奋剂违规运动员所获得并计入运动队总分的团队积分，进而导致该队名次下降的，不应当视为对该队或参加集体比赛但未兴奋剂违规的其他运动员实施的处罚或纪律处分。]

Article 10 Sanctions on Individuals[64]

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 any benefits awarded or advantages afforded based on those results to be vacated, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes awarded to the *Athlete* (whether individually or to a team of which the *Athlete* was a part) based on those results, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.[65]

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 they bear *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*

Article 10.2 provides the framework for determining the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 (Presence), 2.2 (*Use* or

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64 *[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. 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, too much 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 conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]*

65 *[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 swimming World Championships).]*

第 10 条　对个人的处罚[64]

10.1 赛事期间发生兴奋剂违规而取消比赛成绩

依照赛事管理机构的决定，在赛事期间发生或与赛事有关的兴奋剂违规，可能导致运动员在赛事中取得的所有个人成绩的取消，并收回由此获得的任何收益或好处，包括运动员基于这些成绩获得的全部奖牌、积分和奖金（无论是运动员个人，还是所属集体获得），但第 10.1.1 条规定的情形除外。[65]

是否取消运动员在赛事中的其他比赛成绩，需要考虑的因素可包括，例如，运动员兴奋剂违规的严重程度，以及运动员在其他比赛中的检测结果是否为阴性。

10.1.1 如果运动员证明其对违规无过错或无疏忽，则不得取消运动员在该赛事其他比赛中的个人成绩，但可能受到运动员兴奋剂违规影响的其他比赛成绩除外。

10.2 对发现、使用或企图使用或持有某种禁用物质或禁用方法的禁赛

第 10.2 条为确定第 2.1 条（发现）、第 2.2 条（使用或企图使用）或第 2.6 条（持有）等违规的禁赛期提供了框架。该确定基于以下多个变量：

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64 [第 10 条的释义：处罚的一致性一直是反兴奋剂领域中讨论和争议最多的一个问题。一致性意味着在评估每个案件的具体情况时，适用相同的规则和标准。反对处罚一致性的观点通常基于不同运动项目之间的差异，例如，在一些运动项目中，运动员为职业选手，能够从运动中获得可观收入；而在另一些运动项目中，运动员则完全是业余选手。此外，在一些运动项目中，运动员的职业生涯较短，标准禁赛期对这些运动员的影响要远远大于职业生涯较长的运动项目。支持处罚一致性的主要论点之一是，来自同一国家的两名运动员在类似情况下检测出同一种禁用物质的阳性结果，仅因他们从事的运动项目不同就要受到不同的处罚，这显然是不公平的。此外，处罚过于灵活往往会让人认为某些体育组织对兴奋剂使用者的处罚过于宽松，这是令人难以接受的。处罚缺乏一致性也是国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织之间经常发生冲突的根源。]

65 [第 10.1 条的释义：第 9 条取消的是运动员在单项比赛（例如，仰泳 100 米）中检测结果呈阳性的比赛成绩，而本条可能导致运动员在整个赛事（例如，游泳世锦赛）期间所有比赛成绩的取消。]

Attempted Use) or 2.6 (*Possession*). This determination is based on several variables such as: the substance or method involved (i.e., non-*Specified Substances*/non-*Specified Methods*, *Specified Substances*/*Specified Methods*, or *Substances of Abuse*); whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; whether the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance; and whether the *Athlete* can establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system.

Article 10.2.1 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving non-*Specified Substances* and non-*Specified Methods*. Article 10.2.2 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*. Article 10.2.3 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving *Substances of Abuse*. Article 10.2.4 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* in special circumstances involving criteria for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. Article 10.2.5 addresses the period of *Ineligibility* for violations of Article 2.6. Article 10.2.6 provides the definition of "intentional" for purposes of Article 10.2. [66]

For illustrative purposes, charts showing the application of Article 10.2 are included as Appendix 2. To the extent the charts are inconsistent with any provision of the *Code*, the provision of the *Code* shall prevail.

10.2.1 Non-*Specified Substances* or Non-*Specified Methods*

For violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 that involve a non-*Specified Substance* or a non-*Specified Method*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall, subject to Articles 10.2.3 and 10.2.4, be four (4) years. The four (4) year period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced as follows:

10.2.1.1 Where the *Athlete* can establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used* and that the violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.1.2 Where the *Athlete* cannot establish that the violation was not intentional, but can establish how the

66 *[Comment to Article 10.2: Before considering whether Article 10.5 or Article 10.6 apply, the Anti-Doping Organization (or hearing panel) shall first determine whether the Athlete has satisfied their burden of establishing that the violation was not intentional. To do that, the Athlete shall, except for the narrowest of corridors described in Article 10.2.1.3, show how the Prohibited Substance entered their system and also that the timing of such ingestion or Use is consistent with the analytical results from their Sample.]*

例如，所涉物质或方法（即非特定物质或非特定方法、特定物质或特定方法，或滥用物质）；运动员或其他当事人是否故意实施兴奋剂违规；摄入、使用或持有的情形是否与运动能力无关；以及运动员能否证明禁用物质如何进入其体内。

第 10.2.1 条规定了第 2.1 条或第 2.2 条违规且涉及非特定物质或非特定方法的禁赛期。第 10.2.2 条规定了第 2.1 条或第 2.2 条违规且涉及特定物质或特定方法的禁赛期。第 10.2.3 条规定了第 2.1 条或第 2.2 条违规且涉及滥用物质的禁赛期。第 10.2.4 条规定了涉及治疗用药豁免标准的特殊情形的禁赛期。第 10.2.5 条规定了第 2.6 条违规的禁赛期。为适用第 10.2 条，第 10.2.6 条界定了“故意”的含义。[66]

为便于理解，附录 2 载有适用第 10.2 条的示意图。如果示意图与《条例》任何规定不一致，以《条例》规定为准。

10.2.1 非特定物质或非特定方法

对于涉及非特定物质或非特定方法的第 2.1 条或第 2.2 条违规，除第 10.2.3 条或第 10.2.4 条另有规定外，禁赛期为四（4）年。四（4）年禁赛期可在以下情形予以缩减：

10.2.1.1 如果运动员能够证明禁用物质如何进入其体内或禁用方法如何使用，且非故意违规，则禁赛期应当为二（2）年。该禁赛期可依照第 10.5 条、第 10.6 条或第 10.7.1 条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.1.2 如果运动员不能证明非故意违规，但能够证明禁用物质如何进入其体内或禁用方法如何使用，

66 [第 10.2 条的释义：在考虑适用第 10.5 条或第 10.6 条之前，反兴奋剂组织（或听证小组）应当首先确定运动员是否已承担其举证责任，证明并非故意违规。为此，除第 10.2.1.3 条所述的极少数例外情况外，运动员应当证明禁用物质是如何进入其体内的，以及摄入或使用的时间点与其样本的检测结果相符。]

Prohibited Substance entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used* and that the context of the ingestion or *Use* was unrelated to sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.

10.2.1.3 Where the *Athlete* cannot establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered their system or the *Prohibited Method* was *Used*, but in exceptional cases can establish to the comfortable satisfaction of the decision making body that, based on reliable scientific evidence, the anti-doping rule violation was not compatible with intentional Use of a *Prohibited Substance*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced to two (2) years.[67] This period of *Ineligibility* is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.

10.2.1.4 For violations resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was ingested or *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

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67 [Comment to Article 10.2.1.3: While it is theoretically possible for an Athlete to establish entitlement to a reduction under this Article without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered their system, this has been described in cases as the "narrowest of corridors." In order to access this exceptionally narrow corridor, an Athlete shall present reliable scientific evidence establishing that the anti-doping rule violation was not compatible with intentional Use of a Prohibited Substance. For example, reliable scientific evidence could include the detection of a non-therapeutic amount of the Prohibited Substance in the Athlete's Sample coupled with a metabolic profile indicating very recent Administration or prior or subsequent Samples from the Athlete which confirm that the Prohibited Substance detected was not the tail end of the excretion curve from a therapeutic dose or other doping regimen. Hair tests are unlikely to serve as reliable evidence to disprove intentional doping. With respect to the results of lie-detector tests, see Comment to Article 3.2. Further, evidence in the form of negative Testing history, change, or lack of change, in body mass or competitive results, lack of motivation to dope and testimony of the Athlete and the Athlete supporters, shall not be sufficient to justify a reduction in the period of Ineligibility. For the avoidance of doubt, the Athlete may submit and the hearing body may consider non-scientific evidence as well, but reliable scientific evidence is a necessary element to establish entitlement to a reduction under this Article. As used in this Article, "exceptional case" is not intended to create an independent element that must be established by the Athlete, but rather indicates the rarity and uniqueness of cases where the required elements of proof will be met.]

并且其摄入或使用的情形与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应为三（3）年。该禁赛期不得依照第10.5条或第10.6条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.1.3 如果运动员不能证明禁用物质如何进入其体内或禁用方法如何使用，但在特殊情况下能够基于可靠的科学证据，向裁决机构证明并使其确信兴奋剂违规不符合故意使用禁用物质的情形，则禁赛期可以缩减至二（2）年。[67] 该禁赛期不得依照第10.5条或第10.6条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.1.4 对于仅在赛内禁用物质的阳性检测结果导致的违规，运动员能够证明该禁用物质是在赛外摄入或使用并且与运动能力无关，禁赛期应当为二（2）年。该禁赛期可依照第10.5条、第10.6条或第10.7.1条予以免除或缩减。

67 [第10.2.1.3条的释义：理论上运动员有可能在不证明禁用物质如何进入其体内的情况下，依照本条规定缩减禁赛期，这在案例中被描述为“极其狭窄的通道”（极少数例外情况）。为了使用这一极其狭窄的通道，运动员应当提供可靠的科学证据，证明兴奋剂违规与故意使用禁用物质不相符。例如，可靠的科学证据可包括，在运动员样本中检测出非治疗剂量的禁用物质，同时代谢特征表明为近期施用，或运动员先前或之后的样本证明所检测出的禁用物质并非治疗剂量或其他方法使用兴奋剂的排泄曲线末端。毛发检测不太可能作为否定故意使用兴奋剂的可靠证据。关于测谎结果，参见第3.2条的释义。此外，以下证据不足以成为缩减禁赛期的充分理由：既往检查结果为阴性的历史记录、体重或比赛成绩有无变化、缺乏使用兴奋剂的动机和运动员及其辅助人员的证词。为免生疑义，运动员可提交非科学证据，听证机构也可对其予以考虑，但可靠的科学证据是依据本条规定获得缩减禁赛期的必备要件。本条使用的“特殊情况”并非去创设运动员必须证明的独立要件，而是表明能够满足所要求的证明要件的案件极为罕见和特殊。]

10.2.2 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

For violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 that involve a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, the period of *Ineligibility*, subject to Articles 10.2.3 and 10.2.4, shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1 and is subject to increase as follows:

10.2.2.1 Subject to Article 10.2.2.2, where the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish that the violation was intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years; provided, however, if the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion or *Use* was unrelated to sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) years. The period of *Ineligibility* imposed under this Article 10.2.2.1 is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.

10.2.2.2 Where an anti-doping rule violation results from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was used *Out-of-Competition*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years. This period of *Ineligibility* is subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.3 *Substances of Abuse*

Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves only a *Substance of Abuse*:

10.2.3.1 If the *Athlete* can establish that any ingestion or *Use* occurred *Out-of-Competition* and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) months.[68]

For any subsequent violation involving any *Substance of Abuse*, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this Article 10.2.3.1 shall be four (4) months which may be reduced to two (2) months if the *Athlete* enters

68 *[Comment to Article 10.2.3.1: While the Code does not condition the two-month period of Ineligibility for a first violation on the Athlete's entering a treatment program, Anti-Doping Organizations should consider, in their discretion and to the extent of their expertise and resources, adopting policies that would encourage and facilitate the Athlete's seeking of a professional medical evaluation after a first violation, and, if recommended, to enter a treatment or rehabilitation program as appropriate.]*

10.2.2 特定物质或特定方法

对于涉及特定物质或特定方法的第 2.1 条或第 2.2 条违规，除第 10.2.3 条或第 10.2.4 条另有规定外，禁赛期为二（2）年。该禁赛期可依照第 10.5 条、第 10.6 条或第 10.7.1 条予以免除或缩减，并可在以下情形予以延长：

10.2.2.1 除第 10.2.2.2 条另有规定外，如果反兴奋剂组织能够证明故意违规，则禁赛期应当为四（4）年；但是，如果运动员能够证明摄入或使用的情形与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当为三（3）年。依照第 10.2.2.1 条给予的禁赛期不得依照第 10.5 条或第 10.6 条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.2.2 对于仅在赛内禁用物质的阳性检测结果导致的违规，如果运动员能够证明该禁用物质是在赛外使用，则禁赛期应当为二（2）年。该禁赛期可依照第 10.5 条、第 10.6 条或第 10.7.1 条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.3 滥用物质

尽管第 10.2 条另有其他规定，但如果兴奋剂违规仅涉及滥用物质：

10.2.3.1 如果运动员能够证明摄入或使用发生在赛外，并且与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当为两（2）个月。[68]

对于任何涉及滥用物质的后续违规，依照第 10.2.3.1 条规定计算的禁赛期应当为四（4）

68 [第 10.2.3.1 条的释义：尽管《条例》并未将运动员参加治疗项目作为首次违规的两（2）个月禁赛期的前提条件，但反兴奋剂组织需要酌情考虑，并根据其专业能力和资源状况制定相关政策，鼓励并支持运动员在首次违规后寻求专业医学评估，并根据评估建议酌情参加治疗或康复项目。]

a *Substance of Abuse* treatment program approved by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority.[69]

The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.3.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Articles 10.6, 10.7.1 or 10.7.2.

10.2.3.2 If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be between six (6) months and two (2) years depending on the circumstances of the case.[70] This provision is without prejudice to the potential application of Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.[71]

10.2.3.3 Where neither 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.3.2 applies, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined under the applicable provision in Articles 10.2.1 or 10.2.2.

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69 [Comment to Article 10.2.3.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved shall be made in the sole discretion of the Anti-Doping Organization. This Article is intended to give Anti-Doping Organizations the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to "sham", treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs. The Anti-Doping Organization may also impose a sanction of two (2) months if, in its sole discretion, it determines that treatment is not necessary, for example the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from the ingestion of coca tea. This Article also applies to different routes by which a Substance of Abuse may be ingested, e.g., drinking coca tea.]

70 [Comment to Article 10.2.3.2: The "circumstances of the case" may include, for example, the specific nature of the Use or Possession, the type and quantity of the Prohibited Substance detected, the proximity in time between the ingestion and the Athlete's actually competing, the potential benefit (actual or perceived) to the Athlete of the ingestion in relation to the Athlete's performance in the Competition, the Athlete or other Person's level of anti-doping experience and education, and other fault-related considerations that might not otherwise satisfy the requirements for application of Article 10.5.]

71 [Comment to Article 10.2.3.2: While it is theoretically possible for the Athlete to establish No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence with respect to the In-Competition ingestion, Use or Possession of a Substance of Abuse, this would occur only in rare, exceptional cases.]

个月；如果运动员参加有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织批准的滥用物质治疗项目，则禁赛期可缩短至两（2）个月。[69]

第 10.2.3.1 条规定的禁赛期，不得依照第 10.6 条、第 10.7.1 条或第 10.7.2 条予以任何缩减。

10.2.3.2 如果摄入、使用或持有发生在赛内，并且运动员能够证明该摄入、使用或持有与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当根据案件具体情况，在六（6）个月至二（2）年之间确定。[70] 本规定不妨碍第 10.5 条、第 10.6 条或第 10.7.1 条的可能适用。[71]

10.2.3.3 如果第 10.2.3.1 条或第 10.2.3.2 条均不适用，则禁赛期应当依照第 10.2.1 条或第 10.2.2 条的相关条款予以确定。

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69 [第 10.2.3.1 条的释义：治疗项目能否得到批准，应当由反兴奋剂组织酌情决定。本条旨在给予反兴奋剂组织一定的灵活空间，使其能够运用自身判断，甄别并批准正规且信誉良好的治疗项目，而非“虚假”的治疗项目。但是，可以预见的是，合规的治疗项目的特点可能存在显著差异并随时间变化，因此 WADA 制定一套可接受的治疗项目的强制性标准并不现实。如果反兴奋剂组织经过酌情考虑后认为治疗并无必要（例如，阳性检测结果是由于饮用古柯茶所致），也可实施两（2）个月的处罚。本条同样适用于可能通过不同途径摄入滥用物质的情形，如饮用古柯茶。]

70 [第 10.2.3.2 条的释义：“案件的具体情况”可能包括，例如，使用或持有的具体性质、检测出的禁用物质类型和数量、摄入与运动员实际参赛的时间间隔、摄入对运动员比赛能力带来的潜在益处（实际或感知的）、运动员或其他当事人的反兴奋剂经验和教育水平，以及其他与过错相关但可能不符合第 10.5 条适用条件的考量因素。]

71 [第 10.2.3.2 条的释义：尽管理论上运动员可以就赛内摄入、使用或持有滥用物质证明其无过错或无疏忽，或无重大过错或无重大疏忽，但这只可能在极少数特殊情况下发生。]

10.2.4 *Therapeutic Use Exemption* Criteria

10.2.4.1 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the *Athlete* can establish that the presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use* or *Possession* met each of the criteria in Article 4.2 of the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* (except for the need to show there was no reasonable permitted Therapeutic [72] alternative) at the time the presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use* or *Possession* occurred, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) months. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Articles 10.6, 10.7.1 or 10.7.2.

10.2.5 *Possession*

For violations of Article 2.6, the period of *Ineligibility* shall subject to Article 10.2.3.2, be as follows:

10.2.5.1 Where the violation involves a non-*Specified Substance* or non-*Specified Method*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years if the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish the violation was not intentional; three (3) years if the *Athlete* or other *Person* cannot establish that the violation was not intentional, but can establish the *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance; and four (4) years if the *Athlete* or other *Person* cannot establish the violation was not intentional and cannot establish the *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance.

10.2.5.2 Where the violation involves a *Specified Substance* or *Specified Method*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years if the *Anti-Doping Organization* can establish the violation was intentional, subject to a reduction to three (3) years if the *Athlete* can establish that the context of the *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance; and two (2) years if the *Anti-Doping Organization* cannot establish the violation was intentional.

72 *[Comment to Article 10.2.4.1: For purposes of this Article, the term "Therapeutic" shall be defined in accordance with the definition contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*

10.2.4 治疗用药豁免标准

10.2.4.1 尽管第 10.2 条另有其他规定，但如果运动员能够证明发现、使用或企图使用、或持有禁用物质或禁用方法发生时，该发现、使用、企图使用或持有符合《治疗用药豁免国际标准》第 4.2 条所列的各项标准（无需证明不存在合理的允许使用的替代治疗[72]方法），则禁赛期应当为两（2）个月。第 10.2.4.1 条规定的禁赛期，不得依照第 10.6 条、第 10.7.1 条或第 10.7.2 条的任何规定予以任何缩减。

10.2.5 持有

对于第 2.6 条违规，除第 10.2.3.2 条另有规定外，禁赛期应当规定如下：

10.2.5.1 如果违规涉及非特定物质或非特定方法，运动员或其他当事人能够证明非故意违规，则禁赛期应当为二（2）年；运动员或其他当事人无法证明非故意违规，但能够证明持有与提高运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当为三（3）年；运动员或其他当事人既不能证明非故意违规，也不能证明持有与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当为四（4）年。

10.2.5.2 如果违规涉及特定物质或特定方法，反兴奋剂组织能够证明故意违规，则禁赛期应当为四（4）年；如果运动员能够证明该持有与运动能力无关，则禁赛期应当缩减至三（3）年；如果反兴奋剂组织无法证明故意违规，则禁赛期应当为二（2）年。

72 [第 10.2.4.1 条的释义：就本条而言，“治疗”一词应当依照《治疗用药豁免国际标准》中的定义予以界定。]

10.2.5.3 If the period of *Ineligibility* imposed under Articles 10.2.5.1 or 10.2.5.2 is two (2) years, the period of *Ineligibility* is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.6 As used in Article 10.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those *Athletes* or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which they 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.[73]

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 Articles 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Articles 2.3 or 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years except: (i) in a case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, if the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection involving a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete's* degree of *Fault*.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on if the *Athlete* can establish circumstances mitigating the *Athlete's* degree of *Fault*. *Fault* shall be assessed equally against all three whereabouts failures with the expectation that the *Athlete* should be on heightened alert after the first and second failures. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of

73 [Comment to Article 10.2.6: Article 10.2.6 provides a special definition of "intentional" which is to be applied solely for purposes of Article 10.2.]

10.2.5.3 如果依照第 10.2.5.1 条或第 10.2.5.2 条给予的禁赛期为二（2）年，则该禁赛期仍可依照第 10.5 条、第 10.6 条或第 10.7.1 条予以免除或缩减。

10.2.6 第 10.2 条所用的“故意”一词，旨在识别有以下行为的运动员或其他当事人：明知其行为构成兴奋剂违规；或明知该行为存在可能构成或导致兴奋剂违规的重大风险而明显无视该风险。[73]

10.3 对其他兴奋剂违规的禁赛

除第 10.6 条或第 10.7 条另有规定外，第 10.2 条规定之外的其他兴奋剂违规的禁赛期规定如下：

10.3.1 对于第 2.3 条或第 2.5 条的违规，禁赛期应当为四（4）年，但以下情形除外：(i) 在未完成样本采集的案件中，如果运动员能够证明其兴奋剂违规并非故意，则禁赛期应当为二（2）年；(ii) 在其他所有案件中，如果运动员或其他当事人能够证明存在足以缩减禁赛期的特殊情形，则禁赛期应当在二（2）年至四（4）年之间，具体期限视运动员或其他当事人的过错程度而定；或者 (iii) 在涉及受保护人员或大众运动员未完成样本采集的案件中，禁赛期最长为二（2）年，最短为警告且不禁赛，具体期限视受保护人员或大众运动员的过错程度而定。

10.3.2 对于第 2.4 条的违规，禁赛期应当为二（2）年；但如果运动员能够证明存在可以减轻其过错程度的情节，禁赛期可缩减至最短一（1）年。对三次违反行踪信息管理规定的过错程度，应当一并进行同等评估，并推定运动员在第一次和第二次违规之后需要提高警惕。如果运动员频繁在检查前的最后一刻更改行踪信息，或有其他行为让人严重怀疑其试图逃避检查，则不能适用本条规定的禁赛期在二

73 [第 10.2.6 条的释义：第 10.2.6 条对“故意”作出了特别定义，该定义仅为适用第 10.2 条。]

last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.[74]

10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* or *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 Articles 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.[75]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation; where the violation involves a *Protected Person* or *Minor*, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years, up to a lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.[76]

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74 [Comment to Article 10.3.2: The whereabouts requirements in the Code and International Standard for Testing are a fundamental part of any effective effort to combat doping in sport. In order to deter and detect cheating, Anti-Doping Organizations shall be able to conduct no advance notice, Out-of-Competition Testing based upon reliable whereabouts information. The whereabouts requirements in the Code also allow clean Athletes to credibly claim that they are subject to Testing at any time so that the public can have confidence that they are clean. Whereabouts failures are not just "paperwork violations," they directly undermine the ability of Anti-Doping Organizations to catch doped Athletes and the public's confidence in the accountability of clean Athletes.]

75 [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.]

76 [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 (Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person) is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

（2）年至一（1）年之间的弹性调整。[74]

10.3.3 对于第 2.7 条或第 2.8 条的违规，禁赛期应当最短为四（4）年，最长可至终身禁赛，具体期限视违规的严重程度而定。涉及受保护人员或未成年人的第 2.7 条或第 2.8 条违规，应当视为特别严重的违规；如果违规由运动员辅助人员实施，并且不涉及特定物质，则应当对该运动员辅助人员处以终身禁赛。此外，第 2.7 条或第 2.8 条的重大违规可能同时违反非体育法律法规，应当通报给有关行政主管部门、行业主管机构或司法机关。[75]

10.3.4 对于第 2.9 条的违规，禁赛期应当最短为二（2）年，最长可至终身禁赛，具体期限视违规的严重程度而定；如果违规涉及受保护人员或未成年人，则实施的禁赛期应当最短为四（4）年，最长可至终身禁赛，具体期限视违规的严重程度而定。

10.3.5 对于第 2.10 条的违规，禁赛期应当为二（2）年，但可根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度和案件的其他情形，缩减至最短一（1）年。[76]

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74 [第 10.3.2 条的释义：《条例》和《检查国际标准》中的行踪信息要求，是打击体育运动中使用兴奋剂的任何有效行动的基本组成部分。为遏制并发现作弊行为，反兴奋剂组织应当能够基于可靠的行踪信息，实施事先无通知的赛外检查。《条例》中的行踪信息要求还使干净运动员能够有力证明其随时处于可以接受检查的状态，从而使公众对其干净参赛充满信心。违反行踪信息管理规定不仅仅是“纸面违规”，它们直接削弱了反兴奋剂组织查获使用兴奋剂的运动员的能力，也会动摇公众对干净运动员诚信的信心。]

75 [第 10.3.3 条的释义：参与对运动员使用兴奋剂或包庇使用兴奋剂的人员，需要受到比检测结果呈阳性的运动员更严厉的处罚。鉴于体育组织的权限通常仅限于取消资格认证、成员资格和其他体育收益，向主管机关举报运动员辅助人员是遏制使用兴奋剂的重要举措。]

76 [第 10.3.5 条的释义：当第 2.10 条（运动员或其他人员禁止合作）所指的“其他当事人”为实体而非个人时，可依照第 12 条的规定对该实体予以纪律处分。]

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.[77]

10.4 *Aggravating Circumstances* which may Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

If the *Anti-Doping Organization* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*), 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*), 2.9 (Complicity or *Attempted* Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an *Athlete* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that *Aggravating Circumstances* are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the otherwise applicable sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of *Ineligibility* of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the *Aggravating Circumstances*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that they did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.[78]

10.5 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 they bear *No Fault* or *Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.[79]

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77 [Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.5 (Tampering) and Article 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

78 [Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any Aggravating Circumstance.]

79 [Comment to Article 10.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 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, they were 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) 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 10.6 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

10.3.6 对于第 2.11 条的违规，禁赛期最短为二（2）年，最长可至终身禁赛，具体期限视运动员或其他当事人的违规严重程度而定。[77]

10.4 可能延长禁赛期的加重处罚情节

在涉及兴奋剂违规的个案中，除第 2.7 条（非法交易或企图从事非法交易）、第 2.8 条（施用或企图施用）、第 2.9 条（共谋或企图共谋）或第 2.11 条（运动员或其他当事人阻止或报复举报行为）的违规外，如果反兴奋剂组织证明存在加重处罚情节，有理由实施超过标准禁赛期的处罚，则应当在原本适用的禁赛期基础上额外增加禁赛期，最长为二（2）年，具体视违规的严重程度和加重处罚情节的性质而定，除非运动员或其他当事人能够证明其并非故意实施兴奋剂违规。[78]

10.5 无过错或无疏忽免除禁赛期

如果运动员或其他当事人在个案中证明其无过错或无疏忽，则应当免除原本适用的禁赛期。[79]

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77 [第 10.3.6 条的释义：同时构成第 2.5 条（篡改）和第 2.11 条（运动员或其他当事人阻止或报复向当局举报的行为）违规的行为，应当按照处罚较重的违规予以处罚。]

78 [第 10.4 条的释义：涉及第 2.7 条（非法交易或企图从事非法交易）、第 2.8 条（施用或企图施用）、第 2.9 条（共谋或企图共谋）和第 2.11 条（运动员或其他当事人阻止或报复向当局举报的行为）的违规不包括在第 10.4 条的适用范围内，因为对上述违规的处罚已经预留了足够自由裁量空间，最长可至终身禁赛，足以涵盖对任何加重处罚情节的考量。]

79 [第 10.5 条的释义：本条和第 10.6.2 条仅适用于实施处罚，不适用于认定是否发生了兴奋剂违规。上述条款将只适用于特殊情形，例如，运动员能够证明，尽管已尽到了应尽的注意义务，但仍遭到竞争对手的蓄意破坏。相反，在以下情形中不适用无过错或无疏忽：(a) 因标签错误或受污染的维生素或营养补剂导致的阳性检测结果（运动员需对其摄入的物质负责（第 2.1 条），并已收到营养补剂可能受到污染的警告）；(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对其施用禁用物质（运动员需对其选择的医务人员负责，并有义务告知医务人员不得向其提供任何禁用物质）；以及 (c) 运动员的配偶、教练员或与运动员关系密切的其他当事人蓄意破坏运动员的食物或饮料（运动员需对其摄入的物质负责，并对受委托管理其食物和饮料的人员的行为负责）。但是，根据具体个案的特殊情况，上述任何一种情形都可能依照第 10.6 条的规定，基于无重大过错或无重大疏忽而减轻处罚。]

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

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) or *Specified Method*, 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 (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.2 *Contaminated Source*

In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* came from a *Contaminated Source*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.[80]

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80 [Comment to Article 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the Athlete or other Person shall establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Source, that the Athlete ingested, Used or was exposed to, and that the analytical results are consistent with that Use, the Athlete shall also separately establish No Significant Fault or Negligence. It should be further noted that Athletes are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence has rarely been applied in nutritional supplement cases unless the Athlete has exercised a high level of caution before taking the contaminated product. In assessing whether the Athlete can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the Athlete actually Used the contaminated product, whether the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form.

Where the Athlete establishes that an Adverse Analytical Finding results from a Contaminated Source in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5 may be applicable.]

10.6 无重大过错或无重大疏忽缩减禁赛期

10.6.1 在特殊情形下对第 2.1 条、第 2.2 条或第 2.6 条违规减轻处罚。

第 10.6.1 条规定的所有减轻处罚相互排斥，不得累加适用。

10.6.1.1 特定物质或特定方法

如果兴奋剂违规涉及特定物质（滥用物质除外）或特定方法，并且运动员或其他当事人能够证明无重大过错或无重大疏忽，则禁赛期应当最短为警告和不禁赛，最长为二（2）年禁赛，具体期限视运动员或其他当事人的过错程度而定。

10.6.1.2 污染源

如果运动员或其他当事人既能证明无重大过错或无重大疏忽，又能证明检测出的禁用物质来自污染源，则禁赛期应当最短为警告和不禁赛，最长为二（2）年禁赛，具体期限视运动员或其他当事人的过错程度而定。[80]

80 [第 10.6.1.2 条的释义：为获得本条规定的利益，运动员或其他当事人不仅应当证明检测出的禁用物质来源于其摄入、使用或接触的污染源，且检测结果与使用情形相符，还应当另行证明无重大过错或无重大疏忽。另需注意的是，运动员已被明确告知，其服用营养补剂需自担风险。基于无重大过错或无重大疏忽而减轻处罚的情形极少适用于营养补剂案件，除非运动员在摄入受污染产品前已高度谨慎。在评估运动员能否证明禁用物质来源时，例如，运动员是否在兴奋剂检查记录单上声明使用了后来被确定为受污染产品，对于证明运动员实际使用了该受污染产品具有重要作用。

如果运动员能够证明，阳性检测结果是污染源所致，并且在此情形下任何理性人不会预见到存在兴奋剂违规风险，则可适用第 10.5 条规定的无过错或无疏忽。]

10.6.1.3 *Protected Persons* or *Recreational Athletes*

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a *Substance of Abuse* is committed by a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, and the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* 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 (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1[81]

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable, that they bear *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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 (8) years.

10.7 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of *Ineligibility* or Other *Consequences* for Reasons Other than *Fault*

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

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

81 *[Comment to Article 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation, except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Articles 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) 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.]*

10.6.1.3 受保护人员或大众运动员

如果受保护人员或大众运动员的兴奋剂违规不涉及滥用物质，并且受保护人员或大众运动员能够证明其无重大过错或无重大疏忽，则禁赛期应当最短为警告和不禁赛，最长为二（2）年禁赛，具体期限视受保护人员或大众运动员的过错程度而定。

10.6.2 第 10.6.1 条之外的无重大过错或无重大疏忽的适用[81]

对于不适用第 10.6.1 条的个案，如果运动员或其他当事人能够证明无重大过错或无重大疏忽，则可以根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度缩减原本适用的禁赛期，但缩减后的禁赛期不得少于原本适用的禁赛期的一半，并且仍可适用第 10.7 条的规定，进一步缩减或免除禁赛期。如果原本适用的禁赛期为终身禁赛，则依照本条规定缩减后的禁赛期不得少于八（8）年。

10.7 因过错以外的原因免除、缩减或暂缓禁赛期或其他后果

10.7.1 在无其他证据的情况下自认兴奋剂违规

如果运动员或其他当事人在收到可能证明其兴奋剂违规的样本采集通知之前（或者，对于第 2.1 条以外的兴奋剂违规，在收到依照第 7 条自认违规的首次通知前），自愿承认兴奋剂违规，并且其自认在当时是证明违规的唯一可靠证据，则可以缩减禁赛期，但不得少于原本适用禁赛期的

81 [第 10.6.2 条的释义：第 10.6.2 条可适用于任何兴奋剂违规，除了“故意”作为兴奋剂违规构成要件的条款（例如，第 2.5 条、第 2.7 条、第 2.8 条、第 2.9 条或第 2.11 条），“故意”作为特定处罚构成要件的条款（例如，第 10.2.1 条），或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。]

otherwise applicable.[82] For purposes of this Article 10.7.1, the "otherwise applicable" period of *Ineligibility* shall mean the period of *Ineligibility* determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.6.

10.7.2 Period of *Ineligibility* Reduction for Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

No later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, an *Athlete* or other *Person* who accepts that the violation is established and accepts all asserted *Consequences* (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the start date of any period of *Ineligibility*) will receive a twenty-five percent (25%) reduction from the period of *Ineligibility* asserted in the notice of anti-doping rule violation charge.[83] Where the asserted period of *Ineligibility* is more than four (4) years but less than lifetime, the reduction shall be one (1) year.[84] Where the asserted period of *Ineligibility* is lifetime, there shall be no reduction under this Article 10.7.2.

Article 10.7.2 shall not be applicable to charged violations under Articles 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.4.1.

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82 [Comment to Article 10.7.1: 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 they are about to be caught. (e.g. where the Athlete discloses the Use of a Prohibited Substance while knowing or having reason to believe that a pending test will result in an Adverse Analytical Finding). The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had they not come forward voluntarily.]

83 [Comment to Article 10.7.2: For the avoidance of doubt, the reduction is calculated from the period of Ineligibility asserted in the charging letter rather than the period of Ineligibility stated in the initial notice of potential anti-doping rule violation. However, an Athlete or other Person does not need to wait for the charging letter before accepting the violation in accordance with this Article; where the Athlete or other Person accepts the violation in accordance with this Article prior to issuance of the charging letter, the reduction would be calculated from the period of Ineligibility asserted in the initial notice of potential anti-doping rule violation. In some countries, the imposition of a period of Ineligibility is left entirely to a hearing body. In those countries, the Anti-Doping Organization cannot assert a specific period of Ineligibility in a charging letter for purposes of Article 10.7.2. In these circumstances, the hearing body may consider applying Article 10.7.2 where the Athlete or other Person has met the requirements for the reduction.]

84 [Comment to Article 10.7.2: For example, if an Anti-Doping Organization alleges that an Athlete has violated Article 2.2 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of Ineligibility is four (4) years in the charging letter, then the Athlete may unilaterally reduce the period of Ineligibility to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three-year period of Ineligibility within the time specified in this Article, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]

一半。[82] 就第 10.7.1 条而言，“原本适用”的禁赛期，是指在适用第 10.2 条、第 10.3 条、第 10.4 条及第 10.6 条后确定的禁赛期。

10.7.2 基于及早自认并接受处罚而缩减禁赛期

运动员或其他当事人在收到兴奋剂违规指控通知后二十（20）日内，如果承认违规成立并接受所指控的全部后果（为免生疑义，包括任何禁赛期的起算日期），则将获得兴奋剂违规指控通知所主张的禁赛期的百分之二十五（25%）的缩减。[83] 如果所主张的禁赛期超过四（4）年但未达终身禁赛，则缩减一（1）年。[84] 如果所主张的禁赛期为终身禁赛，则不得依照第 10.7.2 条获得任何缩减。

第 10.7.2 条不适用于依照第 10.2.3.1 条或第 10.2.4.1 条指控的兴奋剂违规。

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82 [第 10.7.1 条的释义：本条适用于反兴奋剂组织尚不知晓可能存在兴奋剂违规，而运动员或其他当事人主动坦白并承认兴奋剂违规的情形。本条不适用于运动员或其他当事人认为自己即将受到查处而自认违规的情形（例如，运动员在知道或有理由相信即将进行的检查将导致阳性检测结果时，才披露其使用了禁用物质）。禁赛期的缩减幅度，需要基于如果运动员或其他当事人未主动承认的情况下，其受到查处的可能性大小来确定。]

83 [第 10.7.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，缩减幅度应当根据指控书中主张的禁赛期为基础计算，而不是以可能存在的兴奋剂违规初步通知中所述的禁赛期为准。但是，运动员或其他当事人无需等到收到指控书后才能依照本条承认违规。如果运动员或其他当事人在指控书发出前即依照本条承认违规，则缩减幅度应当以可能存在的兴奋剂违规初步通知中主张的禁赛期为基础计算。在某些国家，实施禁赛完全由听证机构决定。在这些国家，反兴奋剂组织无法在指控书中为适用第 10.7.2 条主张具体的禁赛期。在此类情况下，如果运动员或其他当事人符合缩减条件，听证机构可以考虑适用第 10.7.2 条。]

84 [第 10.7.2 条的释义：例如，如果反兴奋剂组织指控运动员因使用合成类固醇而构成第 2.2 条违规，并在指控书中主张适用的禁赛期为四（4）年，则运动员可在本条规定的期限内承认违规并接受三（3）年的禁赛期，从而单方面将禁赛期缩减至三（3）年，且不得再作进一步减免。这样无需举行听证会即可结案。]

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* receives a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article 10.7.2, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other Article. [85] If the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not accept the reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* within the time period established in this Article, then this Article, including but not limited to, what the reduction under this Article would or should have been, may not be raised in any hearing or appeal.

10.7.3 *Substantial Assistance* in Discovering or Establishing *Code* Violations[86]

10.7.3.1 An *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority for an anti-doping rule violation may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority, professional disciplinary body or sport integrity authority which results in:

(i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving, an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*; or

(ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving, a criminal offense or breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority; or

85 *[Comment to Article 10.7.2: For the avoidance of doubt, this Article does not preclude a suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.7.3 or 10.7.4.]*

86 *[Comment to Article 10.7.3: 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.]*

如果运动员或其他当事人依照第 10.7.2 条规定获得禁赛期缩减，则不得再依照任何其他条款进一步缩减所主张的禁赛期。[85] 如果运动员或其他当事人未在本条规定的期限内接受禁赛期缩减，则在任何听证或上诉中均不得援引本条，包括但不限于依照本条规定可能或需要获得的缩减幅度。

10.7.3 为发现或证明违反《条例》提供切实协助 [86]

10.7.3.1 对兴奋剂违规有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织，在依照第 13 条作出上诉裁决之前或上诉期限届满之前，可在个案中暂缓实施部分后果（取消比赛成绩和强制性公开披露除外），前提是运动员或其他当事人已向反兴奋剂组织、刑事机构、职业纪律机构或体育诚信机构提供切实协助，且该协助使得：

(i) 反兴奋剂组织发现另一当事人构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的事实，或据此启动案件程序；或者

(ii) 刑事机构或纪律机构发现另一当事人构成刑事犯罪或违反职业规则的事实，或据此启动案件程序，并且相关切实协助信息已提供给有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织；或者

85 [第 10.7.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，本条不妨碍依照第 10.7.3 条或第 10.7.4 条暂缓执行禁赛期。]

86 [第 10.7.3 条的释义：运动员、运动员辅助人员和其他当事人承认错误并愿意揭露其他兴奋剂违规的合作行为，对纯洁体育具有重要作用。]

(iii) *WADA* discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving non-compliance with the *Code*, *International* Standard, *Technical Document* or *Technical Letter* against a *Signatory*, *WADA*-accredited laboratory or *Athlete* passport management unit (as defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories); or

(iv) with the approval of *WADA*, a criminal or disciplinary body discovering facts constituting or bringing forward a case involving, a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping.

After an 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 *Consequences* 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 value of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. Information involving the potential doping of *Protected Persons* or *Minors* shall be considered particularly valuable. In determining the length of the period for which the period of *Ineligibility* is suspended, the value of the *Substantial Assistance* shall be evaluated in terms of months or years rather than as a percentage of the original period of *Ineligibility*. [87] However, no more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. For purposes of this Article 10.7.3,

87 *[Comment to Article 10.7.3.1: In evaluating the value of the Substantial Assistance provided, priority shall be given to assistance which is important to anti-doping efforts and enforcement of the Code. Most important are situations where: Protected Persons or Minors have been doped by Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons; where a doping scheme involves a public authority, Anti-Doping Organization, WADA accredited or approved laboratory, or other Code Signatories or their members; where the doping scheme involves the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method which is particularly difficult to detect, or where the doping scheme involves multiple Athletes.]*

(iii) WADA 发现签约方、WADA 认可实验室或运动员生物护照管理团队（定义见《实验室国际标准》）构成不遵守《条例》、国际标准、技术文件或技术信函的事实，或据此启动案件程序；或者

(iv) 经 WADA 批准，刑事机构或纪律机构发现除使用兴奋剂之外的构成违反体育诚信的刑事犯罪或违反职业规则或体育规则的事实，或据此启动案件程序。

在依照第 13 条作出上诉裁决或上诉期限届满后，只有经 WADA 和相关国际单项体育联合会批准后，反兴奋剂组织才可以暂缓实施部分原本适用的后果。

暂缓执行原本适用的禁赛期的幅度，应当根据运动员或其他当事人为消除体育运动中使用兴奋剂、处理不遵守《条例》和 / 或违反体育诚信等行为所提供的切实协助的价值而定。涉及受保护人员或未成年人可能使用兴奋剂的信息，应当视为具有极为重要的价值。在确定暂缓执行禁赛期的期限时，应当以月或年为单位评估切实协助的价值，而非以原禁赛期的百分比进行评估。[87] 但是，可以暂缓执行的禁赛期不得

87 [第 10.7.3.1 条的释义：在评估所提供的切实协助的价值时，应当优先考虑对反兴奋剂工作和执行《条例》具有重要意义的协助。以下情形最重要：受保护人员或未成年人被运动员辅助人员或其他当事人施用兴奋剂；兴奋剂计划涉及政府部门、反兴奋剂组织、WADA 认可或批准的实验室，或其他《条例》签约方及其成员；兴奋剂计划涉及使用极难检测的禁用物质或禁用方法；或兴奋剂计划涉及多名运动员。]

the "otherwise applicable" period of *Ineligibility* shall mean the period of *Ineligibility* determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.9 and 10.14.3. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article shall be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2.

The *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority may suspend a smaller portion of the *Consequences* in an initial decision and, based on reconsideration of the value of the information received, increase the amount of *Consequences* suspended.

If so requested by an *Athlete* or other *Person* who seeks to provide *Substantial Assistance*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide the information to the *Anti-Doping Organization* subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that suspended *Consequences* shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If an *Anti-Doping Organization* decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

WADA shall be notified of any appeal to *CAS* involving Article 10.7. If *WADA* is not already a party, *WADA* shall have the right to intervene as a party in that proceeding.

10.7.3.2 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

超过原本适用的禁赛期的四分之三。就第 10.7.3 条而言，“原本适用”的禁赛期，是指在适用第 10.2 条、第 10.3 条、第 10.4 条、第 10.6 条、第 10.7.1 条、第 10.7.2 条、第 10.9 条和第 10.14.3 条后确定的禁赛期。如果原本适用的禁赛期为终身禁赛，则依照本条规定，不予暂缓执行的禁赛期不得少于八(8)年。就本款而言，原本适用的禁赛期不包括依照第 10.9.3.2 条可能追加的任何禁赛期。

有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织可以在初始决定中暂缓实施一小部分后果，并可根据所收到信息价值的重新评估，增加暂缓实施后果的幅度。

如果寻求提供切实协助的运动员或其他当事人提出要求，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当允许该运动员或其他当事人在不违反《互不损害协议》的前提下，向反兴奋剂组织提供信息。

如果运动员或其他当事人不继续合作，并且不能提供作为暂缓实施后果所依据的完整、可靠的切实协助，则暂缓实施后果的反兴奋剂组织应当恢复原有后果。无论反兴奋剂组织是否决定恢复暂缓实施的后果，任何有权依照第 13 条提起上诉的当事人均可对该决定提起上诉。

任何涉及第 10.7 条的向 CAS 提起的上诉，都应当通知 WADA。WADA 如果还不是当事方，有权以当事方身份介入程序。

10.7.3.2 为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，应实施结果管理的反兴奋剂组织的要求，或应构成或被指控兴奋剂违规

anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 10.14.1, *WADA* may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an 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*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. *WADA's* approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article.

10.7.3.3 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 Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.

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.

10.7.4 Other Valuable Information and Assistance in the Effort to Eliminate Doping in Sport

An *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided other valuable information and assistance which does not meet all of the requirements for *Substantial Assistance* but is still

或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员或其他当事人的要求，WADA 可在结果管理程序的任何阶段，包括在依照第 13 条作出上诉裁决后，同意对原本适用的禁赛期和其他后果予以适当的暂缓。在特殊情况下，WADA 可以同意对于切实协助的禁赛期和其他后果，给予超出本条其他规定的更大幅度的暂缓，甚至可免予禁赛、不强制公开披露和/或不要求退还奖金或支付罚款或费用。WADA 的批准不得违反本条关于恢复暂缓实施后果的其他规定。

10.7.3.3 如果反兴奋剂组织因切实协助而暂缓实施任何原本适用的部分处罚，则应当依照第 14 条的规定，向依照第 13.2.3 条对该决定有上诉权的其他反兴奋剂组织发出通知，说明作出决定的理由。

在 WADA 认为最有利于反兴奋剂工作的个别特殊情况下，WADA 可授权反兴奋剂组织签订适当的保密协议，限制或延迟披露切实协助协议或所提供的切实协助的性质。

10.7.4 为消除体育运动中使用兴奋剂提供其他有价值的信息和协助

对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织，在依照第 13 条作出上诉裁决之前或上诉期限届满之前，可以在个案中暂缓实施部分后果（取消比赛成绩和强制性公开披露除外），前提是运动员或其他当事人提供了未完全符合“切实协助”全部要求、但仍对消除体育运动中使用兴奋剂具有重大价值的其他有价值的信息和协

very valuable to the effort to eliminate doping in sport.[88] Information involving the potential doping of *Protected Persons* or *Minors* shall be considered particularly valuable.

After an appellate decision relating to an anti-doping rule violation or a violation of Article 10.14.1 under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal that decision, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* 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 value of the information and assistance provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. In determining the length of the period for which the period of *Ineligibility* is suspended, the value of the information and assistance shall be evaluated in terms of months or years rather than as a percentage of the original period of *Ineligibility*. However, no more than fifteen percent (15%) of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. For purposes of this Article 10.7.4. the "otherwise applicable" period of *Ineligibility* shall mean the period of *Ineligibility* determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.9 and 10.14.3. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article shall be no less than sixteen (16) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2.

The *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority may suspend a smaller portion of the *Consequences* in an initial decision and, based on reconsideration of the value of the information and assistance received, increase the amount suspended.

If so requested by an *Athlete* or other *Person* who seeks to provide

88 *[Comment to Article 10.7.4: Substantial Assistance under Article 10.7.3 requires the disclosure of misconduct by another Person. This Article 10.7.4 does not. The Athlete or other Person is still required to provide full and credible information without holding anything back, including the identity of other involved parties. However, it may simply be the case that they don't have any information regarding the conduct of another Person. For example, if an Athlete discloses their use of an effective doping regimen or new substance in a prohibited class which they learned about from the internet that has allowed their doping to avoid being detected, this type of information and assistance would be highly valuable to the effort to eliminate doping even if the Athlete is not able to provide evidence regarding the involvement of another Person.*

助。[88] 涉及受保护人员或未成年人的可能使用兴奋剂的信息，应当视为具有极为重要的价值。

在依照第 13 条对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条作出上诉裁决之后，或该决定的上诉期限届满之后，只有经 WADA 和相关国际单项体育联合会批准，反兴奋剂组织才能暂缓实施部分原本适用的后果。

暂缓执行原本适用的禁赛期的幅度，应当基于运动员或其他当事人为消除体育运动中使用兴奋剂所提供的信息和协助的价值而定。在确定暂缓执行禁赛期的期限时，应当以月或年为单位评估信息和协助的价值，而非以原禁赛期的百分比进行评估。但是，可以暂缓执行的禁赛期不得超过原本适用的禁赛期的百分之十五（15%）。就第 10.7.4 条而言，“原本适用”的禁赛期，是指在适用第 10.2 条、第 10.3 条、第 10.4 条、第 10.6 条、第 10.7.1 条、第 10.7.2 条、第 10.9 条和第 10.14.3 条后确定的禁赛期。如果原本适用的禁赛期为终身禁赛，则依照本条规定，不予暂缓执行的禁赛期不得少于十六（16）年。就本款而言，原本适用的禁赛期不包括依照第 10.9.3.2 条可能追加的任何禁赛期。

有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织可以在初始决定中暂缓实施一小部分后果，并可根据对所获信息和协助价值的重新评估，增加暂缓实施后果的幅度。

如果寻求提供其他有价值的信息和协助的运动员或其他

88 [第 10.7.4 条的释义：第 10.7.3 条规定的切实协助，要求披露另一当事人的不当行为，而本条（第 10.7.4 条）并不作此要求。尽管如此，运动员或其他当事人仍需毫无保留地提供完整且可靠的信息，包括其他涉案人员的身份。然而，实际情况可能是他们确实不掌握关于他人行为的任何信息。例如，如果一名运动员披露其通过互联网获取的某种有效使用兴奋剂的方案或某种禁用物质类别中的新物质，使其得以逃避检测，即使该运动员无法提供另一当事人的涉案证据，此类信息和协助对于反兴奋剂工作也极具价值。]

other valuable information and assistance, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide the information to the *Anti-Doping Organization* subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

If the *Athlete* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the other valuable information and assistance upon which the suspension of *Consequences* was based, the *Anti-Doping Organization* that suspended *Consequences* shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If an *Anti-Doping Organization* decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

WADA shall be notified of any appeal to *CAS* involving Article 10.7. If *WADA* is not already a party, *WADA* shall have a right to intervene as a party in that proceeding.

10.8 Case Resolution Agreements

Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by an *Anti-Doping Organization* and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to the *Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by the *Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA* of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Athlete* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) without prejudice to the *Athlete* or other *Person's* right under Article 10.13.1, 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 agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or the effective date of a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*.[89] The decision by *WADA* and the *Anti-Doping Organization* to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the *Consequences* agreed to by *WADA*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* and the *Athlete* or other *Person*, including the starting date of the period of *Ineligibility*, are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

89 *[Comment to Article 10.8: For purposes of calculating the "one half of the period of Ineligibility going forward" the agreed upon period of Ineligibility shall first be reduced before any period by which the period of Ineligibility has been backdated.]*

当事人提出要求，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当允许运动员或其他当事人在不违反《互不损害协议》的前提下，向反兴奋剂组织提供信息。

如果运动员或其他当事人不继续合作，并且不能提供作为暂缓实施后果所依据的其他有价值的信息和协助，则暂缓实施后果的反兴奋剂组织应当恢复原有后果。无论反兴奋剂组织是否决定恢复暂缓实施的后果，任何有权依照第 13 条提起上诉的当事人均可对该决定提起上诉。

任何涉及第 10.7 条的向 CAS 提起的上诉，都应当通知 WADA。WADA 如果还不是当事方，有权以当事方身份介入程序。

10.8 案件解决协议

如果运动员或其他当事人在反兴奋剂组织查处其兴奋剂违规行为后自认兴奋剂违规，并同意接受由反兴奋剂组织和 WADA 酌情决定实施的后果，则：(a) 根据反兴奋剂组织和 WADA 对适用第 10.1 条至第 10.7 条指控兴奋剂违规的具体情况、违规的严重程度、运动员或其他当事人的过错程度，以及运动员或其他当事人自认违规的及时性所做的评估，运动员或其他当事人的禁赛期可获得缩减；以及 (b) 在不影响运动员或其他当事人依照第 10.13.1 条所享有权利的前提下，禁赛期最早可从样本采集之日或最近一次发生的另一起兴奋剂违规发生之日起算。但无论如何，在适用本条的情况下，运动员或其他当事人应当至少执行商定的禁赛期的一半，并从以下两个日期中较早的起算：(1) 运动员或其他当事人接受处罚之日；(2) 运动员或其他当事人随后遵守的临时停赛的生效之日。[89] WADA 和反兴奋剂组织是否达成案件解决协议的决定，以及由 WADA、反兴奋剂组织与运动员或其他当事人商定的后果，包括禁赛期的起算日期，均不属于由听证机构决定或审查的事项，且不得依照第 13 条提起上诉。

89 [第 10.8 条的释义：为计算“将来执行的禁赛期的一半”，商定的禁赛期应当首先减去已追溯折抵的禁赛期，在这个基础上再除以二。]

If so requested by an *Athlete* or other *Person* who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority shall allow the *Athlete* or other *Person* to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with the *Anti-Doping Organization* subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.[90]

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

10.9.1.1 For an *Athlete* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

a) A six-month period of *Ineligibility*; or

b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:

(i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of *Ineligibility* within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* with respect to the second violation.

10.9.1.2 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 Articles 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.

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90 [Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.

In some countries, the imposition of a period of Ineligibility is left entirely to a hearing body. In those countries, the Anti-Doping Organization may not assert a specific period of Ineligibility for purposes of Article 10.8 nor have the power to agree to a specific period of Ineligibility under Article 10.8. In these circumstances, Article 10.8 will not be applicable but may be considered by the hearing body. Provided, however, that any application of Article 10.8 shall be subject to WADA's approval.]

如果运动员或其他当事人依照本条规定寻求签订案件解决协议并提出要求，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当在不违反《互不损害协议》的前提下，允许运动员或其他当事人与其商讨自认兴奋剂违规事宜。[90]

10.9 多次违规

10.9.1 第二次或第三次兴奋剂违规

10.9.1.1 对于运动员或其他当事人的第二次兴奋剂违规，禁赛期应当为以下两项中较长的一项：

a) 六（6）个月禁赛期；或者

b) 禁赛期处于以下两项之间的范围内：

(i) 第一次违规的禁赛期加上将第二次违规视为第一次发生的情况下原本适用的禁赛期的总和；以及

(ii) 将第二次违规视为第一次发生的情况下原本适用的禁赛期的两倍。

在此范围内的禁赛期，根据整体情况和运动员或其他当事人第二次违规的过错程度而定。

10.9.1.2 第三次兴奋剂违规将一律导致终身禁赛，除非第三次违规符合第 10.5 条或第 10.6 条规定的免除或缩减禁赛期的条件，或第三次违规涉及第 2.4 条的违规。在这些特殊情况下，禁赛期应当为八（8）年以上直至终身禁赛。

90 [第 10.8 条的释义：在确定案件解决协议所列的后果时，应当考虑第 10 条中规定的任何减轻或加重处罚情形，且不得超出协议条款的适用范围。

在一些国家，禁赛期的裁量完全由听证机构决定。在这些国家，反兴奋剂组织既不能为适用第 10.8 条主张具体的禁赛期，也无权依照第 10.8 条同意具体的禁赛期。在此类情况下，虽然第 10.8 条将不能直接适用，但听证机构也可酌情考虑。但需明确，第 10.8 条的任何适用都应当得到 WADA 批准。]

10.9.1.3 The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further suspended by the application of Articles 10.7.3 or 10.7.4.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Articles 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations [91]

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, 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 additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received initial notification pursuant to Article 7 in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, of the first potential anti-doping rule violation, or after the *Anti-Doping Organization* made reasonable efforts to give such notice. 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, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.10.[92]

10.9.3.2 If the *Anti-Doping Organization* establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to receiving the first notice of violation, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or

91 [Comment to Article 10.9.3: This Article does not address violations of Article 10.14.1, as the Consequences for violations of Article 10.14.1 are addressed separately in Article 10.14.3.]

92 [Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, the Anti-Doping Organization discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation—e.g., the Anti-Doping Organization shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]

10.9.1.3 依照第 10.9.1.1 条和第 10.9.1.2 条确定的禁赛期，可通过适用第 10.7.3 条或第 10.7.4 条予以暂缓执行。

10.9.2 运动员或其他当事人已经证明无过错或无疏忽的兴奋剂违规，不视为第 10.9 条所述的违规。此外，依照第 10.2.3.1 条或第 10.2.4.1 条受到处罚的兴奋剂违规，不视为第 10.9 条所述的违规。

10.9.3 某些可能存在多次违规的附加规则[91]

10.9.3.1 为依照第 10.9 条实施处罚，除第 10.9.3.2 条和第 10.9.3.3 条另有规定外，只有在反兴奋剂组织能够证明，运动员或其他当事人收到依照第 7 条并依据《结果管理国际标准》发出的关于其涉嫌首次兴奋剂违规的第一次通知后，或在反兴奋剂组织采取合理措施发出通知后，运动员或其他当事人又实施了另一起兴奋剂违规时，该兴奋剂违规才能视为第二次违规。如果反兴奋剂组织无法证明这一点，则应当将相关违规一并视为单一的首次违规，并按照处罚较重的违规实施处罚，包括适用加重处罚情节。依照第 10.10 条，自较早发生的兴奋剂违规之日起的所有比赛成绩都将取消。[92]

10.9.3.2 如果反兴奋剂组织证明，运动员或其他当事人在收到第一次违规通知前实施了额外的兴奋剂

91 [第 10.9.3 条的释义：本条不涉及第 10.14.1 条的违规，因为第 10.14.1 条违规的后果已由第 10.14.3 条另行规定。]

92 [第 10.9.3.1 条的释义：在实施处罚后，如果反兴奋剂组织发现，在首次违规通知之前有另一起兴奋剂违规的事实，则同样适用本条规则。例如，反兴奋剂组织应当基于假定“两次违规同时裁决”时本应实施的处罚而作出处罚决定，包括适用加重处罚情节。]

after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* will be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If the *Anti-Doping Organization* establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 Where an *Athlete* is charged with a second anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Adverse Analytical Finding* for the second anti-doping rule violation resulted solely from the residual presence of the *Prohibited Substance* in their system from the same ingestion or *Use* that resulted in the first anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* shall be deemed to have established they bear *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the second violation, and the second violation shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.[93]

10.9.3.5 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* establishes that an *Athlete* or other *Person* has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility*, the periods of *Ineligibility* for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

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93 [Comment to Article 10.9.3.4: For the avoidance of doubt, the second violation would still subject the Athlete to other Consequences including, without limitation, under Articles 7.4, 9, 10.1 and 14.3 where applicable.]

违规，并且该额外违规发生在第一次收到通知的违规之前或之后十二（12）个月或更长时间，则额外违规的禁赛期应当按单独的首次违规计算，并且该禁赛期将与首次收到通知的违规所处禁赛期连续执行，而不是同时执行。在适用第 10.9.3.2 条的情况下，上述多次违规应当合并记为第 10.9.1 条所述的单独的一次违规。

10.9.3.3 如果反兴奋剂组织证明，在指控运动员或其他当事人潜在兴奋剂违规的兴奋剂管制过程中，运动员或其他当事人又构成了第2.5条的违规，则第 2.5 条的违规应当视为单独的首次违规，其禁赛期应当与潜在兴奋剂违规施加的禁赛期（如有）连续执行，而不是同时执行。在适用第 10.9.3.3 条的情况下，上述多次违规应当合并记为第 10.9.1 条所述的单独的一次违规。

10.9.3.4 如果运动员被指控构成第 2.1 条的第二次兴奋剂违规，并且该运动员能够证明第二次违规的阳性检测结果，完全是源于第一次违规所摄入或使用的禁用物质在其体内的残留，则应当认定运动员已证明其对第二次违规无过错或无疏忽，并且此次违规不视为第 10.9 条所述的第二次违规。[93]

10.9.3.5 如果反兴奋剂组织证明运动员或其他当事人在禁赛期间第二次或第三次兴奋剂违规，则多次违规的禁赛期应当连续执行，而不是同时执行。

93 [第 10.9.3.4 条的释义：为免生疑义，第二次违规仍将使运动员承担其他后果，包括但不限于依照第 7.4 条、第 9 条、第 10.1 条和第 14.3 条规定所适用的后果。]

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

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation shall take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 *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.[94]

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

An *Anti-Doping Organization* or other *Signatory* that has recovered prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the *Athletes* who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting *Athlete* not competed. An International Federation shall provide in its rules whether or not the redistributed prize money shall be considered for purposes of its ranking of *Athletes*.[95]

10.12 *Financial Consequences*

*Anti-Doping Organization*s 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*.

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94 [Comment to Article 10.10: 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.]

95 [Comment to Article 10.11: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on the Anti-Doping Organization or other Signatory to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If the Anti-Doping Organization elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the Athlete(s) who should have otherwise received the money."Reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money"could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by an International Federation and its Athletes.]

10.9.4 10 年内的多次兴奋剂违规

就第 10.9 条而言，每次兴奋剂违规都应当发生在同一个十（10）年期间，才能视为多次违规。

10.10 取消样本采集后或兴奋剂违规后的比赛成绩

除依照第 9 条自动取消阳性样本的比赛成绩外，自阳性样本采集之日（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，运动员获得的所有其他比赛成绩应当全部取消，并承担由此产生的所有后果，包括收回所有奖牌、积分和奖金，但为公平起见需另作决定的情况除外。[94]

10.11 收回奖金

反兴奋剂组织或其他签约方收到因兴奋剂违规而应收回的奖金后，应当采取合理措施，将奖金分配和发放给那些在被收回奖金的运动员不参赛的情况下原本有权获得奖金的运动员。国际单项体育联合会应当在其规则中规定，重新分配奖金是否应当纳入该运动员排名的考量。[95]

10.12 经济后果

反兴奋剂组织可在其规则中规定，按比例追偿兴奋剂违规产生的费用或对其进行经济处罚。但是，反兴奋剂组织只可在已经处以原本适用的最长禁赛期的案件中实施经济处罚。只有在符合比例原则的情况下才能实施经济处罚。不得将追偿费用或经济处罚作为缩减禁赛期或减轻依照《条例》原本适用的其他处罚的依据。

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94 [第 10.10 条的释义：《条例》中的任何规定都不妨碍受到兴奋剂违规当事人行为损害的干净运动员或其他当事人，行使其本应享有的向违规者索赔的任何权利。]

95 [第 10.11 条的释义：本条无意要求反兴奋剂组织或其他签约方承担追缴应收回奖金的积极义务。如果反兴奋剂组织选择不采取任何行动追缴应收回的奖金，则可将追缴此类奖金的权利转让给本能获得奖金的运动员。“合理分配和发放奖金的措施”可包括依照国际单项体育联合会与其运动员之间达成的协议，使用已追缴收回的奖金。]

10.13 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Where an *Athlete* is already serving a period of *Ineligibility* for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the first day after the current period of *Ineligibility* has been served. Otherwise, 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.

10.13.1 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*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that such delays are 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*. [96]

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

10.13.2.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is 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 the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not respect a *Provisional Suspension*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Athlete* or other

96 *[Comment to Article 10.13.1: In Athlete Biological Passport cases or 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. Where the body determines that substantial delays attributable to parties other than the Athlete or other Person justifies commencing the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date, the backdated period of time should not exceed the amount of delay attributable to the parties and should not include any period of delay attributable to the Athlete or other Person. For the avoidance of doubt, the period of time between the original analysis of a Sample and the further analysis under Article 6.6 shall not be considered a delay under Article 10.13.1.]*

10.13 禁赛期的开始

如果运动员已经因兴奋剂违规而处于禁赛期，则任何新的禁赛期应当从当前禁赛期结束后的第一天开始执行。否则，除非下文另有规定，禁赛期应当从给予禁赛的最终听证会决定作出之日起计算；或者，如果放弃听证会或未召开听证会，则应当从接受禁赛或以其他方式实施禁赛之日起算。

10.13.1 不应当归责于运动员或其他当事人的延误

如果在听证过程或兴奋剂管制的其他方面出现实质性延误，并且运动员或其他当事人能够证明此类延误不应当归责于运动员或其他当事人，则实施处罚的机构可以将禁赛期的起算日提前到以下较早的日期：样本采集之日或最近发生的另一起兴奋剂违规之日。在禁赛期间，包括可追溯的禁赛期间，取得的所有比赛成绩都应当予以取消。[96]

10.13.2 已执行的临时停赛或禁赛期的折抵

10.13.2.1 如果运动员或其他当事人遵守临时停赛的规定，则运动员或其他当事人的临时停赛期应当折抵最终可能实施的禁赛期。如果运动员或其他当事人不遵守临时停赛的规定，则运动员或其他当事人已执行的临时停赛期不得

96 [第 10.13.1 条的释义：在运动员生物护照案件或除第 2.1 条以外的其他兴奋剂违规案件中，反兴奋剂组织为发现和查明足以证明兴奋剂违规的事实，往往需要较长时间，尤其是在运动员或其他当事人采取积极措施避免被发现的情况下。在此类情况下，不能适用本条规定的从较早日期开始处罚的灵活措施。如果裁决机构认定，由运动员或其他当事人以外的其他当事方造成的重大延误确有理由将禁赛期的起算日提前，则追溯期间不能超过当事方造成的延误期间，并且不能涵盖任何归责于运动员或其他当事人的延误期间。为免生疑义，样本的首次检测和依照第 6.6 条的进一步检测之间的时间段，不视为第 10.13.1 条所述的延误。]

Person shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.13.2.2 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.[97]

10.13.2.3 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 a team.

10.14 Status during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* or is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may, during a period of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*:

(i) compete or participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) authorized, organized or funded by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization;

97 *[Comment to Article 10.13.2.2: 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.]*

折抵。如果依照某项决定执行了禁赛期，而该决定随后被提起上诉，则运动员或其他当事人已执行的禁赛期应当折抵上诉后最终可能实施的禁赛期。

10.13.2.2 如果运动员或其他当事人以书面形式自愿接受负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织实施的临时停赛，并在此后遵守临时停赛的规定，则运动员或其他当事人自愿接受的临时停赛期应当折抵最终可能实施的禁赛期。运动员或其他当事人自愿接受临时停赛的文件副本应当及时提供给第 14.1 条规定的有权收到涉嫌兴奋剂违规通知的各方。[97]

10.13.2.3 无论运动员选择不参赛还是受到运动队停赛，临时停赛或自愿接受临时停赛生效日期前的任何时间段都不折抵禁赛期。

10.14 禁赛期间或临时停赛期间的身份

10.14.1 禁赛期间或临时停赛期间禁止参加比赛或活动

已被宣布禁赛或正在临时停赛期间的运动员或其他当事人，不得在禁赛期间或临时停赛期间：

(i) 以任何身份参加或参与由任何签约方、签约方成员组织，或签约方成员组织的俱乐部或其他成员组织授权、组织或资助的比赛或活动（经授权的反兴奋剂教育或矫正项目除外）；

97 [第 10.13.2.2 条的释义：运动员自愿接受临时停赛不等于运动员自认违规，也不得以任何方式据此对运动员作出不利推论。]

(ii) compete or participate in any capacity in *Competitions* or training activities authorized or organized by any professional league, any professional *Event* [98] organization or any international-or national-level *Event* organization where not already covered by Article 10.14.1 (i);

(iii) compete or participate in any capacity in Competitions or training activities funded by a governmental agency;

(iv) provide any sport-related services, including without limitation serving as a coach or other *Athlete Support Personnel*, to any *Athlete* or other *Person* bound by rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* (and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by such *Athlete*(s));

(v) serve as a board member, officer, director, official or senior executive, or in any position involving *Doping Control* or involving direct contact with *Athletes* or *Athlete Support Personnel*, of any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization; or

(vi) receive compensation from any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organization, or a club or other member organization of a *Signatory's* member organization, except for compensation for employment for services

98 *[Comment to Article 10.14.1 (ii): With respect to the terms "professional league" and "professional Event", further guidance may be provided in the International Standard for Results Management or guidelines.]*

(ii) 以任何身份参加或参与第 10.14.1(i) 条未涵盖的，由任何职业联盟、职业赛事[98]组织、国际或国家级赛事组织授权或组织的比赛或训练活动；

(iii) 以任何身份参加或参与由政府机构资助的比赛或训练活动；

(iv) 向任何受依照《条例》制定的规则约束的运动员或其他当事人提供任何体育相关服务，包括但不限于担任教练或其他运动员辅助人员（此种行为也可能导致运动员构成第 2.10 条的违规）；

(v) 担任任何签约方、签约方的成员组织、签约方成员组织的俱乐部或其他成员组织的理事会成员、管理人员、主管、官员或高级管理人员，或担任涉及兴奋剂管制或与运动员或运动员辅助人员直接接触的任何职务；或者

(vi) 接受任何签约方、签约方成员组织、签约方成员组织的俱乐部或其他成员组织支付的任何报酬，但受雇提供上述第 10.14.1(v) 条所述禁止范围之

98 [第 10.14.1(ii) 条的释义：关于“职业联盟”和“职业赛事”的定义，可在《结果管理国际标准》或指南中提供进一步说明。]

not prohibited as described in Article 10.14.1 (v) above.[99]

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority 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 *Protected Persons* or *Minors*.

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99 [Comment to Article 10.14.1: The term "activity" as used in this Article includes all competitive, training and administrative functions, as well as social functions where the Person has a formal or official role or receives recognition, authorized or organized by the referenced organizations.

By way of example, this Article does not prohibit an Ineligible Person from engaging in the following activities so long as the Ineligible Person is not acting as an Athlete Support Personnel, the activity is not funded by a government and is not authorized, organized or funded by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization:

(1) an Ineligible basketball player could participate in a pick-up basketball game with former teammates;

(2) an Ineligible distance runner could go for a run with friends or other elite Athletes;

(3) an Ineligible swimmer could swim in a separate lane in the same pool where a national team trains as long as the swimmer has no involvement with the team training;

(4) an Ineligible figure skater could receive coaching or athletic training services from Athlete Support Personnel who also work for a referenced organization as long as the services provided to the figure skater are not performed as part of the Athlete Support Personnel's job duties for the referenced organization; and

(5) an Ineligible gymnast could receive payments from an individual sponsor as long as the payments are not connected to or arranged by a referenced organization.

Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognized by a Signatory or its National Federations for any purpose.

Without prejudice to Article 5.6.2 and for the avoidance of doubt, the prohibition against participating in any capacity in the activities identified in this Article shall continue to apply to retired Persons through the duration of their period of Ineligibility.

For the avoidance of doubt, where the Ineligible Person is an Athlete under a club contract of employment for athletic services, Article 10.14.1 (vi) does not prohibit the club from continuing to make contractual payments to the Athlete during the period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension so long as the Athlete does not engage in any activities prohibited in Article 10.14.1 (v).]

外的服务而获得的报酬除外。[99]

禁赛期超过 4 年的运动员或其他当事人，可在完成 4 年的禁赛期后，以运动员的身份参加未经《条例》签约方或《条例》签约方成员组织批准或以其他方式授权的地方体育赛事，前提是该地方体育赛事的级别不能使运动员或其他当事人有资格直接或间接参加全国锦标赛或国际赛事（或为之累积积分），也不能使运动员或其他当事人以任何身份与受保护人员或未成年人合作。

99 [第 10.14.1 条的释义：本条中使用的“活动”一词，包括由上述组织授权或组织的，所有发挥竞技、训练和行政管理职能，以及当事人担任正式或官方角色或接受表彰的社交活动。

举例而言，只要被禁赛人员不担任运动员辅助人员，并且该活动不由政府资助，也不由任何签约方、签约方的成员组织、签约方成员组织的俱乐部或其他成员组织授权、组织或资助，本条不禁止被禁赛人员从事以下活动：

(1) 被禁赛的篮球运动员可以与前队友一起参加非正式篮球比赛；

(2) 被禁赛的长跑运动员可以与朋友或其他精英运动员一起跑步；

(3) 被禁赛的游泳运动员可以在国家队训练的同一泳池的单独泳道游泳，只要该运动员不参与国家队的训练；

(4) 被禁赛的花样滑冰运动员可以从为上述组织工作的运动员辅助人员处接受指导或运动训练服务，只要向该花样滑冰运动员提供的服务不属于该运动员辅助人员为上述组织履行的工作职责；以及

(5) 被禁赛的体操运动员可以从个人赞助商处获得报酬，只要该报酬与上述组织无关联或不由其安排。

在一个运动项目中实施的禁赛，应当被其他运动项目承认（见第 15.1 条“决定的自动约束力”）。任何在禁赛期间达到的成绩标准，签约方或其国家单项体育协会不得以任何形式予以承认。

在不影响第 5.6.2 条的前提下，为免生疑义，禁止以任何身份参加本条所述活动的规定，应当在整个禁赛期内同样适用于已退役人员。

为免生疑义，如果被禁赛人员是与俱乐部签订运动服务雇佣合同的运动员，第 10.14.1(vi) 条并不禁止俱乐部在禁赛期间或临时停赛期间继续向运动员支付合同约定的报酬，只要该运动员不从事第 10.14.1(v) 条禁止的任何活动。]

An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* who has not retired shall remain subject to *Testing* and any requirement by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to provide whereabouts information. [100]

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, 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 (2) months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed. The permitted training window for *Athletes* that were *Protected Persons* at the time of the anti-doping rule violation shall be the last one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.[101]

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility or Provisional *Suspension*

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.14.1, 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 down to a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. Subject to Article 7.1.4, the determination 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.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* who violates the prohibition against participation during a *Provisional Suspension*

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100 [Comment to Article 10.14.1: For the avoidance of doubt, the prohibition against participation in any capacity in the activities identified in this Article shall continue to apply to retired Persons through the duration of their period of Ineligibility.]

101 [Comment to Article 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some Individual Sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), Athletes cannot effectively train on their 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 10.14.1 other than training.]

禁赛期内尚未退役的运动员或其他当事人，仍须接受检查，并遵守反兴奋剂组织关于提供行踪信息的任何要求。[100]

10.14.2 恢复训练

作为第 10.14.1 条的例外，运动员可以随队恢复训练，或使用签约方成员组织的俱乐部或其他成员组织的设施的时间，按以下两个期限中较短的为准：(1) 运动员禁赛期的最后两（2）个月，或 (2) 所实施禁赛期的最后四分之一。对于在兴奋剂违规发生时属于受保护人员的运动员，允许其恢复训练的时间窗口应当为所实施禁赛期的后二分之一。[101]

10.14.3 禁赛期间或临时停赛期间违规参加比赛或活动

如果已被宣布禁赛的运动员或其他当事人违反第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止在禁赛期间参加比赛或活动的规定，则应当取消其参赛成绩，并在原禁赛期结束后追加与原禁赛期长度相等的新禁赛期。新的禁赛期可以根据运动员或其他当事人的过错程度和案件的其他情况酌减，最短可减至警告和不予禁赛。在不违反第 7.1.4 条规定的前提下，运动员或其他当事人是否违反了禁止参加比赛或活动的规定，以及对禁赛期的调整是否适当，应当由之前负责结果管理从而产生原禁赛期的反兴奋剂组织决定。该决定可依照第 13 条提起上诉。

如果运动员或其他当事人违反第 10.14.1 条所述的临时停赛期间禁止参加比赛或活动的规定，则已执行的

100 [第 10.14.1 条的释义：为免生疑义，禁止以任何身份参加本条所述活动的规定，应当在整个禁赛期内同样适用于已退役人员。]

101 [第 10.14.2 条的释义：在许多集体项目和部分个人项目（例如，跳台滑雪和体操）中，运动员无法有效地自行训练，以便在禁赛期结束时做好参赛准备。在本条所述的训练期间，禁赛运动员除训练外，不得参加比赛或从事第 10.14.1 条所述的任何活动。]

described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served and the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified*.

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

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Articles 10.5 or 10.6, 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.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

Article 11 *Consequences* to Teams

11.1 *Testing* of *Team Sports*

Where more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with 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 or violation of Article 10.14.1 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 or violation of Article 10.14.1.[102] In *Team*

102 [Comment to Article 11.2: See Comment to Article 9 regarding team Competition in Individual Sports.]

临时停赛期不得折抵，并且应当取消其参赛成绩。

如果运动员辅助人员或其他当事人协助尚在禁赛期间或临时停赛期间的当事人违反禁止参加比赛或活动的规定，对该运动员辅助人员或其他当事人有管辖权的反兴奋剂组织，应当对该协助行为按照第 2.9 条的违规予以处罚。

10.14.4 扣发禁赛期间的经济资助

此外，对于不涉及依照第 10.5 条或第 10.6 条减轻处罚的兴奋剂违规，签约方、签约方成员组织和政府将扣发当事人获得的部分或全部与体育相关的经济资助或其他与体育相关的收益。

10.15 处罚结果的主动公布

依照第 14.3 条的规定，主动公布是所有处罚都应当包括的强制性内容。

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

如果在集体项目中，同一运动队中有两名以上运动员收到第 7 条规定的与赛事相关的兴奋剂违规通知，则赛事管理机构应当在赛事期间对该运动队实施适当的目标检查。

11.2 集体项目的违规后果

如果在赛事期间，认定某集体项目运动队中有三名以上运动员构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，赛事管理机构除对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员个人实施后果外，还应当对该运动队实施适当处罚（例如，扣除积分、取消比赛成绩或参赛资格，或其他处罚）。[102] 在集体项目中，

102 [第 11.2 条的释义：关于个人项目中的团队比赛，参见第 9 条的释义。]

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.

11.3 *Event* Ruling Body or International Federation 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*. [103] Similarly, an International Federation may elect to establish rules imposing stricter *Consequences* for *Team Sports* within its authority than those in Article 11.2.

Article 12 Sanctions by *Signatories* Against Other Sporting Bodies

Each *Signatory* shall adopt rules that obligate each of its member organizations and any other sporting body over which it has authority to comply with, implement, uphold and enforce the *Code* within that organization's or body's area of competence. When a *Signatory* becomes aware that one of its member organizations or other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to fulfill such obligation, the *Signatory* shall take appropriate action against such organization or body. [104] In particular, a *Signatory's* action and rules shall include the possibility of excluding all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future *Events* or all *Events* conducted within a specified period of time. [105]

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103 [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.]

104 [Comment to Article 12: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on the Signatory to actively monitor each of its member organizations for acts of non-compliance, but rather only requires the Signatory to take action when it becomes aware of such acts.]

105 [Comment to Article 12: This Article makes it clear that the Code does not restrict whatever disciplinary rights between organizations may otherwise exist. For sanctions against Signatories for non-compliance with the Code, see Article 24.1.]

如果对某运动队实施禁赛，除非为公平起见另作决定，禁赛期应当从给予禁赛的最终听证决定之日起计算；如果放弃听证，则从接受禁赛或以其他方式实施禁赛之日起计算。对运动队实施的临时停赛（无论是强制实施或自愿接受），都应当折抵最终执行的整个禁赛期。

11.3 赛事管理机构或国际单项体育联合会可为集体项目规定更严格的后果

赛事管理机构可选择为赛事制定规则，对集体项目实施比第 11.2 条规定的更严格的后果。[103] 同样，国际单项体育联合会可选择制定规则，对其权限范围内的集体项目实施比第 11.2 条规定的更严格的后果。

第 12 条　签约方对其他体育团体的处罚

各签约方应当制定规则，责成其各成员组织和受其管辖的任何其他体育团体在其职权范围内遵守、实施、维护和执行《条例》。如果签约方发现其成员组织或受其管辖的其他体育团体未能履行该义务，则签约方应当对该组织或团体采取适当措施。[104] 特别是，签约方的措施和规则应当包括可能禁止该组织或团体的部分或全部成员参加未来特定赛事或在特定时间段举行的所有赛事。[105]

103 [第 11.3 条的释义：例如，国际奥委会可以制定规则，规定在奥运会期间，如果某运动队发生少量的兴奋剂违规，也将取消该运动队的参赛资格。]

104 [第 12 条的释义：本条无意要求签约方承担主动监督其成员组织是否存在不合规行为的积极义务，而仅要求签约方在知悉此类行为时采取行动。]

105 [第 12 条的释义：本条明确规定，《条例》不限制各组织之间原本可能存在的任何纪律处分权。对不遵守《条例》的签约方的处罚，请参阅第 24.1 条。]

Article 13 *Results Management*: Appeals[106]

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the *Code* or under 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.

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. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.[107]

13.1.2 *CAS* Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

Subject to Article 13.1.4, in making its decision, *CAS* shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.[108]

All anti-doping proceedings before *CAS* involving *WADA*, an International Federation and/or a *Major Event Organization* as a party shall be conducted in French or English. Such proceedings may only be conducted in a language other than

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106 [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 National Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]

107 [Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where an Athlete was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Athlete in the appeal.]

108 [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.]

第 13 条　结果管理：上诉[106]

13.1 可上诉的决定

对依照《条例》或依照《条例》制定的规则作出的决定，可依照以下第 13.2 条至第 13.4 条的规定或《条例》或国际标准的其他规定提起上诉。在上诉期间此类决定继续有效，除非上诉机构另有指令。

13.1.1 审查范围不受限制

上诉审查范围涵盖与该事项有关的所有问题，并且明确不限于最初决定作出方审查的问题或审查范围。任何上诉一方均可提交在初审听证中没有提出的证据、法律论据和主张，只要这些证据、法律论据和主张来源于初审听证中提出或处理的相同诉因，或相同的基本事实或情况。[107]

13.1.2 CAS 不受制于被上诉的结论

在不违反第 13.1.4 条规定的前提下，CAS 在作出裁决时，不受制于被上诉主体所作的判断。[108]

所有在 CAS 进行的以 WADA、国际单项体育联合会和 / 或重大赛事组织机构为当事方的反兴奋剂程序，都应当以法语或英语进行。仅在 WADA、国际单项体育联合会和 /

106 [第 13 条的释义：《条例》旨在通过公平、透明的内部程序和终局性上诉机制来解决反兴奋剂争议。反兴奋剂组织作出的反兴奋剂决定按照第 14 条要求是公开透明的。特定当事人和组织（包括 WADA）有权对上述决定提起上诉。需要注意的是，依照第 13 条有上诉权的利害关系人或组织，根据其定义，不包括可能因其他参赛者被取消资格而获益的运动员或其所属的国家单项体育协会。]

107 [第 13.1.1 条的释义：修改后的措辞并非旨在对 2015 版《条例》进行实质性修改，而是为了澄清条款含义。例如，如果运动员在初审听证中所受指控仅为篡改，但同一行为也可能构成共谋，则上诉方可在上诉程序中对该运动员同时提出篡改和共谋两项指控。]

108 [第 13.1.2 条的释义：CAS 的程序是重新审理。先前程序既不限制 CAS 听证中的证据范围，也不影响 CAS 听证中的证据考量。]

French or English if *WADA*, the International Federation and/or the *Major Event Organization* (all) agree with such request at their entire discretion.

13.1.3 *WADA* Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies[109]

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.

13.1.4 Appeals from Decisions Made by *WADA*

Where the *Code* or *International Standards* provide a right of appeal against a decision made by *WADA*, such appeal shall be made exclusively to *CAS*. Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 13.1, the appellate standard of review for such appealable decisions made by *WADA* under the *Code* or *International Standards*, or made with *WADA's* approval under Articles 5.3.2, 5.6.1, 7.1.1, 10.7 and 14.1.1, shall be whether *WADA*'s decision was arbitrary.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Violations of Article 10.14.1 *Consequences, Provisional Suspensions,* Implementation of Decisions and Authority

The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2:

- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed;
- a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 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 exemption to the six-months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to competition under Article 5.6.1;

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109 [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.]

或重大赛事组织机构(均)酌情决定同意该请求的情况下，上述程序才能使用法语或英语以外的其他语言进行。

13.1.3 WADA 无需等待用尽内部救济方式[109]

如果 WADA 有权依照第 13 条的规定提起上诉，并且在反兴奋剂组织程序中没有任何其他一方对最终决定提起上诉，则 WADA 可以直接向 CAS 提起上诉，而无需用尽反兴奋剂组织程序中的其他救济方式。

13.1.4 对 WADA 所作决定的上诉

如果《条例》或国际标准规定了对 WADA 所作决定的上诉权，则该上诉只能向 CAS 提起。尽管第 13.1 条另有其他规定，对于 WADA 依据《条例》或国际标准作出的可上诉决定，或依照第 5.3.2 条、第 5.6.1 条、第 7.1.1 条、第 10.7 条和第 14.1.1 条经 WADA 批准后作出的可上诉决定，其上诉审查标准都应当为 WADA 的决定是否武断。

13.2 对兴奋剂违规、违反第 10.14.1 条的后果、临时停赛、决定执行和权限的决定提起的上诉

以下决定只能依照第 13.2 条的规定提起上诉：

- 认定构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的决定；
- 就兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为作出的是否实施后果的决定，或认定不构成兴奋剂违规或未违反第 10.14.1 条的决定；
- 因程序原因(例如，时效届满)使得兴奋剂违规不能继续进行的决定；
- WADA 依照第 5.6.1 条作出的不予豁免退役运动员复出参赛需遵守提前六(6)个月通知要求的决定；

109 [第 13.1.3 条的释义：如果在反兴奋剂组织程序的最后阶段(例如，初审听证)之前已作出决定，并且没有任何一方选择将该决定上诉至反兴奋剂组织程序的下一级(例如，管理委员会)，则 WADA 可以跳过反兴奋剂组织内部程序中的剩余步骤，直接向 CAS 提起上诉。]

- a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to disqualify, or to not disqualify results under Article 5.6.1.1;
- 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, an *Adverse Passport Finding* or an *Atypical Passport Finding* after review, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 or whereabouts failure after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management* or the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations;
- a decision not to impose, or a decision to lift or not to lift, a *Provisional Suspension* (with all such appeals made exclusively to *CAS* as provided in Article 7.4.3);
- a decision that an *Anti-Doping Organization* lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 or its *Consequences*;
- a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Articles 10.7.3 and 10.7.4;
- failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5;
- failure to comply with Article 10.8;
- a decision under Article 10.14.3;
- a decision by the *Results Management* authority that the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure are not met;
- a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization* not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organization's* decision under Article 15; and
- a decision under Articles 27.3.

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*. [110]

110 [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.]

- 反兴奋剂组织依照第 5.6.1.1 条作出的取消或不取消比赛成绩的决定；
- WADA 依照第 7.1 条指定结果管理的决定；
- 反兴奋剂组织经审查后作出的不将阳性检测结果或非典型性结果作为兴奋剂违规立案的决定，不将生物护照阳性结果或生物护照非典型性结果作为兴奋剂违规提交的决定，或依据《结果管理国际标准》或《情报和调查国际标准》进行调查后，不继续追究兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条或违反行踪信息管理规定的决定；
- 不实施、取消或不取消临时停赛的决定（依照第 7.4.3 条的规定，所有此类上诉只能向 CAS 提起）；
- 认定反兴奋剂组织对涉嫌兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为或其后果缺乏管辖权的决定；
- 依照第 10.7.3 条和第 10.7.4 条是否暂缓实施后果，或是否恢复已暂缓实施的后果的决定；
- 未能遵守第 7.1.4 条和第 7.1.5 条的决定；
- 未能遵守第 10.8 条的决定；
- 依照第 10.14.3 条作出的决定；
- 结果管理机构作出的不满足违反行踪信息管理规定判定标准的决定；
- 反兴奋剂组织不依照第 15 条执行另一个反兴奋剂组织所作决定的决定；以及
- 依照第 27.3 条作出的决定。

13.2.1 涉及国际级运动员或国际赛事的上诉

因参加国际赛事而产生的案件，或涉及国际级运动员的案件，对其决定只能向 CAS 提起上诉。[110]

110 [第 13.2.1 条的释义：CAS 的裁决是最终的并具有约束力，但按照适用于撤销或执行仲裁裁决的法律要求进行的任何审查除外。]

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

In cases where Articles 7.4.3 and 13.2.1 are not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

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

Also, if no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have a right to appeal to *CAS*.[111]

13.2.3 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal

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

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*.

111 *[Comment to Article 13.2.2: For Therapeutic Use Exemption appeals it is recommended that the appellate body include at least one physician with experience of Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*

13.2.2 涉及其他运动员或其他当事人的上诉

在不适用第 7.4.3 条和第 13.2.1 条的情况下，可以根据国家反兴奋剂组织制定的规则，对该决定向上诉机构提起上诉。此类上诉规则应当遵循以下原则：

- 及时召开听证会；
- 由公平、公正、运行独立且机构独立的听证小组审理；
- 当事人自费聘请辩护人代表自己出席听证会的权利；以及
- 及时作出有理有据的书面决定。

同样，如果上诉时上述机构尚未成立或无法运作，则运动员或其他当事人有权向 CAS 提起上诉。[111]

13.2.3 有权上诉的当事人

13.2.3.1 国际级运动员或国际赛事的上诉

在第 13.2.1 条规定的情况下，以下各方有权向 CAS 提起上诉：(a) 作为被上诉决定对象的运动员或其他当事人；(b) 作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、国籍国或证件持有国的国家反兴奋剂组织；(e) 国际奥委会或国际残奥委会，当被上诉决定可能影响到奥运会或残奥会（视情况而定），包括影响奥运会或残奥会参赛资格时；以及 (f) WADA。

111 [第 13.2.2 条的释义：对于治疗用药豁免的上诉，建议上诉机构中至少包括一名在治疗用药豁免方面有经验的医生。]

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other *Athletes* or Other *Persons*

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appellate 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 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*.

For decisions rendered under Article 13.2.2 by a national-level appellate body, the same parties identified in (a) through (f) above shall have the right to appeal the decision to *CAS*.[112] 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.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify as a Condition to Admissibility of Appeal

As a condition to the admissibility of an appeal to *CAS* authorized in this Article 13, an appealing party shall have provided notice of the appeal to *WADA* and all other parties with a right to appeal. For other appeals authorized in this Article 13, all parties to an appeal shall ensure that *WADA* and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given notice of the appeal.

112 [Comment to Article 13.2.3.2: In such cases, the respondent(s) shall also have the right to cross-appeal.]

13.2.3.2 涉及其他运动员或其他当事人的上诉

在第 13.2.2 条规定的情况下，依照国家反兴奋剂组织的规则，有权向上诉机构提起上诉的当事方，应当至少包括以下各方：(a) 作为被上诉决定对象的运动员或其他当事人；(b) 作出决定的案件涉及的另一方；(c) 相关的国际单项体育联合会；(d) 当事人居住国、国籍国或证件持有国的国家反兴奋剂组织；(e) 国际奥委会或国际残奥委会（视情况而定），当被上诉决定可能影响到奥运会或残奥会，包括影响奥运会或残奥会参赛资格时；以及 (f) WADA。

对于国家级上诉机构依照第 13.2.2 条作出的决定，上述 (a) 至 (f) 项所列各方均有权向 CAS 提起上诉。[112] 任何提起上诉的当事方均有权获得 CAS 的协助，从作出被上诉决定的反兴奋剂组织处获取所有相关信息。如果 CAS 作出指示，反兴奋剂组织应当提供相关信息。

13.2.3.3 作为上诉受理条件的通知义务

依照第 13 条授权向 CAS 提起上诉的受理条件是，上诉方应当已向 WADA 及所有其他有权上诉的当事方发出提起上诉的通知。对于第 13 条授权的其他上诉，上诉的各当事方都应当确保 WADA 及所有其他有权上诉的当事方收到提起上诉的通知。

112 [第 13.2.3.2 条的释义：在此类案件中，被上诉方也应当有权提起交叉上诉。]

13.2.3.4 Appeal Deadline for Parties Other than *WADA*

The deadline to file an appeal for parties other than *WADA* shall be the later of:

a) Twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the decision [113]; or

b) Where the appealing party makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 14.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.2.3.5 Appeal Deadline for *WADA*

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

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed; or

b) Where *WADA* makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 14.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after *WADA's* receipt of the complete file relating to the decision. [114]

13.2.3.6 Appeal from Imposition of *Provisional Suspension*

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

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113 [Comment to Article 13.2.3.4(a): Where a reasoned decision is required, the twenty-one (21) day deadline shall begin to run from receipt of the reasoned decision; where a reasoned decision is not required (e.g., imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension), the deadline shall run from the receipt of the operative decision.

Whether governed by CAS rules or Article 13.2.3, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]

114 [Comment to Article 13.2.3.5 (b): For purposes of determining whether the complete file has been received, see also Article 14.2.3.]

13.2.3.4 WADA 以外各方的上诉期限

WADA 以外各方提起上诉的期限，应当以下列两个期限中较晚者为准：

a) 自收到决定之日起二十一（21）日[113]；或者

b) 如果上诉方依照第 14.2.2 条及时提出提供完整案卷的请求，则自其收到与该决定相关的完整案卷之日起二十一（21）日。

13.2.3.5 WADA 的上诉期限

WADA 提起上诉的截止日期，应当以下列两个日期中较晚者为准：

a) 任何其他有上诉权的当事方上诉期限届满后二十一（21）日；或者

b) 如果 WADA 依照第 14.2.2 条及时提出提供完整案卷的请求，则自其收到与该决定相关的完整案卷之日起二十一（21）日。[114]

13.2.3.6 对实施临时停赛的上诉

尽管此处另有其他规定，但可以对临时停赛提起上诉的当事人，只能是被实施临时停赛的运动员或其他当事人。

113 [第 13.2.3.4(a)条的释义：在要求提供有理有据的听证决定时，二十一（21）日的期限应当从收到该决定之日起算；在不要求提供有理有据的决定（例如，实施强制性临时停赛）时，上诉期限应当从收到执行决定之日起算。

无论受 CAS 规则还是第 13.2.3 条的约束，都不得在当事方收到决定之前开始计算其上诉期限。因此，如果当事方未收到决定，则其上诉权不存在逾期失效的问题。]

114 [第 13.2.3.5 (b) 条的释义：为确定是否已收到完整案卷，另请参见第 14.2.3 条。]

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed[115]

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 shall file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

13.2.5 In any case where *WADA* is provided a right to appeal in this Article 13.2 (subject to the further provisions of Article 7.4.3), *WADA* may elect, at its sole discretion and within its deadline for filing an appeal, or within ten (10) days of being notified of the appeal if later, to join in the appeal as a party in support or opposition to the appeal or cross-appeal. In such event, *WADA* shall have the right, but not the obligation, to file pleadings, examine witnesses and present argument.[116]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*[117]

Where, in a particular case, an *Anti-Doping Organization* fails to render an appealable decision under its authority with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to *CAS* (subject to the *CAS* Appeal Division Rules by analogy) as if the *Anti-Doping Organization* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1. If the *CAS* hearing panel determines 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*.

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115 [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.]

116 [Comment to Article 13.2.5: For the avoidance of doubt, this provision is not intended to limit any other available right of intervention for any Anti-Doping Organization such as, for example, under the CAS Code.]

117 [Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping 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.]

13.2.4 允许交叉上诉和随后上诉[115]

在依照《条例》提交给 CAS 的案件中，明确允许被上诉人提起交叉上诉和其他后续上诉。依照第 13 条有上诉权的任何当事方，应当最迟在提交答辩状时提起交叉上诉或后续上诉。

13.2.5 在依照第 13.2 条（不违反第 7.4.3 条相关规定）赋予 WADA 上诉权的任何情况下，WADA 均可酌情决定，在其提起上诉的期限内，或在收到上诉通知后的十（10）日内（以较晚者为准），选择作为当事方参加上诉，以支持或反对该项上诉或交叉上诉。在这种情况下，WADA 有权但无义务提交诉讼文书、质询证人和进行辩论。[116]

13.3 反兴奋剂组织未能及时作出决定[117]

在特定案件中，如果反兴奋剂组织未能在 WADA 设定的合理期限内，在其权限范围内就是否构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条作出可上诉的决定，则 WADA 可选择直接向 CAS 提起上诉（比照适用 CAS 上诉仲裁庭规则），视同该反兴奋剂组织作出了认定不构成兴奋剂违规或不违反第 10.14.1 条的决定。如果 CAS 听证小组认定 WADA 选择直接向 CAS 上诉是合理的，则反兴奋剂组织应当向 WADA 偿付其上诉所支付的费用和律师费。

115 [第 13.2.4 条的释义：本条规定之所以必要，是因为自 2011 年起，如果反兴奋剂组织在运动员上诉期限届满后才对某决定提起上诉，CAS 规则不再赋予运动员提起交叉上诉的权利。本条规定旨在确保所有当事方都能得到充分听证的权利。]

116 [第 13.2.5 条的释义：为免生疑义，本条规定无意限制任何反兴奋剂组织享有的其他介入权，例如，依照 CAS《体育仲裁条例》所享有的介入权。]

117 [第 13.3 条的释义：鉴于每起兴奋剂违规调查和结果管理程序的具体情况各不相同，在 WADA 直接向 CAS 提起上诉进行介入前，为反兴奋剂组织设定一个作出决定的固定期限是不切实际的。然而，在采取此类行动前，WADA 将与相关反兴奋剂组织协商，并给其机会解释尚未作出决定的原因。]

13.4 Appeals Relating to *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*

Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

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.

13.6 Appeals from Decisions under Article 24.1

A notice that is not disputed and so becomes a final decision under Article 24.1, finding a *Signatory* non-compliant with the *Code* and imposing consequences for such non-compliance, as well as conditions for *Reinstatement* of the *Signatory*, may be appealed to *CAS* by other affected *Signatories* further to and as set out in the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

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*.

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 or Violations of Article 10.14.1

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1 to *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, International Federations and *WADA*

The *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority shall notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, International Federation, any other *Anti-Doping Organization* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and *WADA* of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 simultaneously with the notice to

13.4 关于治疗用药豁免的上诉

对于治疗用药豁免的决定，只能依照第 4.4 条和《治疗用药豁免国际标准》的规定提起上诉。

13.5 上诉裁决的通知

任何作为上诉程序一方的反兴奋剂组织应当依照第 14 条的规定，及时将上诉裁决通知运动员或其他当事人，以及依照第 13.2.3 条有上诉权的其他反兴奋剂组织。

13.6 对依照第 24.1 条作出决定的上诉

对于依照第 24.1 条未提出异议而成为最终决定的通知，包括认定签约方不遵守《条例》并对该行为实施后果，以及恢复签约方资格的条件，其他受影响的签约方可依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》的规定，向 CAS 提起上诉。

13.7 对暂停或取消实验室认可资格决定的上诉

对于 WADA 作出的暂停或取消实验室 WADA 认可资格的决定，只能由该实验室向 CAS 提起上诉。

第 14 条　保密和报告

反兴奋剂结果的协调、公开透明和责任，以及尊重所有运动员或其他当事人隐私的原则如下：

14.1 关于阳性检测结果、非典型性结果和其他涉嫌兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的信息

14.1.1 向国家反兴奋剂组织、国际单项体育联合会和 WADA 发出兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的通知

有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织在通知运动员或其他当事人涉嫌兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条时，应当同步通知运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织、国际单项体育联合会、依照第 13.2.3 条有权上诉的任何其他反兴奋剂组织和 WADA；但是，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织可基于 WADA

the *Athlete* or other *Person*; provided, however, the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority may, upon *WADA's* written approval which it may grant or deny at its discretion, delay or withhold the notice required by this Article 14.1.1.[118]

14.1.2 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification shall include: the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the *Athlete's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than Article 2.1 or violation of Article 10.14.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.3 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 7.2, the *Anti-Doping Organizations* referenced in Article 14.1.1 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.4 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* authority has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 14.3.[119]

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118 [Comment to Article 14.1.1: By way of example, WADA could decide to approve an Anti-Doping Organization's request to delay notice where a highly confidential investigation is ongoing which might implicate a party who would otherwise receive notice of the asserted anti-doping rule violation.]

119 [Comment to Article 14.1.4: 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.]

的书面批准（WADA 可酌情考虑批准或拒绝），延迟或不予发出第 14.1.1 条要求的通知。[118]

14.1.2 兴奋剂违规通知的内容

通知应当包括以下内容：运动员或其他当事人的姓名、国籍、运动项目和分项、运动员的竞技水平、赛内检查或赛外检查、样本采集日期、实验室报告的检测结果和《结果管理国际标准》要求的其他信息；对于第 2.1 条以外的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的行为，还应当包括违反的规则和涉嫌违规的依据。

14.1.3 现状报告

除因调查致使尚未依照第 7.2 条发出兴奋剂违规通知外，第 14.1.1 条所述的反兴奋剂组织应当定期获悉依照第 7 条、第 8 条或第 13 条进行的任何审查或程序的最新进展和结果，并应当及时收到有理有据的书面解释或决定，说明问题的处理结果。

14.1.4 保密

在有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织依照第 14.3 条的规定进行公开披露前，接到通知的组织除向有必要了解情况的人员（包括相关国家奥委会、国家单项体育协会和集体项目运动队的相关人员）披露外，不得向其他人员泄露信息。[119]

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118 [第 14.1.1 条的释义：举例而言，如果一项高度保密的调查正在进行中，且调查可能涉及本应收到涉嫌兴奋剂违规通知的当事人，则 WADA 可批准反兴奋剂组织提出的延迟通知的请求。]

119 [第 14.1.4 条的释义：各反兴奋剂组织应当在其反兴奋剂规则中制定保护保密信息的程序，并对反兴奋剂组织的任何雇员或代理人不当披露保密信息的行为进行调查和纪律处罚。]

14.2 Notice of Decision of Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1 and Request for Files

14.2.1 Decisions that are subject to appeal, (whether under Article 13.2 or otherwise) and including, without limitation any anti-doping rule violation decisions, decisions related to violations of Article 10.14.1 and decisions related to whereabouts failures 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 an 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 fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision. The case file shall be produced in machine readable form and, to the greatest extent practicable, in electronic, digital, and word-searchable format. If the case file contains documents in a language other than English or French, a case file index shall be provided promptly in English or French with a short description of each document in English or French.

14.2.3 For purposes of Articles 13.2.3.4(b) and 13.2.3.5(b), the complete file shall not be considered to have been received by *WADA* or other parties with a right to appeal until the complete file has been produced in accordance with Article 14.2.2.

14.3 *Public Disclosure*

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organizations* in accordance with Article 14.1.1, the identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may be *Publicly Disclosed* by the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority.

14.3.2 Subject to Article 14.3.3 and applicable laws, no later than twenty (20) days after a decision or determination finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has become final under the applicable rules and is not subject to further appeal provided for under the *Code*, the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Results Management*:

14.2 兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条决定的通知和案卷请求

14.2.1 可上诉的决定（无论依照第 13.2 条或其他规定），包括但不限于兴奋剂违规决定、与违反第 10.14.1 条相关的决定，以及与违反行踪信息管理规定相关的决定，都应当包括该决定的完整理由，包括在适用的情况下，说明未实施可能适用的最重处罚的理由。如果该决定不是以英文或法文作出，反兴奋剂组织应当提供该决定和支持理由的英文或法文摘要。

14.2.2 对依照第 14.2.1 条收到的决定有上诉权的反兴奋剂组织，可在收到决定之日起十五（15）日内，请求获取与该决定相关的完整案卷副本。案卷应当以机器可读形式提供，并尽最大可能以电子、数字和可全文检索格式提供。如果案卷包含非英文或法文的文件，应当及时提供英文或法文的案卷索引，并附有每份文件的英文或法文简要说明。

14.2.3 就第 13.2.3.4(b) 条和第 13.2.3.5(b) 条而言，在依照第 14.2.2 条的规定提供完整案卷之前，不得视为 WADA 或其他有上诉权的当事方已收到完整案卷。

14.3 公开披露

14.3.1 依据《结果管理国际标准》向运动员或其他当事人发出通知，并依照第 14.1.1 条向相关反兴奋剂组织发出通知后，有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织可以公开披露以下内容：任何收到可能存在的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条通知的运动员或其他当事人的身份、所涉禁用物质或禁用方法、违规性质，以及该运动员或其他当事人是否受到临时停赛。

14.3.2 在不违反第 14.3.3 条及适用法律的前提下，在依据适用规则确认兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的决定或认定成为终局性决定，并且依据《条例》不会再继续发生上诉后的二十（20）日内，负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织：

(i) shall *Publicly Disclose* 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 (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. Where *Public Disclosure* as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, the *Anti-Doping Organization*'s failure to make the *Public Disclosure* will not result in a determination of non-compliance with the *Code* as set forth in Article 4.2 of the *International Standard* for Data Protection;

(ii) may make public such decision or determination and may comment publicly on the matter.

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 or violation of Article 10.14.1 or has established that they bear *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation, no *Public Disclosure* shall be made concerning the determination or the case except with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. The *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority 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. As exceptions, and subject to applicable laws, if the identity of the *Athlete* or the other *Person* is already public or *Consequences* have been or are being imposed, or there are other compelling circumstances supporting *Public Disclosure*, then the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority may, without consent, *Publicly Disclose* the matter to the extent necessary to explain the outcome of the case.

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 (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.

14.3.5 Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, 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, or based on information provided by the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.

(i) 应当公开披露该兴奋剂问题的处理结果，包括运动项目、违反的兴奋剂规则、违规运动员或其他当事人的姓名、所涉禁用物质或禁用方法（如有）和实施的后果。如果第 14.3.2 条要求的公开披露将导致违反其他适用法律，则反兴奋剂组织未进行公开披露的行为，将不会导致依照《数据保护国际标准》第 4.2 条认定其不遵守《条例》。

(ii) 可以公开该决定或认定，并可以就此事项公开发表评论。

14.3.3 在任何案件中，如果经听证或上诉认定，运动员或其他当事人未构成兴奋剂违规或未违反第 10.14.1 条，或运动员或其他当事人证明其对兴奋剂违规无过错或无疏忽，除非经该决定涉及的运动员或其他当事人同意，不得公开披露该认定或案件。有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织应当采取合理措施获得其同意。如果获得同意，反兴奋剂组织应当以完整形式公开披露该决定，或以经运动员或其他当事人认可的形式编辑后公开披露。作为例外，在不违反适用法律规定的前提下，如果运动员或其他当事人的身份已经公开，或已实施或正在实施后果，或存在其他支持公开披露的令人信服的理由，则有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织可以不经其同意，在解释案件结果所需的范围内公开披露该事项。

14.3.4 公开披露至少应当以在反兴奋剂组织网站上公布所需信息的方式进行。该信息的保留期限应当为以下两个期限中的较长者：一（1）个月，或整个禁赛期。

14.3.5 除第 14.3.1 条和第 14.3.3 条规定的情况外，任何反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 认可的实验室或其中任何一方的官员不得公开评论任何未决案件的具体事实（对程序和科学的一般描述除外），但针对运动员、其他当事人或其随行人

14.3.6 The mandatory *Public Disclosure* required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 is a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*.

14.3.7 Any optional *Public Disclosure*, under any provision of Article 14, in a case involving a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case and shall take into consideration the best interests of the individual. In exceptional cases, the importance of transparency to the credibility to the anti-doping system may also be subsidiarily considered.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

*Anti-Doping Organization*s shall, at least annually, publish on their websites a general statistical report of their *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to *WADA*. The report shall include, without limitation, a separate listing (which shall maintain the anonymity of the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved) of each anti-doping decision finding *No Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5, and for each such decision, provide: the year the decision was made; the sport involved; the *Code* article violated; the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved; and whether the decision has been appealed. *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 Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable *WADA* to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organizations*, *WADA* shall develop and manage a *Doping Control* information database, such as *ADAMS*, and *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall report to *WADA* through such database *Doping Control*-related information, including, in particular,

a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes*,

b) Whereabouts information for *Athletes* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Testing*,

员或其他代表公开发表的评论或提供的信息作出的回应除外。

14.3.6 如果被认定构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员或其他当事人是未成年人、受保护人员或大众运动员，则无需依照第 14.3.2 条的规定强制性公开披露。

14.3.7 在涉及未成年人、受保护人员或大众运动员的案件中，任何依照第 14 条规定进行的选择性公开披露，应当与案件事实与情况相适应，并应当考虑个人的最大利益。在特殊情况下，透明度对于反兴奋剂体系公信力的重要性也可以作为次要因素予以考虑。

14.4 统计报告

反兴奋剂组织应当至少每年在其网站上发布一份关于其兴奋剂管制活动的总体统计报告，并将报告副本提供给 WADA。该报告应当包括但不限于：依照第 10.5 条认定无过错或无疏忽的每项反兴奋剂决定的单独列表（应当对所涉运动员或其他当事人保持匿名），并针对每项决定提供以下信息：作出决定的年份、涉及的运动项目、违反的《条例》条款、所涉禁用物质或禁用方法，以及该决定是否已被提起上诉。反兴奋剂组织也可以发布报告，列出每位受检运动员的姓名和每次检查的日期。WADA 应当至少每年发布一次统计报告，汇总其从反兴奋剂组织和实验室收到的信息。

14.5 兴奋剂管制信息数据库与合规监督

为使 WADA 能够履行其合规监督职责，并确保反兴奋剂组织之间有效利用资源、实现相关的兴奋剂管制信息共享，WADA 应当开发和管理兴奋剂管制信息数据库，例如，ADAMS。反兴奋剂组织应当通过此类数据库，向 WADA 报告与兴奋剂管制相关的信息，特别包括以下信息：

a) 国际级和国家级运动员的运动员生物护照数据；

b) 依照《检查国际标准》提供的运动员行踪信息；

c) *Therapeutic Use Exemption* decisions, and

d) *Results Management* decisions,

and any other information as required under the applicable *International Standard(s)*.

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to *WADA* by entering the *Doping Control* forms into *ADAMS* in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

14.5.2 To facilitate *WADA's* oversight and appeal rights for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *Therapeutic Use Exemption* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using *ADAMS* in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

14.5.3 To facilitate *WADA's* oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall report the following information into *ADAMS* in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; (d) violations of Article 10.14.1 and (e) any decision imposing, lifting or reimposing a *Provisional Suspension*.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article 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*.[120]

120 *[Comment to Article 14.5: ADAMS is operated, administered and managed by WADA, and is designed to be consistent with data privacy laws and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using such system. Personal information regarding Athletes or other Persons maintained in ADAMS is and will be treated in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for Data Protection.]*

c) 治疗用药豁免决定；和

d) 结果管理决定；

以及适用国际标准要求的任何其他信息。

14.5.1 为便于协调检查计划，避免各反兴奋剂组织在检查工作中出现不必要的重复，并确保运动员生物护照档案及时更新，各反兴奋剂组织应当按照《检查国际标准》规定的要求和时限，通过将兴奋剂检查记录单录入 ADAMS，向 WADA 报告所有赛内和赛外检查。

14.5.2 为便于 WADA 对治疗用药豁免行使监督权和上诉权，各反兴奋剂组织应当按照《治疗用药豁免国际标准》规定的要求和时限，通过 ADAMS 报告所有治疗用药豁免申请、决定和证明文件。

14.5.3 为便于 WADA 对结果管理行使监督权和上诉权，反兴奋剂组织应当按照《结果管理国际标准》规定的要求和时限，通过 ADAMS 报告以下信息：(a) 对于阳性检测结果的兴奋剂违规通知和相关决定；(b) 对于非阳性检测结果的其他兴奋剂违规通知和相关决定；(c) 违反行踪信息管理规定；(d) 违反第 10.14.1 条；以及 (e) 任何实施、取消或重新实施临时停赛的决定。

14.5.4 本条所述信息将在适当的情况下，依据适用的规则提供给运动员、运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会，以及对运动员有检查权的任何其他反兴奋剂组织。[120]

120 [第 14.5 条的释义：ADAMS 由 WADA 运行、管理和维护，其设计符合适用于 WADA 和使用该系统的其他组织的数据隐私法律和规范。ADAMS 中保存的运动员或其他当事人的个人信息将始终严格保密，并依照《数据保护国际标准》进行处理。]

14.6 Data Privacy[121]

14.6.1 *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 Data Protection), and in compliance with applicable law.

14.6.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall not use personal information in *ADAMS* for purposes other than anti-doping.

Article 15 Implementation of Decisions

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by *Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations*

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organization*, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2) or *CAS* shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a *Provisional Suspension* automatically prohibits the *Athlete* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* during the *Provisional Suspension*.

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

121 *[Comment to Article 14.6: Each government should put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for: cooperation and sharing of information with Anti-Doping Organizations; sharing of data among Anti-Doping Organizations as provided in the Code.]*

14.6 数据隐私[121]

14.6.1 反兴奋剂组织可依照《条例》和国际标准（特别包括《数据保护国际标准》）的规定，并遵守适用的法律，在必要和适当的情况下收集、储存、处理和披露与运动员和其他当事人有关的个人信息，开展反兴奋剂活动。

14.6.2 反兴奋剂组织不得将 ADAMS 中的个人信息用于反兴奋剂工作以外的目的。

第 15 条　决定的执行

15.1 签约方反兴奋剂组织所作决定的自动约束力

15.1.1 签约方反兴奋剂组织、上诉机构（第 13.2.2 条）或 CAS 作出的关于兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的决定，在程序各当事方收到通知后，不仅对各当事方产生约束力，而且自动对其他所有体育项目的所有签约方产生如下所述的约束力：

15.1.1.1 上述任何机构作出的实施临时停赛的决定，自动禁止运动员或其他当事人在临时停赛期间参加（如第 10.14.1 条所述）任何签约方管辖范围内的所有运动项目。

15.1.1.2 上述任何机构作出的实施禁赛的决定（在举行听证会或放弃听证后），自动禁止运动员或其他当事人在禁赛期间参加（如第 10.14.1 条所述）任何签约方管辖范围内的所有运动项目。

121 [第 14.6 条的释义：各国政府需要制定法律、法规、政策或行政措施，以实现与反兴奋剂组织合作和信息共享，并依照《条例》规定在各反兴奋剂组织之间进行数据共享。]

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 automatically binds all *Signatories*.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to *Disqualify* results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically *Disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.

15.1.2 Each *Signatory* is under the obligation to recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the *Signatory* receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into *ADAMS*.

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

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by a *Major Event Organization* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on other *Signatories* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organization* provide the *Athlete* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.[122]

122 [Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organization give the Athlete or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organization is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]

15.1.1.3 上述任何机构作出的接受兴奋剂违规或违反第10.14.1条的决定，自动对所有签约方产生约束力。

15.1.1.4 上述任何机构依照第10.10条作出的在特定时间段内取消成绩的决定，自动取消特定时间段在任何签约方管辖范围内取得的所有成绩。

15.1.2 依照第15.1.1条的要求，各签约方有义务自收到决定的实际通知之日或该决定录入ADAMS之日（以较早者为准）起，承认该决定及其效力，并执行该决定，而无需采取任何进一步措施。

15.1.3 反兴奋剂组织、上诉机构或CAS作出的暂缓实施或取消后果的决定，应当自签约方收到决定的实际通知之日或该决定录入ADAMS之日（以较早者为准）起，对各签约方具有约束力，而无需采取任何进一步措施。

15.1.4 尽管第15.1.1条另有规定，重大赛事组织机构在赛事期间通过快速程序作出的关于兴奋剂违规或违反第10.14.1条的决定，对其他签约方不具有约束力，除非重大赛事组织机构的规则为运动员或其他当事人提供了通过非快速程序提起上诉的机会。[122]

122 [第15.1.4条的释义：举例而言，如果重大赛事组织机构的规则赋予运动员或其他当事人选择权，使其可以选择向CAS提起快速上诉，或依照CAS常规程序提起上诉，则无论运动员或其他当事人是否选择快速上诉，该重大赛事组织机构作出的最终决定或裁决都对其他签约方具有约束力。]

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations*

Signatories may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organizations* not described in Article 15.1.1 above.[123]

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a *Signatory*

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the *Code* shall be implemented by each *Signatory* if the *Signatory* finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.[124]

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.

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123 *[Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organization decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories' part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organization decides to Provisionally Suspend an Athlete, that decision is given automatic effect at the International Federation level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organization, there is not a separate decision to be made by the International Federation. Thus, any claim by the Athlete that the Provisional Suspension was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the National Anti-Doping Organization. Implementation of Anti-Doping Organizations' decisions under Article 15.2 is subject to each Signatory's discretion. A Signatory's implementation of a decision under Article 15.1 or Article 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*

124 *[Comment to Article 15.3: 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 the Athlete's 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 anti-doping 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. A Signatory's implementation of a decision or its decision not to implement a decision under Article 15.3, is appealable under Article 13.]*

15.2 执行反兴奋剂组织作出的其他决定

签约方可决定执行反兴奋剂组织作出的上述第 15.1.1 条未提及的其他反兴奋剂决定。[123]

15.3 执行非签约方机构作出的决定

非《条例》签约方机构作出的反兴奋剂决定应当由各签约方执行，前提是各签约方认为该决定在该机构的管辖范围内，并且该机构的反兴奋剂规则与《条例》一致。[124]

第 16 条　对参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和实施反兴奋剂规则。该反兴奋剂规则应当包括禁用物质清单、适当的检查程序和批准进行样本检测的实验室名单。

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123 [第 15.1 条和第 15.2 条的释义：反兴奋剂组织依照第 15.1 条作出的决定由其他签约方自动执行，无需签约方另行作出决定或采取任何进一步行动。例如，如果国家反兴奋剂组织决定对运动员实施临时停赛，则该决定在国际单项体育联合会层面自动生效。需要明确的是，这一“决定”由国家反兴奋剂组织作出，不存在由国际单项体育联合会另行作出决定的情形。因此，如果运动员主张临时停赛的决定不当，只能以国家反兴奋剂组织为对象提出申诉。依照第 15.2 条执行反兴奋剂组织的决定，由各签约方酌情决定。对签约方依照第 15.1 条或第 15.2 条作出的执行决定提起的上诉，不得与对该基础决定分开，单独提起上诉。对其他反兴奋剂组织作出的治疗用药豁免决定的承认范围，应当由第 4.4 条和《治疗用药豁免国际标准》确定。]

124 [第 15.3 条的释义：如果某个未承认《条例》的机构作出的决定在某些方面与《条例》一致，但在其他方面与《条例》不一致，则签约方在适用该决定时需要尝试与《条例》的原则保持一致。例如，如果非签约方在与《条例》一致的程序中，发现运动员体内存在禁用物质而认定其构成兴奋剂违规，但适用的禁赛期短于《条例》规定的期限，则所有签约方都要承认兴奋剂违规的认定，并且运动员所属国家反兴奋剂组织需要依照第 8 条举行听证会，以决定是否需要实施《条例》规定的较长禁赛期。签约方依照第 15.3 条作出的执行决定或不予执行的决定，均可依照第 13 条提起上诉。]

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 or violation of Article 10.14.1 proceeding may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* unless they have been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

16.2 在确定参赛动物的兴奋剂违规、结果管理、召开公平听证会、违规后果和上诉方面，相关的国际单项体育联合会应当制定和实施与《条例》第 1、2、3、9、10、11、13 和 17 条基本一致的规定。

第 17 条　时效规定

除非已依照第 7 条规定，在被指控的兴奋剂违规发生之日起十（10）年内，通知运动员或其他当事人兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条，或已经采取合理方式尝试通知，否则不得对运动员或其他当事人启动兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的程序。

PART TWO

第二部分

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

教育与研究

INTRODUCTION

Part Two deals with *Education* and research and sets forth the principles, rules and requirements that are to be followed by *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Education plays a fundamental role in the prevention of unintentional and intentional doping.

Education programs are intended to preserve the spirit of sport, in particular protect *Athletes'* right to fair competition, their health, as well as to promote clean sport and the values that underpin it. For this reason, the main focus of *Education* is *Athletes*, in particular *Protected Persons* and *Minors*. In addition, given their roles and responsibilities as well as their influence on *Athletes*, *Athletes Support Personnel* are also a priority for *Education*.

Anti-Doping Organizations shall include *Education* as an essential component to their anti-doping programs. *Athletes* start in sport with no intention to dope. *Education* is an effective way to support the intention not to dope. Therefore, ideally, an *Athlete's* first experience with an anti-doping program should be through *Education* rather than *Doping Control*.

The purpose and principles that underpin *Education* can also be applied to enhance the training and professional development of anti-doping practitioners and any associated roles within the anti-doping system.

Research is essential to advancing human knowledge, developing understanding, driving innovation and coping with the complexity of the anti-doping system. Research is a systematic inquiry-driven endeavor that seeks to increase comprehension and generate contextually meaningful knowledge. The provisions related to research in this *Code* have been drafted taking into account internationally recognized ethical and legal standards.

All *Signatories* are encouraged to engage with research to support the development and implementation of their anti-doping programs.

导言

第二部分涉及教育和研究，规定了反兴奋剂组织应当遵循的原则、规则和要求。

教育在预防非故意和故意使用兴奋剂方面发挥着根本性作用。

教育项目旨在维护体育精神，特别是保护运动员公平竞赛的权利，保护运动员健康，并促进纯洁体育及其所承载的价值观。因此，教育的主要对象是运动员，特别是受保护人员和未成年人。此外，鉴于运动员辅助人员的角色、职责及其对运动员的影响，他们也是教育的优先对象。

反兴奋剂组织应当将教育作为反兴奋剂计划的重要组成部分。运动员初涉体育运动时通常并无使用兴奋剂的意图。教育是使其保持不使用兴奋剂观念的有效方式。因此，理想情况下，运动员第一次接触反兴奋剂工作需要通过教育，而非兴奋剂管制。

教育所秉持的目的与原则也可适用于加强反兴奋剂从业人员和反兴奋剂体系内相关岗位人员的培训，并促进其职业发展。

研究对于促进人类认知、深化理解、推动创新和应对反兴奋剂体系的复杂性至关重要。研究是一种以探究为驱动的系统性工作，旨在增进理解并产生有情境、有意义的知识。《条例》中与研究相关的规定在制定时已考虑到国际公认的伦理和法律标准。

鼓励所有签约方参与研究，以支持其反兴奋剂计划的制定和实施。

ARTICLE 18 *EDUCATION*

18.1 Principles

The overall aim of any *Education* program shall be support the prevention of unintentional and intentional doping by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel.*

Education programs as outlined in the *International Standard* for *Education* shall promote the spirit of sport and have a positive and long-term influence on the choices made by *Athletes*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons.*

Education programs shall be developed and delivered taking into consideration cultural and sport contexts, the needs of learners, and the resources available.

18.2 *Education* Program by *Signatories*

All *Signatories* shall, within their scope of responsibility plan, implement, monitor and evaluate *Education* programs in line with the requirements set out in the *International Standard* for *Education*.[125]

Education programs shall raise awareness, provide accurate information, enhance decision-making capability and develop clean sport behaviors in line with the spirit of sport and to be in compliance with the *Code.*

Education programs shall be progressive and in line with the main stages of the *Athlete* pathway, underpinned by a clear curriculum that includes (at a minimum) all topics as listed in the *International Standard* for *Education*.[126] Such topics and content should be adapted in line with the *Athlete* pathway.

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125 *[Comment to Article 18.2: Signatories are required by the International Standard for Education to conduct a sports system assessment to support the development of their Education programs. The risk assessment that Anti-Doping Organizations are required to conduct under the International Standard for Testing can also provide a framework relating to the risk of doping within sports. Such assessment can be used to identify priority sports and groups for Education programs.]*

126 *[Comment to Article 18.2: WADA will develop and publish model curricula that can be adopted or tailored by Signatories to underpin their Education programs. These model curricula will cover all topics as outlined in the International Standard for Education aligned to a generic Athlete pathway that encompasses the main stages of Athlete development. WADA strongly encourages Signatories where they have the expertise and resources to do so, to adapt the Athlete pathway and associated model curricula to their own context.]*

第 18 条　教育

18.1 原则

任何教育方案的总体目标，应当是支持预防运动员和运动员辅助人员的非故意和故意使用兴奋剂的行为。

《教育国际标准》所规定的教育方案，应当弘扬体育精神，并对运动员、运动员辅助人员及其他当事人所作的选择产生积极和长远的影响。

教育方案的制定与实施，应当考虑文化和体育背景、学习者的需求，以及可用资源。

18.2 签约方的教育方案

所有签约方应当在其职责范围内，按照《教育国际标准》规定的要求，计划、实施、监测和评价教育方案。[125]

教育方案应当提高意识，提供准确信息，增强决策能力，并培养符合体育精神且遵守《条例》的纯洁体育行为。

教育方案应当循序渐进，与运动员成长路径的主要阶段相契合，并以明确的课程为基础，课程应当至少包括《教育国际标准》所列的全部主题。[126] 所有这些主题和内容需要根据运动员成长路径作相应调整。

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125 [第 18.2 条的释义：《教育国际标准》要求签约方进行体育系统评估，以支持其教育方案的制定。反兴奋剂组织依据《检查国际标准》要求进行的风险评估，也可以为识别体育运动中的兴奋剂风险提供框架。此类评估可用于确定教育方案的重点运动项目和群体。]

126 [第 18.2 条的释义：WADA 将开发并发布示范课程，供签约方采用或调整以支持其教育方案。这些示范课程将涵盖《教育国际标准》列出的所有主题，并与涵盖运动员主要发展阶段的通用运动员成长路径相契合。WADA 强烈鼓励具备专业知识和资源的签约方，根据自身情况调整运动员成长路径和相关的示范课程。]

18.3 *Education* Pool

Signatories shall form an *Education* pool by considering all *Athletes* who are subject to their anti-doping rules[127] in addition to identifying and prioritizing other *Athlete* groups that require *Education*.

Athlete Support Personnel shall form part of the *Education* pool in addition to any other *Person(s)* as deemed necessary by *Signatories*. *Athlete Support Personnel* are key to reinforcing values and behaviors due to their influence on *Athletes*, as well as, needing to comply with the *Code* and applicable anti-doping rules themselves.

18.4 *Education* Program Implementation by *Signatories*

A *Signatory's Education* program shall include the following components: values-based *Education*; awareness raising; information provision; and anti-doping *Education*.

Signatories shall describe and document their *Education* activities through an annual *Education* plan. *Signatories* shall make their *Education* plans available to other *Signatories* upon request.

Education activities shall be developed in line with the curriculum and tailored for specific groups such as *Minors*, *Protected Persons* or learners with specific needs.

Any in-person delivery of *Education* activities should be delivered by a trained and accredited person according to the requirements set out in the *International Standard* for *Education*. Where such delivery is to *Minors*, *Protected Persons* or learners with specific needs, this should be in line with appropriate safeguarding considerations and legal requirements.[128]

18.5 *Event*-Specific *Education*

Signatories should cooperate with each other to deliver *Event*-specific *Education* in line with the roles and responsibilities as specified in the *International Standard* for *Education*.

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127 [Comment to Article 18.3: A Signatory's Education pool shall be in line with the minimum requirements for Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel as set out in the International Standard for Education.]

128 [Comment to Article 18.4: The requirement for trained and accredited personnel is to safeguard the Athlete and maintain consistent standards of delivery. Further details on the competencies required by educators and the requirements for training, assessment, accreditation and reaccreditation can be found in the International Standard for Education. In addition, Signatories can find further guidance in the Guidelines for the International Standard for Education.]

18.3 教育库

签约方应当将受其反兴奋剂规则[127]管辖的所有运动员纳入考虑范围，并确定和优先考虑需要接受教育的其他运动员群体，从而建立教育库。

运动员辅助人员和签约方认为需要的任何其他当事人都应当纳入教育库。运动员辅助人员对运动员的影响是强化其价值观和规范其行为的关键，同时运动员辅助人员自身也需要遵守《条例》和适用的反兴奋剂规则。

18.4 签约方教育方案的实施

签约方的教育方案应当包括以下组成部分：基于价值观的教育、提高意识、提供信息和反兴奋剂教育。

签约方应当通过年度教育计划描述和记录其教育活动。签约方应当在其他签约方提出请求时向其提供教育计划。

教育活动应当依照课程制定，并针对未成年人、受保护人员或有特定需求的学习者等特定群体进行定制。

任何面对面开展的教育活动，需要按照《教育国际标准》规定的要求，由经过培训和认证的人员实施。向未成年人、受保护人员或有特定需求的学习者提供的教育活动，需要符合适当的保护考量和法律要求。[128]

18.5 赛事专项教育

签约方需要相互合作，按照《教育国际标准》规定的责任和义务，开展赛事专项教育。

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127 [第 18.3 条的释义：签约方的教育库应当符合《教育国际标准》中规定的对运动员和运动员辅助人员的最低要求。]

128 [第 18.4 条的释义：要求由经过培训和认证的人员开展教育活动，目的是保护运动员并确保教育标准的一致性。关于教育讲师所需能力，以及培训、考核、认证和再认证要求的详细信息，可参见《教育国际标准》。此外，签约方可参阅《教育国际标准指南》获取进一步指导。]

Participants attending an *Event* should receive Pre-*Event Education* in advance of the *Event*.

Signatories should deliver *Event*-Based *Education* at the *Events* where *Testing* takes place to help reach those *Participants* attending their *Events*.

18.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

Signatories shall monitor the delivery of their *Education* plan and evaluate their *Education* programs in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

Signatories shall keep *Education* records in line with the requirements and retention periods as stipulated in the *International Standard* for Data Protection.

18.7 Coordination and Cooperation

Signatories shall coordinate their *Education* efforts to maximize the effectiveness of their *Education* program and minimize duplication of *Education* delivery to the same groups, including acknowledging the *Education* activities carried out by other *Signatories*.

Signatories shall respect their specific roles and responsibilities regarding *Education* as outlined in the *Code* and Part Three of the *International Standard* for *Education*, including where each *Anti-Doping Organization* has authority.

WADA and *Signatories* shall cooperate with, and encourage, governments and other stakeholders to contribute to their *Education* efforts, maximizing resources and integrating expertise from other relevant fields such as public health.

WADA shall work with relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

Article 19 Research

19.1 Purpose and Aims of Anti-Doping Research

Anti-doping research contributes to the development and implementation of efficient programs regarding doping-free sport.

All *Signatories* and *WADA* 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*.

赛事参加者需要在赛事开始前提前接受赛前教育。

在实施兴奋剂检查的赛事中，签约方需要在赛事期间提供赛时教育，以覆盖赛事参加者。

18.6 监测与评价

签约方应当按照《教育国际标准》的要求，监测其教育计划的实施并评价其教育方案。

签约方应当按照《数据保护国际标准》中规定的要求和保留期限保存教育记录。

18.7 协调与合作

签约方应当协调其教育工作，包括承认其他签约方开展的教育活动，以最大限度地提高其教育方案的效果，并尽量减少对相同群体重复开展教育。

签约方应当尊重《条例》和《教育国际标准》第三部分规定的各自在教育方面的具体责任和义务，包括各反兴奋剂组织的权限范围。

WADA 和签约方应当与政府和其他利益相关方合作，并鼓励其为教育工作作出贡献，最大限度地利用资源，并融合公共卫生等其他相关领域的专业知识。

WADA 应当与利益相关方合作，支持《教育国际标准》的实施。

第 19 条　研究

19.1 反兴奋剂研究的宗旨和目标

反兴奋剂研究致力于制定和实施有效的项目保障无兴奋剂的体育运动。

所有签约方和 WADA 应当相互合作，并同政府合作，鼓励和推动此类研究，并采取各种合理措施，确保将此类研究成果用于促进符合《条例》原则的各项目标的实现。

19.2 Types of Research

Relevant anti-doping research may include, for example, scientific, medical, analytical, statistical, technological, pharmacological and physiological investigation. Without limiting the foregoing, studies on the *Use* of emerging substances or methods resulting from scientific developments should be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the *Code* and respectful of the integrity of the human subjects.

Relevant anti-doping research related to understanding behavior and the anti-doping system may include, for example, studies investigating individual behaviors, organizations, culture, sport structures and governance, and the societies within which they all operate. Studies on the efficacy and effectiveness of anti-doping programs should be conducted using available data and metrics to determine trends and insights over time.

19.3 Coordination of Research and Sharing of Results

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

19.4 Research Practices

Anti-doping research and *Quality Assurance* shall comply with internationally recognized ethical practices and any applicable national ethics standards and legal requirements as they relate to the involvement of human subjects or use of analytical data or other personal information in research/*Quality Assurance*.

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.

Analytical data or other personal information processed for anti-doping research or *Quality Assurance* purposes shall not be used for the purpose of establishing whether an anti-doping rule violation by the *Person* who provided the *Sample* has occurred, or made available in a form that identifies that *Person*.

19.2 研究类型

相关反兴奋剂研究可包括，例如科学、医学、分析、统计、技术、药理学和生理学研究。在不限制上述内容的前提下，对科学发展中产生的新物质或方法的使用研究，需要以符合《条例》原则并尊重人体受试者的完整性的方式开展。

与行为认知及反兴奋剂体系相关的反兴奋剂研究，包括对个体行为、组织、文化、体育结构和治理，及其所处社会环境的研究等。针对反兴奋剂体系效能和有效性的研究，需要利用现有数据和指标，以追踪长期趋势并洞察规律。

19.3 协调研究、共享成果

通过 WADA 协调反兴奋剂研究至关重要。在不侵犯知识产权的前提下，反兴奋剂研究的成果应当提交给 WADA，并在适当情况下与相关签约方、运动员和其他利益相关方共享。

19.4 研究实践

反兴奋剂研究与质量保证应当遵守国际公认的伦理规范，以及适用的国家伦理标准和法律要求，特别是在涉及人体受试者参与，或使用检测数据或其他个人信息开展研究或质量保证的情况下。

19.5 使用禁用物质和禁用方法的研究

研究工作需要避免对运动员施用禁用物质或禁用方法。

19.6 研究成果的滥用

需要采取充分的预防措施，防止将反兴奋剂研究成果滥用于兴奋剂目的。

为反兴奋剂研究或质量保证目的处理的检测数据或其他个人信息，不得用于证明提供样本的当事人是否构成兴奋剂违规，也不得以可识别当事人身份的形式提供。

19.7 Engagement in Research

Signatories shall promote research opportunities and encourage *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* to participate in research involving an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory.

WADA recognizes *Signatories'* efforts to innovate for the benefit of the anti-doping system and encourages this in line with the principles of the *Code*. *WADA* will monitor and assess the feasibility of such practices and innovations. Where appropriate, *WADA* will coordinate and promote the adoption of such practices at a global level.

19.7 参与研究

签约方应当提供研究机会，并鼓励运动员和运动员辅助人员参与由反兴奋剂组织或 WADA 认可或批准的实验室开展的研究。

WADA 承认签约方为反兴奋剂体系利益所做的创新努力，并鼓励其依照《条例》的原则推动创新。WADA 将对此类实践和创新的可行性进行监测和评估。在适当情况下，WADA 将协调并推动在全球范围内采用此类实践。

PART THREE
第三部分

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
责任与义务

All *Signatories and WADA* 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*.

所有签约方和 WADA 应当秉持伙伴关系与合作精神，以确保体育运动中反兴奋剂斗争的胜利，并遵守《条例》。[129]

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

129 [释义:《条例》已在不同条款中对签约方、运动员或其他当事人的责任作出规定。本部分所列责任是对上述责任的补充。]

Article 20 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of *Signatories* and *WADA*

Anti-Doping Organizations shall work together ethically and in good faith to achieve the purposes of the *Code*. Subject to any express restriction set out elsewhere in the Code or an International Standard each *Anti-Doping Organization* may delegate aspects of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* for which it is responsible, but remains fully responsible for ensuring that any aspect it delegates is performed in compliance with the *Code*. To the extent such delegation is made to a *Delegated Third Party* that is not a *Signatory*, the agreement with the *Delegated Third Party* shall require its compliance with the *Code* and *International Standards*. [130] Notwithstanding the foregoing, an *Anti-Doping Organization* shall not delegate any aspect of *Doping Control* (including, without limitation, *Testing* and *Results Management*) to a *Delegated Third Party* where such delegation could reasonably lead to a potential or actual conflict of interest; moreover, due to the potential conflict of interest, an *Anti-Doping Organization* shall not delegate any aspect of *Doping Control* (including, without limitation, *Testing* and *Results Management*) to a national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

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* and the *International Standards* and promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

20.1.2 To require, as a condition of recognition by the International Olympic Committee, that International Federations and *National Olympic Committees* within the Olympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

20.1.3 To withhold some or all Olympic funding and/or other benefits from sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*, where required under Article 24.1.

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130 *[Comment to Article 20: An Anti-Doping Organization is not responsible for a failure to comply with the Code by its non-Signatory Delegated Third Parties if the Delegated Third Party's failure is committed in connection with services provided to a different Anti-Doping Organization. For example, if World Aquatics and FIBA both delegate aspects of Doping Control to the same non-Signatory Delegated Third Party, and the provider fails to comply with the Code in performing the services for World Aquatics, only World Aquatics and not FIBA would be responsible for the failure. However, Anti-Doping Organizations shall contractually require Delegated Third Parties to whom they have delegated anti-doping responsibilities to report to the Anti-Doping Organization any finding of non-compliance by the Delegated Third Parties.]*

第 20 条　签约方和 WADA 的附加责任与义务

反兴奋剂组织应当秉持道德操守和诚信原则，彼此合作，以实现《条例》的目的。除《条例》或某国际标准另有明确限制外，反兴奋剂组织可将其负责的兴奋剂管制或反兴奋剂教育工作的部分内容委托给第三方，但仍应承担全部责任，确保其所委托的任何工作均遵守《条例》的规定。如果受委托的第三方为非签约方，则反兴奋剂组织与其签订的协议应当要求其遵守《条例》及各项国际标准。[130] 尽管有上述规定，如果委托可能有理由导致潜在或实际的利益冲突，则反兴奋剂组织不得将兴奋剂管制的任何环节（包括但不限于检查和结果管理）委托给第三方；而且，由于潜在的利益冲突，反兴奋剂组织不得将兴奋剂管制的任何环节（包括但不限于检查和结果管理）委托给国家体育管理机构或其他全国性体育组织。

20.1 国际奥委会的责任与义务

20.1.1 制定和实施符合《条例》和国际标准的奥运会反兴奋剂政策和规则，并及时在线公布，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅。

20.1.2 要求奥林匹克运动中的国际单项体育联合会和国家奥委会遵守《条例》和国际标准，作为获得国际奥委会承认的条件之一。

20.1.3 依照第 24.1 条的要求，对不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的体育组织，扣发部分或全部奥林匹克资助和 / 或其他收益。

130 [第 20 条的释义：如果作为非签约方的受委托的第三方不遵守《条例》的行为与其向另一反兴奋剂组织提供的服务有关，则反兴奋剂组织不对受委托的第三方的不遵守《条例》行为承担责任。例如，如果世界泳联和国际篮球联合会（FIBA）都将兴奋剂管制的部分工作委托给同一个非签约方的受委托的第三方，并且服务提供方在为世界泳联提供服务时不遵守《条例》，则仅由世界泳联承担责任，国际篮联无须负责。但是，反兴奋剂组织应当通过合同，要求其委托承担反兴奋剂职责的受委托的第三方，报告其存在的任何不合规情形。]

20.1.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, and (b) by any other sporting body over which it has authority, in accordance with Article 12.

20.1.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

20.1.6 To require all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in the Olympic Games, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation or involvement.

20.1.7 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.1.8 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.1.4 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

20.1.5 授权和支持独立观察员项目。

20.1.6 要求所有准备或参加奥运会的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意并接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，作为参加或参与奥运会的条件之一。

20.1.7 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任该职务或参与的条件之一。

20.1.8 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或准许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.1.9 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its authority 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*.[131]

20.1.10 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within its authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.1.11 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

20.1.12 To accept bids for the Olympic Games only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention*, and (where required under Article 24.1.9) to not accept bids for *Events* from countries where the *National Olympic Committee*, the *National Paralympic Committee* and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* is not in compliance with the *Code* or the *International Standards*.

20.1.13 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any *Anti-Doping Organization* to cooperate with it.

20.1.14 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.1.15 To adopt a policy or rule implementing Article 2.11.

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131 *[Comment to Article 20.1.9: Without limitation, the obligation to vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations shall include the obligation on the Anti-Doping Organization (i) to notify and pursue all anti-doping rule violations within their authority where there is sufficient evidence to do so, (ii) where the case is resolved/decided by the Anti-Doping Organization directly (as opposed to a hearing panel), to impose (or agree) Code-compliant and appropriate Consequences (iii) to robustly prosecute anti-doping rule violation cases before applicable hearing panels including, without limitation, by seeking Code-compliant and appropriate Consequences and (iv) to properly consider exercising any right of appeal against erroneous and/or non-compliant decisions by hearing panels. For the avoidance of doubt, a serious or repeated failure to vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations may result in the initiation of compliance proceedings against the Anti-Doping Organization.]*

20.1.9 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[131]

20.1.10 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向 WADA 报告。

20.1.11 依照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

20.1.12 仅接受政府已批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》的国家申办奥运会，并且（依照第 24.1.9 条的要求）不接受其国家奥委会、国家残奥委会和 / 或国家反兴奋剂组织不遵守《条例》或国际标准的国家的赛事申办。

20.1.13 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何反兴奋剂组织未能与其合作的情况。

20.1.14 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.1.15 制定政策或规则以实施第 2.11 条。

131 [第 20.1.9 条的释义：积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规的义务应当包括但不限于反兴奋剂组织的以下义务：(i) 在有充分证据的情况下，通知并追查其权限范围内的所有兴奋剂违规；(ii) 在案件由反兴奋剂组织（而非听证小组）直接处理或决定的情况下，实施（或同意）符合《条例》且适当的后果；(iii) 将兴奋剂违规案件提交相关听证小组审理并积极主张，包括但不限于寻求实施符合《条例》且适当的后果；以及 (iv) 对听证小组作出的错误和 / 或不符合《条例》的决定，考虑行使任何适当的上诉权。为免生疑义，严重或反复多次未能积极追查所有可能存在兴奋剂违规的行为，可能导致对该反兴奋剂组织启动合规程序。]

20.1.16 To render timely decisions in its *Results Management* process in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.[132]

20.1.17 To adopt and implement Code of Conduct provisions allowing the imposition of disciplinary action against *Athlete Support Personnel* under its authority who violate their obligations under Article 21.2 where such violation would not otherwise constitute an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.

20.1.18 To respect the autonomy and independence of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.

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* and the *International Standards* and promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

20.2.2 To require, as a condition of membership of the International Paralympic Committee, that International Federations and *National Paralympic Committees* within the Paralympic Movement are in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

20.2.3 To withhold some or all Paralympic funding and/or other benefits from sport organizations that are not in compliance with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*, where required under Article 24.1.

20.2.4 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, and (b) by any other sporting body over which it has authority, in accordance with Article 12.

20.2.5 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

20.2.6 To require all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in the Paralympic Games, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation or involvement.

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132 [Comment to Article 20.1.16: See Article 13.3.]

20.1.16 依照《结果管理国际标准》的规定，在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。[132]

20.1.17 制定和实施行为准则规定，允许对其管辖的违反第 21.2 条规定义务但不构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员辅助人员实施纪律处分。

20.1.18 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。

20.2 国际残奥委会的责任与义务

20.2.1 制定和实施符合《条例》和国际标准的残奥会反兴奋剂政策和规则，并及时在线公布，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅。

20.2.2 要求残疾人奥林匹克运动中的国际单项体育联合会和国家残奥委会遵守《条例》和国际标准，作为获得国际残奥委会成员资格的条件之一。

20.2.3 依照第 24.1 条的要求，对不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的体育组织，扣发部分或全部残疾人奥林匹克资助和 / 或其他收益。

20.2.4 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

20.2.5 授权和支持独立观察员项目。

20.2.6 要求所有准备或参加残奥会的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意并接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，作为参加或参与残奥会的条件之一。

132 [第 20.1.16 条的释义：参见第 13.3 条。]

20.2.7 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.2.8 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.2.9 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

20.2.10 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its authority 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*. [133]

20.2.11 To conduct automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within its authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.2.12 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with it.

133 *[Comment to Article 20.2.10: See comment to Article 20.1.9.]*

20.2.7 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任该职务或参与的条件之一。

20.2.8 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或准许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.2.9 按照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

20.2.10 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[133]

20.2.11 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向 WADA 报告。

20.2.12 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

133 [第 20.2.10 条的释义：参见第 20.1.9 条的释义。]

20.2.13 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.2.14 To render timely decisions in its *Results Management* process in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.[134]

20.2.15 To adopt and implement Code of Conduct provisions allowing the imposition of disciplinary action against *Athlete Support Personnel* under its authority who violate their obligations under Article 21.2 where such violation would not otherwise constitute an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.

20.2.16 To respect the autonomy and independence of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.

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* and *International Standards* and promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*.[135]

20.3.2 To require, as a condition of membership, that their National Federations have used their best efforts to ensure that the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country possesses complete authority to implement their *Anti-Doping Activities* over all *Athletes* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the National Federation, that the policies, rules and programs of their National Federations and all affiliates of the *International Federation* (e.g., Continental Federations or other groups of members), and other members are in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards*, and to take appropriate action to enforce such compliance; areas of compliance shall include but not be limited to: (i) requiring that the *International Federation's* affiliates (e.g., Continental Federations) conduct *Testing* only under the documented authority of their

134 *[Comment to Article 20.2.14: See Article 13.3.]*

135 *[Comment to Article 20.3.1: International Federations are encouraged, to the extent their resources and structural framework allow, to ensure that their anti-doping activities operate independently from their sport governance and operations.]*

20.2.13 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.2.14 依照《结果管理国际标准》的规定，在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。[134]

20.2.15 制定和实施行为准则规定，允许对其管辖的违反第 21.2 条规定义务但不构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员辅助人员实施纪律处分。

20.2.16 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。

20.3 国际单项体育联合会的责任与义务

20.3.1 制定和实施符合《条例》和国际标准的反兴奋剂政策和规则，并及时在线公布，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅。[135]

20.3.2 作为成员资格的条件之一，要求其所属的国家单项体育协会尽最大努力，确保所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织有完整权限，对国家单项体育协会管辖的所有运动员和其他当事人开展反兴奋剂活动；要求其所属的国家单项体育协会、所有附属机构（例如，洲际联合会或其他成员团体）以及其他成员的政策、规则和计划均遵守《条例》和国际标准，并采取适当措施确保合规。合规领域应当包括但不限于：(i) 要求国际单项体育联合会的附属机构（例如，洲际联合会）仅在获得该国际单项体育联合会书面授权的情况下

134 [第 20.2.14 条的释义：参见第 13.3 条。]

135 [第 20.3.1 条的释义：鼓励各国际单项体育联合会在其资源和结构框架允许的范围内，确保反兴奋剂活动独立于体育管理和运行工作。]

International Federation[136] (ii) requiring that their National Federations respect the autonomy and independence of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence* (iii) requiring that their National Federations recognize the authority of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 and assist as appropriate with the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* implementation of the national *Testing* program for their sport; (iv) requiring that the *International Federation's* affiliates (e.g., Continental Federations) analyze all *Samples* collected using a *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and (v) requiring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by their National Federations are immediately reported to the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country so that they may be addressed in accordance with the anti-doping rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* by an *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

20.3.3 To require all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by the International Federation or one of its member organizations, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation or involvement.

20.3.4 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.3.5 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person*

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136 [Comment to Article 20.3.2: For the avoidance of doubt, National Federations or other national affiliates of International Federations shall not conduct Testing.]

实施检查；[136] (ii) 要求国家单项体育协会尊重其所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求；(iii) 要求国家单项体育协会依照第 5.2.1 条承认其所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织的权限，并在适当情况下支持国家反兴奋剂组织实施针对该运动项目的国家兴奋剂检查计划；(iv) 要求国际单项体育联合会的附属机构（例如，洲际联合会）依照第 6.1 条使用 WADA 认可或批准的实验室检测所有采集的样本；(v) 要求国家单项体育协会立即将其发现的任何国家级兴奋剂违规案件，报告给所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织，以便由依照《条例》第 8.1 条和《结果管理国际标准》设立的运行独立的听证小组按照国家反兴奋剂组织的反兴奋剂规则处理。

20.3.3 要求所有准备或参加国际单项体育联合会或其成员组织授权或组织的比赛或活动的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意并接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，作为参加或参与的条件之一。

20.3.4 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任职务或参与的条件之一。

20.3.5 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或允许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事

136 [第 20.3.2 条的释义：为免生疑义，各国家单项体育协会或国际单项体育联合会的其他国家级附属机构不得实施检查。]

who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.3.6 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*.[137]

20.3.7 To require each of their National Federations to establish rules requiring all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules and the *Results Management* authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.

20.3.8 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 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.

20.3.9 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, and (b) by any other sporting body over which they have authority, in accordance with Article 12.

20.3.10 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at *International Events*.

137 [Comment to Article 20.3.6: This would include, for example, Athletes from professional leagues.]

人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.3.6 要求非国际单项体育联合会正式成员或其所属的国家单项体育协会正式成员的运动员，确保能够接受样本采集，并作为国际单项体育联合会注册检查库的一部分，提供准确且最新的行踪信息，从而符合国际单项体育联合会或重大赛事组织机构（视情况而定）规定的参赛资格条件。[137]

20.3.7 要求各国家单项体育协会制定规则，要求所有准备或参加国家单项体育协会或其成员组织授权或组织的比赛或活动的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则和反兴奋剂组织的结果管理权的约束，作为参加此类比赛或活动的条件。

20.3.8 要求国家单项体育协会向国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会报告任何兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的迹象，或与之相关的信息，并配合任何有调查权的反兴奋剂组织开展调查。

20.3.9 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

20.3.10 授权和支持在国际赛事中开展独立观察员项目。

137 [第 20.3.6 条的释义：这包括来自职业联赛的运动员等。]

20.3.11 To withhold some or all funding to their member or recognized National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*.

20.3.12 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within their authority including investigation into whether *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person*s may have been involved in each case of doping and to ensure proper enforcement of *Consequences*.[138]

20.3.13 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within their authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.3.14 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping *Education* in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

20.3.15 To accept bids for World Championships and other *International Events* only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention*, and (where required under Article 24.1.9) to not accept bids for *Events* from countries where the *National Olympic Committee*, the *National Paralympic Committee* and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* is not in compliance with the *Code* or the *International Standards*.

20.3.16 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with them.

20.3.17 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.8.15.

20.3.18 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.

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138 [Comment to Article 20.3.12: See comment to Article 20.1.9.]

20.3.11 对不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的成员或其承认的国家单项体育协会，扣发部分或全部资助。

20.3.12 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[138]

20.3.13 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向 WADA 报告。

20.3.14 依照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育，包括要求国家单项体育协会与相关国家反兴奋剂组织协调开展反兴奋剂教育。

20.3.15 仅接受政府已批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》的国家申办世界锦标赛和其他国际赛事，并且（依照第 24.1.9 条的要求）不接受其国家奥委会、国家残奥委会和 / 或国家反兴奋剂组织不遵守《条例》或国际标准的国家的申办。

20.3.16 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

20.3.17 与 WADA 充分合作，配合 WADA 依照第 20.8.15 条开展的调查。

20.3.18 自行制定并要求国家单项体育协会制定适当的纪律处分规定，以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，向国际单项体育联合会或国家单项体育协会管辖的运动员提供支持。

138 [第 20.3.12 条的释义：参见第 20.1.9 条的释义。]

20.3.19 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.3.20 To adopt a policy or rule implementing Article 2.11.

20.3.21 To render timely decisions in their *Results Management* process in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.[139]

20.3.22 To adopt and implement, and require each National Federation to adopt and implement, Code of Conduct provisions allowing the imposition of disciplinary action against *Athlete Support Personnel* under its authority who violate their obligations under Article 21.2 where such violation would not otherwise constitute an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.

20.3.23 To respect the autonomy and independence of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.

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* and the *International Standards* and promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

20.4.2 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* and the *International Standards*, and to take appropriate action to enforce such compliance.

20.4.3 To respect the autonomy of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country and not to interfere in its operational decisions and activities and to use their best efforts to ensure that the *National Anti-Doping Organization* in their country possesses complete authority to implement their *Anti-Doping Activities* over all *Athletes* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Olympic Committee* or *National Paralympic Committee*.

139 [Comment to Article 20.3.21: See Article 13.3.]

20.3.19 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.3.20 制定政策或规则以实施第 2.11 条。

20.3.21 依照《结果管理国际标准》的规定，在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。[139]

20.3.22 制定和实施行为准则规定，并要求各国家单项体育协会制定和实施行为准则规定，允许对其管辖的违反第 21.2 条规定义务但不构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员辅助人员实施纪律处分。

20.3.23 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。

20.4 国家奥委会和国家残奥委会的责任与义务

20.4.1 确保其反兴奋剂政策和规则符合《条例》和国际标准，并及时在线公布，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅。

20.4.2 要求其所属的国家单项体育协会和其他成员组织的政策、规则和计划符合《条例》和国际标准，并采取适当措施确保合规，作为成员资格的条件之一。

20.4.3 尊重所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权，不干预其运行决策和活动，并尽最大努力确保所在国的国家反兴奋剂组织有完整权限，对国家奥委会或国家残奥委会管辖的所有运动员和其他当事人开展反兴奋剂活动。

139 [第 20.3.21 条的释义：参见第 13.3 条。]

20.4.4 To require National Federations to report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 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* 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*. 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 Organization*.

20.4.7 To require each of their National Federations to establish rules (or other means) requiring all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to and be bound by anti-doping rules and the *Results Management* authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation or involvement.

20.4.8 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

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单项体育联合会报告任何兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的迹象，或与之相关的信息，并配合任何有调查权的反兴奋剂组织开展调查。

20.4.5 要求非国家单项体育协会正式成员的运动员至少做到，一旦被列入与奥运会或残奥会相关的大名单或后续报名文件，即能够按照《检查国际标准》的要求接受样本采集并提供行踪信息，作为参加奥运会和残奥会的条件之一。

20.4.6 与本国国家反兴奋剂组织合作；在尚未成立国家反兴奋剂组织的情况下，与本国政府合作，成立国家反兴奋剂组织，但在过渡期内，应当由国家奥委会或其指定机构履行国家反兴奋剂组织的职责。对于属于地区反兴奋剂组织成员的国家，其国家奥委会应当与政府合作，对各自的地区反兴奋剂组织发挥积极支持作用。

20.4.7 要求国家单项体育协会制定规则（或其他方式），要求所有准备或参加由国家单项体育协会或其成员组织授权或组织的比赛或活动的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则和反兴奋剂组织的结果管理权的约束，作为此类参加或参与的条件之一。

20.4.8 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任职务或参与的条件之一。

20.4.9 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.4.10 To withhold some or all funding, during any period of *Ineligibility*, to any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Person* who has violated anti-doping rules.

20.4.11 To withhold some or all funding to their member or recognized National Federations that are not in compliance with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*.

20.4.12 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*, including requiring National Federations to conduct anti-doping *Education* in coordination with the applicable *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

20.4.13 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within their authority 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*. [140]

20.4.14 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within their authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.4.15 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with them.

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140 [Comment to Article 20.4.13: See comment to Article 20.1.9.]

20.4.9 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或允许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.4.10 对兴奋剂违规的运动员或运动员辅助人员，在其禁赛期间扣发部分或全部资助。

20.4.11 对不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的成员国家单项体育协会或其承认的国家单项体育协会，扣发部分或全部资助。

20.4.12 依照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育，包括要求国家单项体育协会与相关国家反兴奋剂组织协调开展反兴奋剂教育。

20.4.13 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[140]

20.4.14 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向 WADA 报告。

20.4.15 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

140 [第 20.4.13 条的释义：参见第 20.1.9 条的释义。]

20.4.16 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.

20.4.17 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.4.18 To adopt a policy or rule implementing Article 2.11.

20.4.19 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* and (b) by any other sporting body over which it has authority, in accordance with Article 12.

20.4.20 To adopt and implement, and require each member or recognized National Federation, to adopt and implement, Code of Conduct provisions allowing the imposition of disciplinary action against *Athlete Support Personnel* under its authority who violate their obligations under Article 21.2 where such violation would not otherwise constitute an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.

20.4.21 To respect the autonomy and independence of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.

20.5 Roles and Responsibilities of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* [141]

20.5.1 To comply with the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.[142]

20.5.2 To adopt, implement and ensure the enforceability of anti-doping policies and rules which conform with the *Code* and the *International Standards*, promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*, and exercise complete authority to implement their *Anti-Doping Activities* over relevant *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

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141 [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.]

142 [Comment to Article 20.5.1: This would not, for example, prohibit a National Anti-Doping Organization from acting as a Delegated Third Party for a Major Event Organization or other Anti-Doping Organization.]

20.4.16 制定适当的纪律处分规定，以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，向国家奥委会或国家残奥委会管辖的运动员提供支持。

20.4.17 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.4.18 制定政策或规则以实施第 2.11 条。

20.4.19 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

20.4.20 制定和实施行为准则规定，并要求其每个成员国家单项体育协会或其承认的国家单项体育协会制定和实施行为准则规定，允许对其管辖的违反第 21.2 条规定义务但不构成兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的运动员辅助人员实施纪律处分。

20.4.21 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。

20.5 国家反兴奋剂组织的责任与义务[141]

20.5.1 遵守国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。[142]

20.5.2 制定、实施符合《条例》和国际标准的反兴奋剂政策和规则并确保执行力，及时在线公布这些政策和规则，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅，并对相关运动员和其他当事人行使实施反兴奋剂活动的完整权力。

141 [第 20.5 条的释义：对于一些较小的国家，本条所述的部分职责可由国家反兴奋剂组织委托给地区反兴奋剂组织。]

142 [第 20.5.1 条的释义：例如，这并不禁止国家反兴奋剂组织作为重大赛事组织机构或其他反兴奋剂组织委托的第三方开展工作。]

20.5.3 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with them.

20.5.4 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *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 *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 their authority 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*. [143]

20.5.8 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

20.5.9 Each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be the authority on *Education* within their respective countries.

20.5.10 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.5.11 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

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143 [Comment to Article 20.5.7: See comment to Article 20.1.9.]

20.5.3 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

20.5.4 鼓励反兴奋剂组织之间的互惠检查。

20.5.5 促进反兴奋剂研究。

20.5.6 在提供资助的情况下，对兴奋剂违规的运动员或运动员辅助人员，在其禁赛期间扣发部分或全部资助。

20.5.7 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[143]

20.5.8 依照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

20.5.9 各国家反兴奋剂组织应当负责本国反兴奋剂教育。

20.5.10 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任职务或参与的条件之一。

20.5.11 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或准许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

143 [第 20.5.7 条的释义：参见第 20.1.9 条的释义。]

20.5.12 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within their authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *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. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.5.13 To cooperate fully with *WADA* in connection with investigations conducted by *WADA* pursuant to Article 20.8.15.

20.5.14 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.5.15 To adopt a policy or rule implementing Article 2.11.

20.5.16 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* and (b) by any other sporting body over which it has authority, in accordance with Article 12.

20.5.17 To render timely decisions in their *Results Management* process in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.[144]

20.6 Roles and Responsibilities of *Major Event Organizations*

20.6.1 To adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules for its *Events* which conform with the *Code* and the *International Standards* and promptly publish those policies and rules online where they are readily accessible to *Athletes* and other *Persons*.

20.6.2 To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* (a) by *Signatories*, in accordance with Article 24.1 and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, and (b) by any other sporting body over which it has authority, in accordance with Article 12.

144 *[Comment to Article 20.5.17: See Article 13.3.]*

20.5.12 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向 WADA 报告。

20.5.13 与 WADA 充分合作，配合 WADA 依照第 20.8.15 条开展的调查。

20.5.14 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.5.15 制定政策或规则以实施第 2.11 条。

20.5.16 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

20.5.17 依照《结果管理国际标准》的规定，在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。[144]

20.6 重大赛事组织机构的责任与义务

20.6.1 制定和实施符合《条例》和国际标准的赛事反兴奋剂政策和规则，并及时在线公布，以便于运动员和其他当事人查阅。

20.6.2 采取适当措施：(a) 依照第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，阻止签约方不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为；以及 (b) 依照第 12 条，阻止其管辖的任何其他体育机构不遵守《条例》和国际标准的行为。

144 [第 20.5.17 条的释义：参见第 13.3 条。]

20.6.3 To authorize and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program*.

20.6.4 To require all *Athletes* preparing for or participating in the *Event*, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Athletes*, to agree to and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation or involvement.

20.6.5 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.6.6 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.6.7 To vigorously pursue all potential anti-doping rule violations within its authority 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*. [145]

20.6.8 To conduct an automatic investigation of *Athlete Support Personnel* within their authority in the case of any anti-doping rule violation involving a *Protected Person* or *Minor* and to conduct an automatic investigation of any *Athlete Support Personnel* who has provided support to more than one *Athlete* found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation. The results of such investigations shall be reported promptly to *WADA*.

20.6.9 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

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145 [Comment to Article 20.6.7: See comment to Article 20.1.9.]

20.6.3 授权和支持独立观察员项目。

20.6.4 要求所有准备或参加赛事的运动员，以及与此类运动员相关的所有运动员辅助人员，同意并接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，作为此类参加或参与的条件之一。

20.6.5 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任职务或参与的条件之一。

20.6.6 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第10.14.1条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或允许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.6.7 在其权限范围内积极追查所有可能存在的兴奋剂违规，包括调查运动员辅助人员或其他当事人是否可能参与兴奋剂案件，并确保实施适当的后果。[145]

20.6.8 在任何涉及受保护人员或未成年人的兴奋剂违规案件中，在其权限范围内对运动员辅助人员主动开展调查；并对任何曾向两名以上构成兴奋剂违规的运动员提供支持的运动员辅助人员主动开展调查。此类调查结果应当及时向WADA报告。

20.6.9 按照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

145 [第20.6.7条的释义：参见第20.1.9条的释义。]

20.6.10 To accept bids for *Events* only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the *UNESCO Convention*, and (where required under Article 24.1.9) to not accept bids for *Events* from countries where the *National Olympic Committee*, the *National Paralympic Committee* and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* is not in compliance with the *Code* or the *International Standards*.

20.6.11 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organization*s and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with them.

20.6.12 To respect the operational independence of laboratories as provided in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

20.6.13 To adopt a policy or rule implementing Article 2.11.

20.6.14 To render timely decisions in their *Results Management* process in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.[146]

20.6.15 To respect the autonomy and independence of *National Anti-Doping Organizations* as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*.

20.7 Roles and Responsibilities of Other *Signatories*

20.7.1 The roles and responsibilities of *Signatories* not identified in Articles 20.1 through 20.6 shall be as listed in Annex A of the Policy for Acceptance of New World Anti-Doping *Code Signatories*, as applicable.

20.8 Roles and Responsibilities of *WADA*

20.8.1 To accept the *Code* and commit to fulfill its roles and responsibilities under the *Code* through a declaration approved by *WADA*'s Foundation Board.[147]

20.8.2 To approve *International Standards* applicable to the implementation of the *Code*.

20.8.3 To adopt and implement policies and procedures which conform with the *Code* and the *International Standards*.

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146 [Comment to Article 20.6.14: See Article 13.3.]

147 [Comment to Article 20.8.1: WADA cannot be a Signatory because of its role in monitoring Signatory compliance with the Code.]

20.6.10 仅接受政府已批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》的国家申办赛事，并且（依照第 24.1.9 条的要求）不接受其国家奥委会、国家残奥委会和 / 或国家反兴奋剂组织不遵守《条例》或国际标准的国家的申办。

20.6.11 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

20.6.12 依照《实验室国际标准》的规定，尊重实验室的运行独立性。

20.6.13 制定政策或规则以实施第 2.11 条。

20.6.14 依照《结果管理国际标准》的规定，在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。[146]

20.6.15 尊重国家反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。

20.7 其他签约方的责任与义务

20.7.1 第 20.1 条至第 20.6 条未列明的签约方，责任与义务详见《接受新<世界反兴奋剂条例>签约方政策》附件 A 的规定，视具体情况而定。

20.8 WADA 的责任与义务

20.8.1 接受《条例》，并通过 WADA 理事会批准的声明，承诺履行《条例》规定的责任与义务。[147]

20.8.2 批准适用于实施《条例》的国际标准。

20.8.3 制定和实施符合《条例》和国际标准的政策和程序。

146 [第 20.6.14 条的释义：参见第 13.3 条。]

147 [第 20.8.1 条的释义：鉴于 WADA 在监督签约方遵守《条例》方面所扮演的角色，其自身不能成为签约方。]

20.8.4 To provide support and guidance to *Signatories* in their efforts to comply with the *Code* and the *International Standards* and monitor such compliance in accordance with Article 24.1 of the *Code* and the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

20.8.5 To accredit and reaccredit laboratories to conduct *Sample* analysis or to approve others to conduct *Sample* analysis.

20.8.6 To develop and publish guidelines and templates.

20.8.7 To submit to the *WADA* Executive Committee for approval, upon the recommendation of the *WADA Athletes* Council the *Athletes'* Anti-Doping Rights Act which compiles in one place those *Athletes'* rights which are specifically identified in the *Code* and *International Standards*, and other agreed upon principles of best practice with respect to the overall protection of *Athletes'* rights in the context of anti-doping.

20.8.8 To plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

20.8.9 To promote, conduct, commission, fund and coordinate anti-doping research.

20.8.10 To design and conduct an effective *Independent Observer Program* and other types of *Event* advisory programs.

20.8.11 To conduct, in exceptional circumstances and at the direction of the *WADA* Director General, *Testing* 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.[148]

20.8.12 To approve, in consultation with International Federations, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and *Major Event Organizations*, defined *Testing* and *Sample* analysis programs.

148 *[Comment to Article 20.8.11: 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.]*

20.8.4 支持和指导签约方努力遵守《条例》和国际标准，并依照《条例》第 24.1 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》的规定，监督其合规情况。

20.8.5 对进行样本检测的实验室进行认可和再认可，或批准其他实验室进行样本检测。

20.8.6 制定并公布指南和模板。

20.8.7 根据 WADA 运动员委员会的建议，提请 WADA 执委会批准《运动员反兴奋剂权利法案》。该法案统一汇编了《条例》和国际标准中明确规定的运动员权利，以及在反兴奋剂背景下全面保护运动员权利的其他公认最佳实践原则。

20.8.8 按照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

20.8.9 推动、开展、委托、资助和协调反兴奋剂研究。

20.8.10 设计并开展有效的独立观察员项目和其他类型的赛事咨询项目。

20.8.11 在特殊情况下，按照 WADA 总干事的指示，主动或应其他反兴奋剂组织要求实施检查，并与相关国家和国际组织及机构合作，包括但不限于协助问询和调查。[148]

20.8.12 与国际单项体育联合会、国家反兴奋剂组织及重大赛事组织机构协商，批准已确定的检查及样本检测计划。

148 [第 20.8.11 条的释义：WADA 并非检查机构，但在特殊情况下，如果相关反兴奋剂组织已被提请注意存在某些问题，但未得到圆满解决，WADA 保留实施检查的权利。]

20.8.13 Subject to applicable law, as a condition of such position or involvement, to require all of its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and those employees (and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties*), who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, to agree to be bound by anti-doping rules as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct, or to be bound by comparable rules and regulations put in place by the *Signatory*.

20.8.14 Subject to applicable law, to not knowingly employ or permit participation by a *Person* in a capacity where such employment or participation would conflict with the prohibitions described in Article 10.14.1. Further, the same prohibition on employment or permitted participation shall apply to a *Person* who was not bound by the rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*, who has directly and intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*.

20.8.15 To initiate its own investigations of anti-doping rule violations, non-compliance of *Signatories* and *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other activities that may facilitate doping.

20.8.16 To render timely decisions in its *Results Management* process.

20.9 Cooperation Regarding Third Party Regulations

Signatories shall cooperate with each other, *WADA* and governments to encourage professional associations and institutions with authority over *Athlete Support Personnel* who are otherwise not bound by rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* to implement regulations prohibiting conduct which would be considered an anti-doping rule violation if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* who are bound by rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

20.8.13 在遵守适用法律的前提下，要求参与任何兴奋剂管制工作的所有理事会成员、主管、管理人员、高管和雇员（以及指定受委托第三方的人员），同意就直接和故意的不当行为，作为当事人接受符合《条例》的反兴奋剂规则约束，或接受签约方制定的同等规则和规定约束，作为担任职务或参与的条件之一。

20.8.14 在遵守适用法律的前提下，不得在知情的情况下雇用当事人，或准许当事人以某种身份参与其活动，如果此类雇用或参与将与第 10.14.1 条所述的禁止规定产生冲突。此外，同样的禁止雇用或允许参与也适用于以下当事人：该当事人不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束，并且在过去六（6）年内直接并故意实施了某种行为，而如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，该行为本应构成兴奋剂违规。

20.8.15 对兴奋剂违规、签约方不遵守《条例》、WADA 认可实验室的不合规情况，以及其他为使用兴奋剂提供便利的活动启动调查。

20.8.16 在其结果管理程序中及时作出决定。

20.9 与第三方合作的规定

签约方应当相互合作，并与 WADA 和政府合作，鼓励有管辖权的专业协会和机构实施规定，禁止不受依照《条例》制定的规则约束的运动员辅助人员，从事依照该规则视为兴奋剂违规的活动。

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.[149]

21.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, 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 or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.

21.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.[150]

21.1.7 To disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority over the *Athlete*.

21.1.8 *Athletes* shall make themselves available for *Education*.

21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*

21.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them or the *Athletes* whom they support.

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149 [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.]

150 [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 Signatory's rules. The requirement for cooperation shall respect appropriate procedural safeguards (including without limitation the right to legal counsel and the right not to self-incriminate) as described in the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations.]

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 了解并遵守所有依照《条例》制定和适用的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

21.1.2 能够随时接受样本采集。[149]

21.1.3 在反兴奋剂领域，对自己摄入和使用的物质或方法负责。

21.1.4 告知医务人员，运动员有义务不使用禁用物质和禁用方法，并有责任确保自己接受的任何治疗不违反依照《条例》制定的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

21.1.5 向其所属的国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会披露非签约方作出的、认定其过去十（10）年内兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的任何决定。

21.1.6 配合反兴奋剂组织对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条开展调查。[150]

21.1.7 应任何对运动员有管辖权的反兴奋剂组织的要求，披露其运动员辅助人员的身份。

21.1.8 运动员应当确保能够接受反兴奋剂教育。

21.2 运动员辅助人员的责任与义务

21.2.1 了解并遵守所有依照《条例》制定的、适用于其本人或其支持的运动员的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

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149 [第 21.1.2 条的释义：在充分尊重运动员人权和隐私的情况下，出于合法的反兴奋剂考量，有时需要在深夜或清晨采集样本。例如，据了解某些运动员在这些时段使用低剂量的 EPO，以避免在早晨的检查中被检测出。]

150 [第 21.1.6 条的释义：不配合调查并不构成《条例》项下的兴奋剂违规，但可能成为签约方规则下纪律处分的依据。配合的要求应当遵循《情报和调查国际标准》所述的适当程序保障（包括但不限于获得法律咨询服务的权利和不自证其罪的权利）。]

21.2.2 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall make themselves available for *Education* in order to support the provision of accurate anti-doping information to the *Athletes* who they support, particularly in the case of *Protected Persons* and *Minors*.

21.2.3 To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

21.2.4 To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

21.2.5 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.

21.2.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.[151]

21.2.7 *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.[152]

21.2.8 No *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall provide *Athlete Support Personnel* services to any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is bound by rules adopted pursuant to the *Code*.

21.2.9 To exercise the highest duty of care in supporting *Athletes* to protect them from the risk of an unintentional anti-doping rule violation.

21.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Other *Persons* Bound by Rules Adopted Pursuant to the *Code*

21.3.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules adopted pursuant to the *Code* and which are applicable to them.

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151 [Comment to Article 21.2.6: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be the basis for disciplinary action under a Signatory's rules. The requirement for cooperation shall respect appropriate procedural safeguards (including without limitation the right to legal counsel and the right not to self-incriminate) as described in the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations.]

152 [Comment to Article 21.2.7: 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 运动员辅助人员应当确保能够接受反兴奋剂教育，以便向其支持的运动员，特别是受保护人员和未成年人，提供准确的反兴奋剂信息。

21.2.3 配合运动员兴奋剂检查计划。

21.2.4 利用他们对运动员价值观和行为的影响力，培养运动员的反兴奋剂观念。

21.2.5 向其所属的国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会披露非签约方作出的、认定其过去十（10）年内兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的任何决定。

21.2.6 配合反兴奋剂组织对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条开展调查。[151]

21.2.7 运动员辅助人员不得在无正当理由的情况下使用或持有任何禁用物质或禁用方法。[152]

21.2.8 任何处于禁赛期的当事人，不得向受依照《条例》制定的规则约束的任何运动员或其他当事人提供运动员辅助人员服务。

21.2.9 在支持运动员时，履行最高程度的注意义务，以避免运动员发生非故意兴奋剂违规的风险。

21.3 受依照《条例》制定的规则约束的其他当事人的责任与义务

21.3.1 了解并遵守所有依照《条例》制定的、适用于其本人的反兴奋剂政策和规则。

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151 [第 21.2.6 条的释义：不配合调查并不构成《条例》项下的兴奋剂违规，但可能成为签约方规则下纪律处分的依据。配合的要求应当遵循《情报和调查国际标准》所述的适当程序保障（包括但不限于获得法律咨询服务的权利和不自证其罪的权利）。]

152 [第 21.2.7 条的释义：当运动员辅助人员无正当理由使用或个人持有禁用物质或禁用方法的行为不构成《条例》规定的兴奋剂违规时，其行为需要受到其他体育纪律规则的约束。教练员和其他运动员辅助人员往往是运动员的榜样，有责任鼓励运动员不使用兴奋剂。其个人行为不能与职责相冲突。]

21.3.2 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and International Federation any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.

21.3.3 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.[153]

21.4 Roles and Responsibilities of *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*

21.4.1 To encourage and support member countries to adopt and implement rules, policies and programs which conform with the *Code*.

21.4.2 To support the relevant authorities in their member countries, including government and sport, in fulfilling their respective roles and responsibilities under the *Code*.

21.4.3 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* and the *Regional Anti-Doping Organization's* expectations of the member country.

21.4.4 To cooperate with relevant national organizations and agencies and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* and report to *WADA* the failure of any such organization to cooperate with them.

21.4.5 To encourage reciprocal *Testing* between *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*.

21.4.6 To promote and assist with development among its member countries and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*.

21.4.7 To support member countries to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and promote anti-doping *Education* in line with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Education*.

21.4.8 To promote anti-doping research.

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153 *[Comment to Article 21.3.3: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be the basis for disciplinary action under a Signatory's rules. The requirement for cooperation shall respect appropriate procedural safeguards (including without limitation the right to legal counsel and the right not to self-incriminate) as described in the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations.]*

21.3.2 向其所属的国家反兴奋剂组织和国际单项体育联合会披露非签约方作出的、认定其过去十（10）年内兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的任何决定。

21.3.3 配合反兴奋剂组织对兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条开展调查。[153]

21.4 地区反兴奋剂组织的责任与义务

21.4.1 鼓励并支持成员国制定和实施符合《条例》的规则、政策和计划。

21.4.2 支持其成员国的相关主管部门，包括政府及体育组织，履行各自在《条例》项下的责任与义务。

21.4.3 作为成员资格的条件之一，要求成员国签署正式的地区反兴奋剂组织成员资格表，以明确规定将反兴奋剂职责委托给地区反兴奋剂组织，并列明地区反兴奋剂组织对成员国的期望。

21.4.4 与相关国家组织、机构和其他反兴奋剂组织合作，并向 WADA 报告任何此类组织未能与其合作的情况。

21.4.5 鼓励国家反兴奋剂组织与地区反兴奋剂组织之间的互惠检查。

21.4.6 促进并支持其成员国和其他相关反兴奋剂组织的发展。

21.4.7 支持成员国按照《教育国际标准》的要求，计划、实施、监测、评价并推广反兴奋剂教育。

21.4.8 促进反兴奋剂研究。

153 [第 21.3.3 条的释义：不配合调查并不构成《条例》项下的兴奋剂违规，但可能成为签约方规则下纪律处分的依据。配合的要求应当遵循《情报和调查国际标准》所述的适当程序保障（包括但不限于获得法律咨询服务的权利和不自证其罪的权利）。]

Article 22 Involvement of Governments[154]

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*.

Signatories are aware that any action taken by a government is a matter for that government and subject to the obligations under international law as well as to its own laws and regulations. While governments are bound only by the requirements of the relevant international intergovernmental treaties (and notably of the *UNESCO Convention*), the following Articles set forth the expectations of *Signatories* to support them in the implementation of the *Code*.

22.1 Each government should take all actions and measures necessary to comply with the *UNESCO Convention*.

22.2 Each government should commit itself to the principles of the *Code* and to support *WADA's* mission as defined in its statutes.

22.3 Each government should put in place legislation, regulation, policies or administrative practices for: cooperation and sharing of information with *Anti-Doping Organizations*; sharing of data among *Anti-Doping Organizations* as provided in the *Code*; unrestricted transport of urine and blood *Samples* in a manner that maintains their security and integrity; and unrestricted entry and exit of *Doping Control* officials and unrestricted access for *Doping Control* officials to all areas where *International-Level Athletes* or *National-Level Athletes* live or train to conduct no advance notice *Testing*, subject to applicable border control, immigration and access requirements and regulations.

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154 [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 Signatories clearly expect from governments. However, these are simply "expectations" since governments are only "obligated" to adhere to the requirements of the UNESCO Convention.]

第 22 条　政府的参与[154]

各国政府通过签署 2003 年 3 月 3 日通过的《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂哥本哈根宣言》，以及批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》，证明对《条例》的承诺。

签约方认识到，政府采取的任何行动属于政府事务，并受国际法义务以及本国法律法规的约束。虽然政府仅受相关国际政府间条约（特别是《联合国教科文组织公约》）的要求约束，但以下条款阐明了签约方对政府支持《条例》实施的期望。

22.1 各国政府需要采取一切必要行动和措施，以遵守《联合国教科文组织公约》。

22.2 各国政府需要承诺遵守《条例》原则，并支持 WADA 在其章程中规定的使命。

22.3 各国政府需要制定法律、法规、政策或行政措施，以实现以下目的：与反兴奋剂组织合作并共享信息；依照《条例》规定，在反兴奋剂组织之间共享数据；以确保样本安全性和完整性的方式不受限制地传送尿样和血样；以及在遵守适用的边境管制、移民及出入境要求和规定的前提下，准许兴奋剂检查官不受限制地出入境，并不受限制地进入国际级运动员或国家级运动员居住或训练的所有区域，实施事先无通知的检查。

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154 [第 22 条的释义：大多数政府不能成为非政府性私法文件（如本《条例》）的签约方，也不受此类文件的约束。因此，不要求政府成为《条例》的签约方，而是要求其签署《哥本哈根宣言》，并批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》。虽然承认机制可能各不相同，但《条例》所体现的通过协调一致的反兴奋剂体系开展反兴奋剂斗争，在很大程度上要依靠体育界与政府之间的共同努力。

本条阐明了签约方对政府的明确期望。但是，这些仅仅是“期望”，因为政府只“有义务”遵守《联合国教科文组织公约》的要求。]

22.4 Each government should adopt rules, regulations or policies to discipline officials and employees who are involved in *Doping Control*, sport performance or medical care in a sport setting, including in a supervisory capacity, for engaging in activities which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Persons*.

22.5 Each government should not permit any *Person* to be involved in any position involving *Doping Control*, sport performance or medical care in a sport setting, including in a supervisory capacity, where such *Person*: (i) is serving a period of *Ineligibility* for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 under the *Code*, or (ii) 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*, in which case the disqualifying status of such *Person* should be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed.

22.6 Each government should encourage cooperation between all of its public services or agencies and *Anti-Doping Organizations* to timely share information with *Anti-Doping Organization*s which would be useful in the fight against doping and where to do so would not otherwise be legally prohibited.

22.7 Each government should respect arbitration as the preferred means of resolving doping-related disputes, subject to human and fundamental rights and applicable national law.

22.8 Each government that does not have a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country should work with its *National Olympic Committee* to establish one.

22.9 Each government should respect the autonomy and independence of a *National Anti-Doping Organization* in its country or a *Regional Anti-Doping Organization* to which its country belongs, as well as the requirements of *National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence*, and the operational independence of any *WADA*-accredited or approved laboratory in its country and not interfere in their operational decisions and activities.

22.4 各国政府需要制定规则、法规或政策，对参与兴奋剂管制、竞赛或运动医疗工作的官员和雇员（包括以监管者的身份）实施纪律处分，如果对其适用与《条例》一致的规则，其从事的活动本应构成兴奋剂违规。

22.5 各国政府不能允许以下当事人担任任何涉及兴奋剂管制、竞赛或运动医疗的职务（包括以监管者的身份），如果该当事人：(i) 因兴奋剂违规或违反《条例》第 10.14.1 条而处于禁赛期；或 (ii) 不在反兴奋剂组织的管辖下，并且依照《条例》的规定尚未在结果管理程序中对其实施禁赛，但其因兴奋剂问题已在刑事、纪律或职业程序中被认定有罪或存在违规；或者如果将符合《条例》的规则适用于该当事人，其行为将构成兴奋剂违规。该当事人被取消资格的期限需要以下列两个期限中较长的一个为准：从有关刑事、职业或纪律处罚决定作出之日起六（6）年，或有关刑事、纪律或职业处罚的存续期。

22.6 各国政府需要鼓励其所有公共服务部门或机构与反兴奋剂组织合作，在法律未另行禁止的情况下，及时与反兴奋剂组织共享对反兴奋剂斗争有用的信息。

22.7 各国政府需要在尊重人权和基本权利并遵守适用国家法律的前提下，尊重仲裁并将其作为解决与兴奋剂相关争议的优先方式。

22.8 尚未成立国家反兴奋剂组织的各国政府，需要与其国家奥委会合作，成立国家反兴奋剂组织。

22.9 各国政府需要尊重其本国的国家反兴奋剂组织或其所属的地区反兴奋剂组织的自主权和独立性，以及国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求，并尊重本国境内的任何 WADA 认可或批准实验室的运行独立性，不得干预其运行决策和活动。

22.10 Each government should not limit or restrict *WADA's* access to any doping *Samples* or anti-doping records or information held or controlled by any *Signatory*, member of a *Signatory* or *WADA*-accredited or approved laboratory.

22.11 Each government should undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement *Education* and training programs on anti-doping, including programs focused on *Protected Persons* and *Minors*, the harm of doping to the ethical values of sport and the health consequences of doping.

22.12 Failure by a government to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the *UNESCO Convention* may result in ineligibility to bid for and/or host *Events* as provided in Articles 20.1.12, 20.3.15 and 20.6.10, and the failure by a government to comply with the *UNESCO Convention* thereafter, as determined by UNESCO, may result in meaningful consequences by UNESCO and *WADA* as determined by each organization.

22.10 各国政府不能限制或阻碍 WADA 获取由任何签约方、签约方成员组织或 WADA 认可或批准的实验室持有或控制的任何兴奋剂样本或反兴奋剂记录或信息。

22.11 各国政府需要在其能力范围内，支持、制定或实施反兴奋剂教育和培训项目，重点包括面向受保护人员和未成年人的项目、使用兴奋剂对体育伦理价值的危害和使用兴奋剂的健康后果。

22.12 如果政府未能批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》，可能导致其依照第 20.1.12 条、第 20.3.15 条和第 20.6.10 条规定，失去申办和 / 或举办赛事的资格。如果此后经联合国教科文组织认定，政府未能遵守《联合国教科文组织公约》，可能导致联合国教科文组织和 WADA 根据各自组织的决定实施具有实质意义的后果。

PART FOUR

第四部分

ACCEPTANCE, COMPLIANCE, MODIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION

承认、遵守、修改与解释

Article 23 Acceptance and Implementation

23.1 Acceptance of the *Code*

23.1.1 The following entities may be *Signatories* to the *Code*: the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, the International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, *National Paralympic Committees*, *Major Event Organizations*, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and other organizations having significant relevance in sport.

23.1.2 The International Olympic Committee; International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee; the International Paralympic Committee; International Federations recognized by the International Paralympic Committee; *National Olympic Committees*; *National Paralympic Committees*; *National Anti-Doping Organizations*; and *Major Event Organizations* whose application to become a *Signatory* has been approved in writing by the *International Olympic Committee* or *International Paralympic Committee* shall become *Signatories* by signing a declaration of acceptance or by another form of acceptance determined to be acceptable by *WADA*.

23.1.3 Any other entity described in Article 23.1.1 may submit an application to *WADA* to become a *Signatory* which will be reviewed under the Policy for Acceptance of New World Anti-Doping *Code Signatories* adopted by *WADA*. [155] *WADA's* acceptance of such applications shall be subject to conditions and requirements established by *WADA* in such policy. [156]

23.1.4 A list of all acceptances will be made public by *WADA*.

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155 [Comment to Article 23.1.3: For the avoidance of doubt, any entity that becomes a Signatory under Article 23.1.2 but ceases to be one of the entities covered by Article 23.1.2 (e.g., because they lose a requisite recognition) shall, from the 1st of January of the next calendar year, become subject to the same conditions and requirements for Signatories admitted under Article 23.1.3.]

156 [Comment to Article 23.1.3: For example, these conditions and requirements would include financial contributions by the entity to cover WADA's administrative, monitoring and compliance costs that may be attributable to the application process and the entity's subsequent Signatory status.]

第 23 条　承认和实施

23.1 《条例》的承认

23.1.1　下列实体可以成为《条例》的签约方：国际奥委会、国际单项体育联合会、国际残奥委会、国家奥委会、国家残奥委会、重大赛事组织机构、国家反兴奋剂组织和在体育领域有重要影响力的其他组织。

23.1.2　国际奥委会、国际奥委会承认的国际单项体育联合会、国际残奥委会、国际残奥委会承认的国际单项体育联合会、国家奥委会、国家残奥委会、国家反兴奋剂组织，以及申请成为签约方并已获得国际奥委会或国际残奥委会书面批准的重大赛事组织机构，应当通过签署承认《条例》的声明或 WADA 认为可接受的其他承认方式，成为签约方。

23.1.3　第 23.1.1 条所述的任何其他实体，均可向 WADA 提交成为签约方的申请。WADA 将依据自身制定的《承认新〈世界反兴奋剂条例〉签约方政策》审查申请。[155] WADA 对此类申请的承认，应当遵守 WADA 在该文件中确立的条件与要求。[156]

23.1.4　WADA 将公布所有承认《条例》签约方的清单。

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155 [第 23.1.3 条的释义：为免生疑义，任何依照第 23.1.2 条成为签约方但其后不再属于第 23.1.2 条所涵盖的实体（例如，因丧失必要的认可资格），则应当自下一公历年的 1 月 1 日起，适用与依照第 23.1.3 条接纳签约方所适用的相同的条件和要求。]

156 [第 23.1.3 条的释义：例如，这些条件和要求可包括该实体提供财政资助，以支付 WADA 因申请程序和该实体后续签约方地位所产生的行政、监督和合规成本。]

23.2 Implementation of the *Code*

23.2.1 *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 shall 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.):[157]

- Article 1 (Definition of Doping)
- Article 2 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations)
- Article 3 (Proof of Doping)
- Article 4.2.2 (*Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*)
- Article 4.2.3 (*Substances of Abuse*)
- Article 4.3.3 (*WADA's* Determination of the *Prohibited List*)
- Article 5.6 (Retired *Athletes* Returning to *Competition*)
- Article 7.4 (Principles Applicable to *Provisional Suspensions*)
- Article 7.7 (Retirement from Sport)
- Article 7.8 (Cases Subject to Review by *Independent Review Expert*)
- 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 (Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions)
- Article 17 (Statute of Limitations)
- Article 26 (Interpretation of the *Code*)
- Appendix 1 – Definitions

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157 *[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 anti-doping rule violations while under that coach's supervision.]*

23.2 《条例》的实施

23.2.1 签约方应当根据其权限并在相关职责范围内，通过政策、章程、规则或规定实施适用的《条例》规定。

23.2.2 下列条款适用于反兴奋剂组织开展的反兴奋剂活动范围，签约方应当在不作实质性变更的情况下予以实施（但允许为指代组织名称、运动项目、条款编号等进行非实质性的措辞调整）：[157]

- 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（特定物质或特定方法）
- 第 4.2.3 条（滥用物质）
- 第 4.3.3 条（WADA 确定《禁用清单》）
- 第 5.6 条（退役运动员复出参赛）
- 第 7.4 条（适用于临时停赛的原则）
- 第 7.7 条（退役）
- 第 7.8 条（由独立审查专家审查的案件）
- 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），但第 13.2.2 条、第 13.6 条和第 13.7 条除外
- 第 15.1 条（决定的自动约束力）
- 第 17 条（时效规定）
- 第 26 条（对《条例》的解释）
- 附录一：定义

157 [第 23.2.2 条的释义：对于运动员辅助人员从事的与兴奋剂有关、但其行为本身并不构成《条例》所规定的兴奋剂违规的行为，《条例》中的任何规定均不妨碍反兴奋剂组织制定并执行自己的具体纪律处分规定。例如，如果某教练员监管下的多名运动员发生兴奋剂违规，国家单项体育协会或国际单项体育联合会可以拒绝续签该教练员的教练员资格证。]

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 shall expressly acknowledge the Commentary of the *Code* and endow the Commentary with the same status that it has in the *Code*. However, nothing in the *Code* precludes a *Signatory* from having rules regulating aspects of sport or their activities unrelated to doping.

23.2.3 In implementing the *Code*, *Signatories* are encouraged to use the guidelines and templates recommended by *WADA*.

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*.

Article 24 Monitoring and Enforcing Compliance with the *Code* and *UNESCO Convention*

24.1 Monitoring and Enforcing Compliance with the *Code*[158]

24.1.1 Compliance by *Signatories* with the *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be monitored by *WADA* in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*. To facilitate such monitoring, each *Signatory* shall report to *WADA* on its compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* as and when required by *WADA*, providing all of the information requested by *WADA* and explaining the actions it is taking to correct any *Non-Conformities*. Any failure to provide complete and accurate compliance information to *WADA*, whether further to this *Code* Article or otherwise as required under the *Code* and/or any *International Standard*, constitutes a *Non-Conformity* with the *Code*.

158 *[Comment to Article 24.1: Defined terms specific to Article 24.1 are set forth at the end of Appendix 1 to the Code.]*

签约方规则中不得增加任何改变本条所列条款效力的附加规定。签约方规则应当明确承认《条例》的释义，并赋予释义与其在《条例》中同等的效力。但是，《条例》中的任何规定都不妨碍签约方制定与兴奋剂无关的规范体育运动或自身活动的规则。

23.2.3 在实施《条例》时，鼓励签约方使用 WADA 推荐的指南和模板。

23.3 反兴奋剂计划的实施

签约方应当投入足够的资源，以便在所有领域实施符合《条例》和国际标准的反兴奋剂计划。

第 24 条　对遵守《条例》和《联合国教科文组织公约》情况的监督和执行

24.1 对遵守《条例》情况的监督和执行[158]

24.1.1 WADA 应当依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，对签约方遵守《条例》和国际标准的情况进行监督。为便于监督，签约方应当根据 WADA 的要求，向 WADA 报告其遵守《条例》和国际标准的情况，提供 WADA 要求的所有信息，并说明其为纠正任何不符合项所采取的措施。任何未能向 WADA 提供完整、准确的合规信息的行为，无论是依照《条例》本条规定，还是依照《条例》和 / 或任何国际标准的其他要求，都构成《条例》的不符合项。

158 [第 24.1 条的释义：专用于第 24.1 条的术语定义，载于《条例》附录一末尾。]

24.1.2 For all *Non-Conformities* (whether with information requirements or otherwise), *WADA* shall follow the corrective procedures set out in the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*. If the *Signatory* fails to correct the *Non-Conformities* within the specified timeframe, *WADA* shall send a formal notice to the *Signatory*, alleging that it is non-compliant, categorizing the requirement(s) in question as *Critical*, *High Priority*, or General, identifying any *Aggravating Circumstances* alleged by *WADA* (only in cases involving non-compliance with one or more *Critical* requirements), specifying from the list set out in Article 24.1.4 the *Signatory Consequences* that *WADA* proposes should apply for such non-compliance (in accordance with Article 10 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*), and also specifying the conditions that *WADA* proposes the *Signatory* should have to satisfy in order to be *Reinstated* (in accordance with Article 11 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*). That notice will be publicly reported in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

24.1.3 If the *Signatory* wishes to dispute *WADA*'s allegation of non-compliance and/or the *Signatory Consequences* and/or the *Reinstatement* conditions proposed by *WADA* in the Article 24.1.2 formal notice, it shall send *WADA* formal written confirmation of that dispute together with payment of the required security deposit (as specified in Article 9.3.1 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*) so that they are both received by *WADA* no more than twenty-one (21) days after the day the *Signatory* receives the Article 24.1.2 formal notice.

a) If the *Signatory* meets these requirements by the specified deadline, *WADA* shall file a formal notice of the dispute with *CAS*, the dispute will be resolved by the *CAS* Ordinary Arbitration Division in accordance with *Code* Article 24.1.8 and Article 9.4 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, and no *Signatory Consequences* or *Reinstatement* conditions will come into effect unless and until *CAS* so orders. *WADA* shall have the burden of proving to the *CAS* Panel, on the balance of probabilities, that the *Signatory* is non-compliant and that the *Signatory Consequences* and the *Reinstatement* conditions proposed by *WADA* should be imposed. The *CAS* Panel may accept those proposals or impose such other *Signatory Consequences* from the list set out at Article

24.1.2 对于所有不符合项（无论涉及信息要求或其他），WADA 应当遵循《签约方遵守条例国际标准》中规定的整改程序。如果签约方未能在规定期限内整改不符合项，WADA 应当向该签约方发出正式通知，指控其不遵守《条例》，将相关要求分类为“核心要求”、“重要要求”或“一般要求”，认定 WADA 主张的任何加重处罚情节（仅限于涉及不遵守一项或多项核心要求的情形），并依据第 24.1.4 条所列清单指明 WADA 拟定需要适用于此类不合规行为的签约方后果（依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 10 条），同时明确 WADA 建议签约方为恢复资格需要满足的条件（依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 11 条）。该通知将依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》公开通报。

24.1.3 如果签约方希望对 WADA 在第 24.1.2 条正式通知中提出不合规指控和 / 或签约方后果和 / 或恢复资格的条件提出异议，应当在收到第 24.1.2 条正式通知之日起二十一（21）日内，向 WADA 正式送达书面异议确认书，并缴纳规定的保证金（依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 9.3.1 条的规定）。上述异议确认书和保证金均须在此期限内送达 WADA。

a）如果签约方在规定期限内满足上述要求，WADA 应当向 CAS 提交正式的争议通知。该争议将由 CAS 普通仲裁庭依照《条例》第 24.1.8 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 9.4 条解决。除非到 CAS 作出裁定时，任何签约方后果或恢复资格的条件均将不予生效。WADA 应当承担举证责任，通过优势证明标准向 CAS 仲裁小组证明签约方存在不合规行为，并且需要实施其提出的签约方后果与恢复资格的条件。CAS 仲裁小组可采纳 WADA 的建议，或根据案件全部事实与情况，依据第

24.1.4 and such other *Reinstatement* conditions as it deems necessary and proportionate based on all of the facts and circumstances of the case.

b) If the *Signatory* does not meet these requirements by the specified deadline, it will be deemed to have admitted the non-compliance alleged and to have accepted the *Signatory Consequences* and *Reinstatement* conditions proposed in *WADA's* Article 24.1.2 notice, and that notice will automatically become and will be issued by *WADA* as a final decision. Without prejudice to any appeal by another *Signatory* filed in accordance with Article 13.6, that decision will be enforceable with immediate effect in accordance with Article 24.1.9, and it will be publicly reported as provided in the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* or other *International Standards*.

24.1.4 The following *Signatory Consequences* may be imposed, individually or cumulatively, on a *Signatory* that has failed to comply with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*, based on the particular facts and circumstances of the case at hand, and the provisions of Article 10 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*:

24.1.4.1 Ineligibility or withdrawal of *WADA* privileges:

a) in accordance with the relevant provisions of *WADA's* Statutes, the *Signatory's Representatives* being ruled ineligible for a specified period to hold any *WADA* office or any position as a member of any *WADA* board or committee or other body (including but not limited to *WADA's* Foundation Board, the Executive Committee, and any Standing Committee) (although *WADA* may exceptionally permit *Representatives* of the *Signatory* to remain as members of *WADA* expert groups where there is no effective substitute available);

b) the *Signatory* being ruled ineligible to host any event organized or co-hosted or co-organized by *WADA*;

24.1.4 条所列清单实施其认为必要且相称的签约方后果和其他恢复资格的条件。

b) 如果签约方未在规定期限内满足上述要求，则将视为其承认不合规指控，并接受 WADA 在第 24.1.2 条通知中提出的签约方后果和恢复资格的条件；该通知将自动成为最终决定，并将由 WADA 发布。在不影响其他签约方依照第 13.6 条提起上诉的情况下，该决定将依照第 24.1.9 条立即生效执行，并将依照《签约方遵守条例国际标准》或其他国际标准公开通报。

24.1.4 对于不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的签约方，可根据所处理案件的具体事实与情况，以及《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 10 条的规定，单独或合并实施以下签约方后果：

24.1.4.1 取消资格或撤销 WADA 特权：

a) 依照 WADA 章程的相关规定，裁定签约方代表在规定期限内无资格担任任何 WADA 职务，或任何 WADA 理事会、委员会或其他机构（包括但不限于 WADA 理事会、执委会和任何常设委员会）的成员职位（但是在没有有效替代人选的情况下，WADA 可破例允许签约方代表继续担任 WADA 专家组成员）；

b) 裁定签约方无资格举办由 WADA 组织、共同举办或协办的任何赛事；

c) some or all of the *Signatory's Representatives* being ruled ineligible to participate in any *WADA Independent Observer Program* or *WADA* Outreach program or other *WADA* activities[159]; and

d) withdrawal of *WADA* funding to the *Signatory* (whether direct or indirect) relating to the development of specific activities or participation in specific programs.

24.1.4.2 Some or all of the *Signatory's Representatives* being ruled ineligible for a specified period to hold any office of or position as a member of the board or committees or other bodies of any other *Signatory* (or its members) or association of *Signatories*, or of any *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*.

24.1.4.3 *Special Monitoring* of some or all of the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities*, at the non-compliant *Signatory's* expense, until *WADA* considers that the *Signatory* is able to implement such *Anti-Doping Activities* in a compliant manner without such monitoring.

24.1.4.4 *Supervision* and/or *Takeover* of some or all of the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities* by an *Approved Third Party*, at the non-compliant *Signatory's* expense, until *WADA* considers that the *Signatory* is able to implement such *Anti-Doping Activities* itself in a compliant manner without such measures:

a) If the non-compliance involves non-compliant rules, regulations and/or legislation, then the *Anti-Doping Activities* in issue shall be conducted under the rules of one or more other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that are compliant (e.g., International Federations or *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*), as directed by *WADA*, with any related costs incurred by the *Anti-Doping Organization(s)* to be reimbursed by the non-compliant *Signatory*.

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159 *[Comment to Article 24.1.4.1(c): For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Article prevents the Signatory accessing educational materials and resources made available online by WADA, for example, as part of its Code Implementation Support Program, or any other training and/or educational activity where participation is approved by WADA.]*

c) 裁定签约方的部分或全部代表无资格参加任何 WADA 独立观察员项目、WADA 拓展项目或 WADA 的其他活动[159]；以及

d) 撤销 WADA 向签约方提供的、与开展特定活动或参与特定项目相关的资助（无论是直接还是间接）。

24.1.4.2 裁定签约方的部分或全部代表在规定期限内无资格担任任何其他签约方（或其成员组织），或签约方协会或任何地区反兴奋剂组织的理事会、委员会或其他机构的任何职务或成员职位。

24.1.4.3 对签约方的部分或全部反兴奋剂活动进行特别监督，费用由不合规签约方承担，直至 WADA 认为该签约方能够在无需监督的情况下以合规的方式实施此类反兴奋剂活动。

24.1.4.4 由经批准的第三方监督和 / 或接管签约方的部分或全部反兴奋剂活动，费用由不合规签约方承担，直至 WADA 认为该签约方能够在不采取此类措施的情况下以合规的方式实施此类反兴奋剂活动。

a) 如果不合规行为涉及不遵守相关规则、规定和 / 或法律，则应当按照 WADA 的要求，依照一个或多个合规反兴奋剂组织（例如，国际单项体育联合会、国家反兴奋剂组织或地区反兴奋剂组织）的规则开展反兴奋剂活动。反兴奋剂组织产生的任何相关费用应当由不合规签约方偿付。

159 [第 24.1.4.1(c) 条的释义：为免生疑义，本条任何规定均不妨碍签约方获取 WADA 通过网络提供的教育材料及资源，例如，作为 WADA《条例》实施支持计划的一部分，或经 WADA 批准参加的任何其他培训和 / 或教育活动。]

b) If it is not possible to fill the gap in the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities* in this way (for example, because national legislation prohibits it, and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* has not secured an amendment to that legislation or other solution), it may be necessary as an alternative measure to exclude *Athletes* who would have been covered by the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities* from participating in the Olympic/Paralympic Games/other *Events* in order to protect the rights of clean *Athletes* and to preserve public confidence in the integrity of competition at those *Events*.

24.1.4.5 A *Fine*.

24.1.4.6 Suspension or loss of eligibility to receive some or all funding and/or other benefits from the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee or any other *Signatory* for a specified period (with or without the right to receive such funding and/or other benefits for that period retrospectively following *Reinstatement*).

24.1.4.7 Recommendation to the relevant public authorities to withhold some or all public and/or other funding and/or other benefits from the *Signatory* for a specified period (with or without the right to receive such funding and/or other benefits for that period retrospectively following *Reinstatement*).[160]

24.1.4.8 Where the *Signatory* is a *National Anti-Doping Organization* or a *National Olympic Committee* acting as a *National Anti-Doping Organization*: non-display and non-appearance (physically or virtually or in any other way) of the national flag of the *Signatory's* country and/or no playing of the national anthem of the *Signatory's* country at or in association with an *International Event* (e.g., Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, any other *Major Event Organization's Event*, World Championships, regional or continental championships, and/or any other

160 *[Comment to Article 24.1.4.7: Public authorities are not Signatories to the Code. In accordance with Article 11(c) of the UNESCO Convention, however, State Parties shall, where appropriate, withhold some or all financial or other sport-related support from any sports organization or Anti-Doping Organization that is not in compliance with the Code.]*

b) 如果无法以上述方式填补签约方反兴奋剂活动中的空白（例如，由于国家法律禁止，并且国家反兴奋剂组织未能获得修改立法或其他解决方案的保障），则可能有必要采取替代措施，将签约方反兴奋剂活动涵盖的运动员排除在奥运会、残奥会或其他赛事之外，以保护干净运动员的权利，并维护公众对赛事公正性的信心。

24.1.4.5 罚款。

24.1.4.6 在规定期限内暂停或丧失从国际奥委会或国际残奥委会或任何其他签约方获得部分或全部资助和/或其他收益的资格（以及在恢复签约方资格后，是否有权追溯获得此期限内此类资助和/或其他收益）。

24.1.4.7 建议相关政府部门在规定期限内扣发签约方的部分或全部政府资助和/或其他资助和/或其他收益（以及在恢复签约方资格后，是否有权追溯获得此期限内此类资助和/或其他收益）。[160]

24.1.4.8 如果签约方为国家反兴奋剂组织，或履行国家反兴奋剂组织职责的国家奥委会：在规定期限内，在国际赛事（例如，奥运会、残奥会、任何其他重大赛事组织机构的赛事、世界锦标赛、地区或洲际锦标赛和/或任何其他国际赛事）中或与之相关的场合，不得以实物、虚拟或任何其他方式展示和呈现签约方所在国的国旗，

160 [第 24.1.4.7 条的释义：政府部门并非《条例》的签约方。但是，依照《联合国教科文组织公约》第 11(c) 条的规定，缔约国在适当情况下，应当对任何不遵守《条例》的体育组织或反兴奋剂组织，扣发部分或全部财政资助，或暂停其他与体育相关的支持。]

International Event) for a specified period.[161]

24.1.4.9 Where the *Signatory* is a *National Anti-Doping Organization* or a *National Olympic Committee* acting as a *National Anti-Doping Organization*: the *Signatory's* country being ruled ineligible to host or co-host and/or to be awarded the right to host or co-host an *International Event* (e.g., the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, any other *Major Event Organization's Event*, World Championships, regional or continental championships, and/or any other *International Event*) for a specified period.

a) If the right to host or co-host the *Event* in question has already been awarded to the country in question, the *Signatory* that awarded that right shall assess whether it is legally and practically possible to withdraw that right and re-assign the *Event* to another country. If it is legally and practically possible to do so, then the *Signatory* shall do so.

b) *Signatories* shall ensure that they have due authority under their statutes, rules and regulations, and/or hosting agreements, to comply with this requirement (including a right in any hosting agreement to cancel the agreement without penalty where the relevant country has been ruled ineligible to host the *Event*).

24.1.4.10 Where the *Signatory* is a *National Anti-Doping Organization* or a *National Olympic Committee* or a National Paralympic Committee: exclusion of some or all of the following *Persons* from participation in or attendance at an *International Event* (e.g., the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, any other *Major Event Organization's Event*, World Championships, regional or continental championships and/or any other *International Events*) for a specified period:

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161 [Comment to Article 24.1.4.8: This consequence targets (i) displays of the relevant flag by the Event organizer or any other Person within the context of the protocol elements of an Event such as medal, opening or closing ceremonies and (ii) official, permanent displays of the relevant flag at the venue. Without limitation, it shall not prevent displays of flags by spectators and shall not prevent the display of a flag in association with an Athlete outside of a protocol context (e.g. on a scoreboard or race list, or on the Athlete's jersey/uniform). Indeed, this specific consequence is separate from the neutral participation of Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel that may be required per the terms of the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories.]

和 / 或不得演奏签约方所在国的国歌。[161]

24.1.4.9 如果签约方为国家反兴奋剂组织，或履行国家反兴奋剂组织职责的国家奥委会：在规定期限内，裁定该签约方所在国无资格举办或共同举办国际赛事（例如奥运会、残奥会、任何其他重大赛事组织机构的赛事、世界锦标赛、区域或洲际锦标赛和 / 或任何其他国际赛事），和 / 或丧失已被授权举办或共同举办上述赛事的资格。

a) 如果签约方已将相关赛事的举办权或共同举办权授予相关国家，则该签约方应当评估撤销该权利并将赛事重新指派给其他国家，在法律和实际操作上是否可行。如果法律和实际操作上可行，该签约方应当按此执行。

b) 签约方应当确保有权根据其自身章程、规则、规章和 / 或举办协议，遵守此项要求（包括在任何举办协议中规定，如果相关国家被裁定无资格举办赛事，签约方有权终止协议而不承担违约责任）。

24.1.4.10 如果签约方为国家反兴奋剂组织、国家奥委会或国家残奥委会：在规定期限内，禁止以下部分或全部人员参加或出席国际赛事（例如，奥运会、残奥会、任何其他重大赛事组织机构的赛事、世界锦标赛、区域或洲际锦标赛和 / 或任何其他国际赛事）：

161 [第 24.1.4.8 条的释义：该签约方后果针对以下情形：(i) 赛事组织者或任何其他当事人在赛事礼仪环节（例如，颁奖仪式、开幕式或闭幕式）中对相关旗帜进行展示；以及 (ii) 在赛事场馆内对相关旗帜进行持续性的官方展示。本项后果（包括但不限于）不禁止观众展示旗帜，也不禁止在礼仪环节以外（例如，在记分牌、参赛名单或运动员比赛服或制服上）展示与运动员相关的旗帜。事实上，本项特定后果与《签约方遵守条例国际标准》条款可能要求的运动员及运动员辅助人员以中立身份参赛的规定相互独立。]

a) the *Representatives* of the *National Anti-Doping Organization*;

b) the *National Olympic Committee* and/or the National Paralympic Committee of the *Signatory's* country;

c) the *Representatives* of that country and/or of the *National Olympic Committee* and/or the National Paralympic Committee of that country; and/or

d) the *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* affiliated to that country and/or to the *National Olympic Committee* and/or to the National Paralympic Committee and/or to the National Federation of that country. [162]

24.1.4.11 Where the *Signatory* is an International Federation:

a) exclusion of its sport (or one or more disciplines of that sport), and/or some or all of its *Representatives*, from the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games and/or other *Events* for a specified period; and

b) ineligibility to receive funding or enjoy any of the other benefits of recognition by the International Olympic Committee or of membership of the International Paralympic Committee or of recognition by or membership of any other *Signatory* until it is *Reinstated* (and then it shall still not be able to receive any funding retrospectively for the period prior to *Reinstatement*).

24.1.4.12 Where the *Signatory* is a *Major Event Organization*:

a) *Special Monitoring* or *Supervision* or *Takeover* of the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities* at its *Event(s)* for a specified period, at the *Signatory's* expense; and/or

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162 *[Comment to Article 24.1.4.10(d): As further discussed in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, exclusion of Athletes from participation in one or more Events should be considered only where, absent such exclusion, there is a risk to the integrity of the Events and fairness to the competitors, and only after first considering whether it is feasible to create and implement a mechanism to enable the Athlete(s) to demonstrate that they are not affected by the Signatory's non-compliance and that allowing the Athlete(s) to compete in a neutral capacity would not make the Signatory Consequences less effective, would not be unfair to their competitors, and would not undermine public confidence in the integrity of the Event.]*

a) 该国家反兴奋剂组织的代表；

b) 签约方所在国的国家奥委会和 / 或国家残奥委会；

c) 该国代表和 / 或国家奥委会和 / 或国家残奥委会的代表；和 / 或

d) 属于该国和 / 或国家奥委会和 / 或国家残奥委会和 / 或国家单项体育协会的运动员和运动员辅助人员。[162]

24.1.4.11 如果签约方为国际单项体育联合会：

a) 在规定期限内，将其管辖的运动项目（或该项目的一个或多个分项）和 / 或其部分或全部代表排除在奥运会、残奥会和 / 或其他赛事之外；以及

b) 在恢复签约方资格前，无权获得资助或享有国际奥委会认可或国际残奥委会成员资格或任何其他签约方认可或成员资格所带来的任何其他收益（且在恢复签约方资格后，仍无权追溯获得恢复资格前的规定期限内的任何资助）。

24.1.4.12 如果签约方为重大赛事组织机构：

a) 在规定期限内，对其赛事中的反兴奋剂活动进行特别监督或监管或接管，费用由该签约方承担；和 / 或

162 [第 24.1.4.10(d) 条的释义：正如《签约方遵守条例国际标准》中进一步讨论的，只能在以下情形，才需要考虑将运动员排除在一项或多项赛事之外：如果不排除这些运动员参赛，将对赛事的公正性和参赛者的公平性造成威胁。此外，在实施后果前，应当首先考虑能否建立并实施一种机制，使运动员能够证明其未受签约方不合规行为的影响，并且允许运动员以中立身份参赛不会削弱签约方后果的有效性、不会对其他参赛者不公平，也不会损害公众对赛事公正性的信心。]

b) suspension or loss of eligibility to receive funding and other benefits from and/or the recognition/membership/patronage (as applicable) of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or of any other *Signatory* or associations of *Signatories* for a specified period; and/or

c) loss of recognition of its *Event(s)* as a qualifying event for the Olympic Games or the Paralympic Games for a specified period.

24.1.4.13 Suspension of recognition by the Olympic Movement and/or of membership of the Paralympic Movement and/or of recognition by/membership of any other *Signatory* (as applicable).

24.1.4.14 Where the *Signatory* is an organization outside of the Olympic Movement and the Paralympic Movement, is not recognized by the International Olympic Committee, and is not a member of the International Paralympic Committee: termination of the *Signatory's* status as a *Signatory*, without any entitlement to reimbursement of any fees paid for such status.

24.1.5 In accordance with the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, *WADA* will classify the various requirements imposed on *Signatories* by the *Code* and the *International Standards* as *Critical* or *High Priority* or *General*, depending on their relative importance to the fight against doping in sport, and that classification shall be a key factor in determining what *Signatory Consequences* should be imposed in the event of non-compliance. Where *WADA* refers a case of *Signatory* non-compliance to the *CAS*, the *Signatory* may dispute *WADA's* classification of the requirement(s) in issue, in which case *CAS* will decide on the appropriate classification as part of its determination of the *Signatory Consequences* to be imposed for the non-compliance in question.

b) 在规定期限内，暂停或取消从国际奥委会、国际残奥委会或任何其他签约方或签约方协会获得资助和其他收益的资格，和 / 或暂停或取消获得承认、成员资格或赞助（视情况而定）的资格；和 / 或

c) 在规定期限内，不再承认其赛事为奥运会或残奥会资格赛。

24.1.4.13 暂停奥林匹克运动的承认，和 / 或残疾人奥林匹克运动的成员资格，和 / 或任何其他签约方的承认 / 成员资格（视情况而定）；

24.1.4.14 如果签约方为奥林匹克运动和残疾人奥林匹克运动以外的组织，尚未获得国际奥委会承认，也并非国际残奥委会成员，则终止其签约方身份，且作为签约方已缴纳的任何费用不予退还。

24.1.5 依据《签约方遵守条例国际标准》，WADA 将《条例》和各国际标准对签约方提出的各种要求，按照其对体育领域反兴奋剂斗争的重要性等级，划分为“核心要求”、“重要要求”和“一般要求”。该分类是确定签约方发生不合规行为时，需要实施何种签约方后果的关键因素。如果 WADA 将签约方不合规案件提交至 CAS，签约方可就 WADA 对相关要求的分类提出异议；在此情况下，CAS 将在裁定不合规情形所应实施的签约方后果时，一并裁定分类是否适当。

24.1.6 Other Consequences

Governments and *Signatories* and associations of *Signatories* may impose additional consequences within their respective spheres of authority for non-compliance by *Signatories*, provided that this does not compromise or restrict in any way the ability to apply *Signatory Consequences* in accordance with this Article 24.1.[163]

24.1.7 Disputes About Whether *Reinstatement* Conditions Have Been Met

Where *Reinstatement* conditions have been imposed on a *Signatory*, and the *Signatory* contends that those *Reinstatement* conditions have been met and therefore it is entitled to be *Reinstated*, but *WADA* does not agree, the *Signatory* may, in the specific circumstances set out in Article 11.3.4 of the *International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories*, file a request for arbitration of the dispute with *CAS* (and on the same day with *WADA*) within twenty-one (21) days of receiving notice of *WADA's* disagreement. If the *Signatory* does not satisfy those conditions within that deadline, it will be deemed to have accepted that the *Reinstatement* conditions have not yet been met. If the *Signatory* does satisfy those conditions within that deadline, the dispute will be resolved by the *CAS* Ordinary Arbitration Division in accordance with *Code* Article 24.1.8 and Article 11.3 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*. The *Signatory* shall have the burden to prove to the *CAS* Panel, on the balance of probabilities, that it has met all of the *Reinstatement* conditions imposed on it and therefore is entitled to be *Reinstated*.

24.1.8 Compliance Cases Referred to *CAS*

In each case that is referred to *CAS* pursuant to Article 24.1.3 or Article 24.1.7:

24.1.8.1 *WADA* will publicly report the fact that the case has been referred to *CAS* for determination.

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163 [Comment to Article 24.1.6: For example, the International Olympic Committee may decide to impose symbolic or other consequences on an International Federation or a National Olympic Committee pursuant to the Olympic Charter, such as withdrawal of eligibility to organize an International Olympic Committee Session or an Olympic Congress; while an International Federation may decide to cancel International Events that were scheduled to be held in the country of a non-compliant Signatory, or move them to another country.]

24.1.6 其他后果

政府、签约方和签约方协会可在各自权限范围内，对签约方的不合规行为实施附加后果，但前提是不得以任何方式损害或限制依照第 24.1 条实施签约方后果的能力。[163]

24.1.7 关于是否已满足恢复签约方资格条件的争议

如果已对某签约方恢复资格的条件作出规定，且签约方主张其已满足条件，因此有权恢复签约方资格，但 WADA 不予认可，则该签约方可在《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 11.3.4 条规定的特定情形下，在收到 WADA 的异议通知之日起的二十一（21）日内，向 CAS 提交解决争议的仲裁申请（并于同日向 WADA 提交）。如果签约方未在规定时限内提交仲裁申请，将视为该签约方承认其尚未满足恢复资格的条件。如果签约方在规定时限内提交仲裁申请，该争议将由 CAS 普通仲裁庭依照《条例》第 24.1.8 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 11.3 条予以裁决。签约方应当承担举证责任，通过优势证明标准向 CAS 听证小组证明其满足了所有要求的恢复资格的条件，因此有权恢复签约方资格。

24.1.8 提交 CAS 的合规案件

依照第 24.1.3 条或第 24.1.7 条提交 CAS 的每一起案件：

24.1.8.1 WADA 将公开通报案件提交 CAS 裁决的事实。

163 [第 24.1.6 条的释义：例如，国际奥委会可依据《奥林匹克宪章》对国际单项体育联合会或国家奥委会实施象征性后果或其他后果，例如，取消其举办国际奥委会全会或奥林匹克大会的资格；而国际单项体育联合会可决定取消原定在不遵守《条例》的签约方所在国举办的国际赛事，或将其移至其他国家举办。]

24.1.8.2 Each of the following *Persons* shall have the right to intervene and participate as a party in the case, provided it gives *CAS*, *WADA* and the *Signatory* notice of its intervention within ten (10) days of such publication:

a) the International Olympic Committee and/or the International Paralympic Committee (as applicable), and the *National Olympic Committee* and/or the National Paralympic Committee (as applicable), where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games (including decisions affecting eligibility to attend/participate in the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games); and

b) an International Federation, where the decision may have an effect on participation (i) in the International Federation's *Events* at the Olympic Games and/or the Paralympic Games or in World Championships and/or other *International Events*; and/or (ii) on a bid that has been submitted for a country to host the International Federation's World Championships and/or other *International Events*.

24.1.8.3 Any other *Person* wishing to intervene and participate as a party in the case shall apply to *CAS* within ten (10) days of publication by *WADA* of the fact that the case has been referred to *CAS* for determination. *CAS* shall permit such intervention (i) if all other parties in the case agree; or (ii) if the applicant demonstrates that it has a sufficient legal interest in the outcome of the case to justify its participation as a party.

24.1.8.4 *CAS's* decision resolving the dispute will be publicly reported by *CAS* and by *WADA*. Subject to the right under Swiss law to challenge that decision before the Swiss Federal Tribunal, the decision shall be final and enforceable with immediate effect. It may be appealed by other *Signatories* as set out in *Code* Article 13.6 and Article 9.3.4 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

24.1.8.2 以下各方有权作为当事方介入并参与案件审理，但须在 WADA 作出上述公开通报之日起十（10）日内，向 CAS、WADA 和该签约方发出介入通知：

a) 国际奥委会和 / 或国际残奥委会（视情况而定），以及国家奥委会和 / 或国家残奥委会（视情况而定），如果该决定可能对奥运会或残奥会产生影响（包括影响出席 / 参加奥运会或残奥会资格的决定）；以及

b) 国际单项体育联合会，如果该决定可能影响 (i) 参加该国际单项体育联合会在奥运会和 / 或残奥会或世界锦标赛和 / 或其他国际赛事中的比赛项目；和 / 或 (ii) 该国为举办该国际单项体育联合会的世界锦标赛和 / 或其他国际赛事已提交申请。

24.1.8.3 任何希望作为当事方介入并参与案件的其他当事人，应当在 WADA 通报案件已提交 CAS 之日起十（10）日内向 CAS 提出申请。CAS 应当允许此类介入，但须满足下列条件之一：(i) 案件中所有其他当事方一致同意；或者 (ii) 申请方证明其对案件结果有足够的法律利益，足以证明其作为当事方参与的正当性。

24.1.8.4 CAS 对该争议作出的决定将由 CAS 和 WADA 予以公开通报。除瑞士法律赋予的向瑞士联邦法院提出异议的权利外，该裁决应当为最终裁决，并立即生效执行。其他签约方可依照《条例》第 13.6 条和《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 9.3.4 条的规定，对该决定提起上诉。

24.1.8.5 If the *Signatory* corrects the *Non-Conformities* at issue to *WADA's* satisfaction at any time before *CAS* issues its decision, *WADA* may agree to the termination of the *CAS* proceedings by means of a consent award agreed by *WADA* which provides that (a) the *Signatory* accepts *Signatory Consequences* that address any prejudice caused by the non-compliance, (b) the *Signatory* shall pay all of the costs of the arbitration proceedings referenced in *CAS* Code R64.4, and (c) the *Signatory* shall contribute an amount specified by *WADA* towards the legal fees and other expenses incurred by *WADA* in connection with the proceedings. Any such termination, including the reasons for it and any conditions of termination, shall be publicly reported by *CAS* and by the parties.

24.1.9 Final decisions issued by *WADA* further to Article 24.1.3 and final decisions issued by *CAS* further to Article 24.1.3 or Article 24.1.7 are applicable worldwide, and shall be recognized, respected and given full effect by all *Signatories* in accordance with their authority and within their respective spheres of responsibility. All *Signatories* shall ensure that they have due authority under their statutes, rules and regulations to recognize, respect and give full effect to those decisions in a timely manner.

24.2 Monitoring Compliance with the *UNESCO Convention*

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 *Signatories* and shall advise *Signatories* on the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the *UNESCO Convention* by governments.

24.1.8.5 如果签约方在 CAS 作出决定前的任何时间，将争议的不符合项整改至 WADA 满意的程度，WADA 可同意通过作出裁决的方式终止 CAS 程序。裁决需包括以下内容：(a) 签约方接受为解决不合规而导致的签约方后果；(b) 签约方应当承担 CAS《体育仲裁条例》第 R64.4 条所述仲裁程序的全部费用；以及 (c) 签约方应当按照 WADA 指定的金额，分担 WADA 因该程序产生的律师费和其他费用。任何此类终止裁决的决定，包括终止原因和终止条件，应当由 CAS 和当事方公开通报。

24.1.9 WADA 依照第 24.1.3 条作出的最终决定和 CAS 依照第 24.1.3 条或第 24.1.7 条作出的最终决定在全球范围内适用，所有签约方应当根据其权限在各自职责范围内予以承认、尊重并使其充分生效。所有签约方应当确保依据其章程、规则和规定具有适当的权限，及时承认、尊重并使这些决定充分生效。

24.2 对遵守《联合国教科文组织公约》情况的监督

对《联合国教科文组织公约》所体现的各项承诺的遵守情况，将根据《联合国教科文组织公约》缔约方大会与缔约国和 WADA 协商后决定的方式进行监督。WADA 应当向政府通报签约方实施《条例》的情况，还应当向签约方通报政府批准、承认、通过或加入《联合国教科文组织公约》的情况。

Article 25 Modification and Withdrawal

25.1 Modification

25.1.1 *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.

25.1.2 *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.

25.1.3 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 (3) months after such approval.

25.1.4 *Signatories* shall modify their rules to incorporate the 2027 *Code* on or before 1 January 2027, to take effect on 1 January 2027. *Signatories* shall implement any subsequent applicable amendment to the *Code* within one (1) year of approval by the *WADA* Foundation Board.[164]

25.2 Withdrawal of Acceptance of the *Code*

Signatories may withdraw acceptance of the *Code* after providing *WADA* six-months written notice of their intent to withdraw. *Signatories* shall no longer be considered in compliance once acceptance has been withdrawn.

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164 [Comment to Articles 25.1.3 and 25.1.4: Under Article 25.1.3, new or changed obligations imposed on Signatories automatically go into effect three (3) months after approval unless provided otherwise. In contrast, Article 25.1.4 addresses new or changed obligations imposed on Athletes or other Persons which can only be enforced against individual Athletes or other Persons by changes to the anti-doping rules of the relevant Signatory (e.g., an International Federation). For that reason, Article 25.1.4 provides for a longer period of time for each Signatory to conform its rules to the 2027 Code and take any necessary measures to ensure the appropriate Athletes and other Persons are bound by the rules.]

第 25 条　修改和撤回

25.1 修改

25.1.1 WADA 应当负责监督《条例》的改进与完善。应当邀请运动员、其他利益相关方和政府参与此过程。

25.1.2 WADA 应当提出对《条例》的拟议修正案，并确保通过协商程序接收和回应建议，同时促进运动员、其他利益相关方和政府对修改建议进行审议并提供反馈。

25.1.3 《条例》的修正案应当经过充分协商后，由 WADA 理事会三分之二的多数通过，其中包括政府部门和奥林匹克运动成员各自过半数的投票支持。除非另有规定，修正案自获得批准之日起三（3）个月后生效。

25.1.4 签约方应当最晚在 2027 年 1 月 1 日之前修订其规则，以纳入 2027 版《条例》，并自 2027 年 1 月 1 日起生效。签约方应当在 WADA 理事会批准任何适用的后续《条例》修正案的一（1）年内予以实施。[164]

25.2 撤回对《条例》的承认

签约方可在向 WADA 提交撤回承认《条例》的书面意向通知的六（6）个月后，撤回对《条例》的承认。签约方一旦撤回对《条例》的承认，将不再视为遵守《条例》。

164 [第 25.1.3 条和第 25.1.4 条的释义：依照第 25.1.3 条，签约方的新义务或变更后的义务在批准三（3）个月后自动生效，另有规定的除外。相对应地，第 25.1.4 条涉及运动员或其他当事人的新义务或变更后的义务，只能在相关签约方（如国际单项体育联合会等）修改其反兴奋剂规则后，才能对个体运动员或其他当事人执行。因此，第 25.1.4 条为各签约方提供了更长期限，以使其规则与 2027 版《条例》保持一致，并采取必要措施确保相关运动员和其他当事人受规则约束。]

Article 26 Interpretation of the *Code*

26.1 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.

26.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.

26.3 The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of *Signatories* or governments.

26.4 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.

26.5 Where the term "days" is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

26.6 Where the term "shall" is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it means a mandatory obligation that must be adhered to; where the term "should" is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it means something is considered a best practice or is encouraged to be followed but is not mandatory.

26.7 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.

26.8 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

第 26 条 《条例》的解释

26.1 《条例》的正式文本由 WADA 负责保存，并以英文和法文公布。如英文文本与法文文本之间存在任何冲突，应当以英文文本为准。

26.2 《条例》各项规定所附释义，应当用于解释《条例》。

26.3 《条例》应当作为一部独立、自主的文本予以解释，而不应参照签约方或政府的现行法律或法规进行解释。

26.4 《条例》各部分和各条款所使用的标题仅为阅读方便，不应当视为《条例》实体内容的一部分，也不得以任何方式影响其所指条款的用语含义。

26.5 《条例》或国际标准中使用的“日”一词，均指自然日，除非另有明确规定。

26.6 凡《条例》或国际标准中使用“应当（shall）”一词，均表示必须遵守的强制性义务；凡使用“需要（should）”一词，均表示最佳实践或鼓励遵循，但非强制性要求。

26.7 《条例》对签约方承认并在其规则中执行《条例》之日前的未决事项不具有溯及力。但是，在依照第 10 条对后续违规确定处罚时，执行《条例》前发生的兴奋剂违规可继续作为“首次违规”或“二次违规”计算。

26.8 世界反兴奋剂体系和《条例》的宗旨、范围和组成，以及附录 1（定义），均应当视为《条例》的组成部分。

Article 27 Transitional Provisions

27.1 General Application of the 2027 *Code*

The 2027 *Code* shall apply in full as of 1 January 2027 (the"Effective Date").

27.2 Non-Retroactive except for Articles 10.9.4 and 17 or Unless Principle of"Lex Mitior"Applies

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 shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in this 2027 *Code*, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of"lex mitior"appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in the 2027 *Code* (provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

27.3 Application to Decisions Rendered Prior to the 2027 *Code*

With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 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* authority for the anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the 2027 *Code*. Such application shall 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 2027 *Code* shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

第 27 条　过渡条款

27.1　2027 版《条例》的普遍适用

2027 版《条例》应当自 2027 年 1 月 1 日（“生效日期”）起全面适用。

27.2　除非适用第 10.9.4 条和第 17 条或适用“从轻”原则，否则不具有溯及力

截至《条例》生效之日尚未结案的任何兴奋剂违规案件，以及在生效之日前发生而在生效之日后启动程序的任何兴奋剂违规案件，应当受被指控的兴奋剂违规发生时有效的反兴奋剂实体规则约束，而不受 2027 版《条例》规定的反兴奋剂实体规则约束，除非审理案件的听证小组根据案件具体情况，认定“从轻”原则的适用是恰当的。为此目的，第 10.9.4 条规定的既往违规可视为多次违规的追溯期和第 17 条的时效规定都属于程序规则，而不是实体规则，需要与 2027 版《条例》中的所有其他程序性规则一并追溯适用（但只有在追溯时效在《条例》生效之日前尚未届满的情况下，才能追溯适用第 17 条）。

27.3　对 2027 版《条例》生效前所作决定的适用

对于在《条例》生效之日前作出的认定兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的最终决定，但截至生效之日运动员或其他当事人仍在禁赛期内的案件，该运动员或其他当事人可向对该兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织申请，依据 2027 版《条例》考虑缩减禁赛期。此类申请应当在禁赛期届满前提出。反兴奋剂组织作出的决定可依照第 13.2 条提起上诉。2027 版《条例》不适用于任何已作出认定兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的最终决定，并且禁赛期已届满的兴奋剂违规或违反第 10.14.1 条的案件。

27.4 Multiple Violations Where the First Violation Occurs Prior to 1 January 2027

For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on pre-2027 *Code* rules, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had 2027 *Code* rules been applicable, shall be applied.[165]

27.5 Additional *Code* Amendments

Any additional *Code* Amendments shall go into effect as provided in Article 27.1.

27.6 Changes to the *Prohibited List*

Changes to the *Prohibited List* and *Technical Documents* relating to substances or methods on the *Prohibited List* shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* has been removed from the *Prohibited List*, an *Athlete* or other *Person* currently serving a period of *Ineligibility* on account of the formerly *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had *Results Management* authority for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the removal of the substance or method from the *Prohibited List*.

165 [Comment to Article 27.4: Other than the situation described in Article 27.4, 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 2027 Code and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, the 2027 Code may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]

27.4 首次违规发生在 2027 年 1 月 1 日前的多次违规

为依照第 10.9.1 条评估第二次违规的禁赛期，即使第一次违规的处罚是依据 2027 版《条例》生效前的规则确定的，也应当适用 2027 版《条例》评估第一次违规的禁赛期，并在此基础上（依照“从旧兼从轻”的原则）决定适用第二次违规的禁赛期。[165]

27.5《条例》的后续修正案

《条例》的任何后续修正案，都应当依照第 27.1 条的规定生效。

27.6《禁用清单》的变化

除非另有明确规定，对《禁用清单》以及与《禁用清单》所列物质或方法相关的技术文件的修改，不得追溯适用。但是，作为例外情形，如果某种禁用物质或禁用方法从《禁用清单》中删除，因该物质或方法而正处于禁赛期的运动员或其他当事人，可以向对该兴奋剂违规有结果管理权的反兴奋剂组织提出申请，请求根据该物质或方法从《禁用清单》中删除的情况，考虑缩减其禁赛期。

165 [第 27.4 条的释义：除第 27.4 条所述情况外，如果认定兴奋剂违规的最终决定是在《条例》颁布之前作出，或依据 2027 版《条例》生效前的《条例》作出，并且实施的禁赛期已经执行完毕，则不得使用 2027 版《条例》对既往的违规重新定性。]

APPENDIX 1

附录一

DEFINITIONS

定义

Definitions[166]

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

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

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

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

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an *Athlete* or other *Person* which may justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the otherwise applicable sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the *Athlete* or other *Person Used* or *Possessed* multiple *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, *Used* or *Possessed* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*; the anti-doping rule violation was committed as part of a sophisticated doping scheme or plan; the *Athlete* or *Person* engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of *Ineligibility*.

166 *[Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]*

定义[166]

ADAMS：反兴奋剂管理系统。这是一个基于网络的数据库管理工具，用于数据的录入、存储、共享和报告，旨在协助利益相关方和 WADA 在遵守数据保护法的前提下开展反兴奋剂工作。

施用：提供、供应、指导、协助或以其他方式参与另一个当事人使用或企图使用某种禁用物质或禁用方法。但是，本定义不包括真正的医务人员将某种禁用物质或禁用方法用于真实合法的治疗目的或其他可接受的理由，也不包括涉及赛外检查中不禁用的禁用物质的行为，除非整体情况表明此类禁用物质并非用于真实合法的治疗目的，或旨在提高运动能力。

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》出具的，证明样本中存在禁用物质或其代谢物或标记物，或存在使用禁用方法的证据的报告。

生物护照阳性结果：适用的国际标准所述的、被认定为生物护照阳性结果的报告。

加重处罚情节：运动员或其他当事人所涉的情形或行为，可以表明有理由对其实施超过标准禁赛期的处罚。此类情形和行为包括但不限于：运动员或其他当事人使用或持有多种禁用物质或禁用方法，多次使用或持有某种禁用物质或禁用方法，或多次构成其他兴奋剂违规；从正常人的角度判断，此类兴奋剂违规在原本适用的禁赛期届满后，仍可能产生提高运动能力的效果；该兴奋剂违规是作为一项复杂的兴奋剂计划或方案的一部分实施的；运动员或其他当事人进行欺骗性或阻碍性的行为，以逃避兴奋剂违规的查处或裁决。为免生疑义，本定义所述的情形和行为的实例不具有排他性，其他类似的情形或行为也可能成为实施更长禁赛期的理由。

166 [定义的释义：术语定义应当包括其复数形式和所有格形式，以及用作其他词性的相应术语。]

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

Anti-Doping Organization: *WADA* or a *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, 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*, 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 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.[167] 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 elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* shall be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.[168]

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167 [Comment to Athlete: For the avoidance of doubt, an Anti-Doping Organization may not adopt different rules for such Athletes (including with respect to Therapeutic Use Exemptions) except with respect to the matters explicitly referenced above or as expressly allowed by an International Standard.]

168 [Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International-or 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.]

反兴奋剂活动：反兴奋剂教育和宣传、制定检查计划、维护注册检查库、管理运动员生物护照、实施检查、组织样本检测、收集情报和开展调查、处理治疗用药豁免申请、实施结果管理、监督和执行所实施后果的遵守情况，以及反兴奋剂组织或代表反兴奋剂组织依照《条例》和/或国际标准开展的所有与反兴奋剂有关的其他活动。

反兴奋剂组织：WADA 或负责制定规则以启动、实施或执行兴奋剂管制过程中任何部分工作的签约方。例如，国际奥委会、国际残奥委会、在其赛事中实施检查的其他重大赛事组织机构、国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织。

运动员：任何参加国际级（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。反兴奋剂组织可以酌情对既非国际级也非国家级的运动员适用反兴奋剂规则，从而将其纳入“运动员”的定义范畴。对于既非国际级也非国家级的运动员，反兴奋剂组织可以决定：实施有限的检查或不实施检查；不对样本进行所有禁用物质的检测；要求提供有限的行踪信息或不要求提供行踪信息；或者不要求事先申请治疗用药豁免。[167] 但是，如果反兴奋剂组织选择行使检查权的运动员参加了低于国际或国家级的比赛，并且构成了第 2.1 条、第 2.3 条或第 2.5 条的兴奋剂违规，则应当适用《条例》规定的后果。为适用第 2.8 条和第 2.9 条，以及开展反兴奋剂宣传和教育，任何承认《条例》的签约方、政府或其他体育组织管辖的参加体育运动的当事人，都属于运动员。[168]

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167 [运动员的释义：为免生疑义，除上述明确提及的事项或国际标准明文允许的事项外，反兴奋剂组织不得对此类运动员制定不同的规则（包括涉及治疗用药豁免的规则）。]

168 [运动员的释义：参加体育运动的个人可以归入以下五类之一：1) 国际级运动员；2) 国家级运动员；3) 非国际级或国家级运动员，但国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织选择对其行使管辖权的人员；4) 大众运动员；以及 5) 国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织既无管辖权、也未选择对其行使管辖权的人员。所有国际级和国家级运动员都应当遵守《条例》的反兴奋剂规则，国际级和国家级运动员的确切定义由国际单项体育联合会和国家反兴奋剂组织在各自的反兴奋剂规则中予以规定。]

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Athlete Support Personnel/Athlete Support Person: 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 applicable *International Standards* (including related *Technical Documents* or *Technical Letters*), or as directed by *WADA*, prior to the final determination about the finding (i.e., the establishing, or not, of an anti-doping rule violation).

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 10.14; (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

运动员生物护照：《检查国际标准》和《实验室国际标准》所述的收集和整理数据的项目和方法。

运动员辅助人员：同运动员一起工作、为其治疗或协助运动员参加或准备体育比赛的任何教练员、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：有目的地参与从兴奋剂违规策划到实施过程中构成实质性步骤的行为。但是，如果当事人在未卷入该企图的第三方发现之前放弃了该企图，则该企图本身不构成兴奋剂违规。

非典型性结果：WADA 认可实验室或其他 WADA 批准实验室出具的，要求在对检测结果作出最终认定（即兴奋剂违规是否成立）之前，应当按照适用的国际标准（包括相关技术文件或技术信函）的规定或 WADA 的指示，进行进一步调查的报告。

生物护照非典型性结果：适用的国际标准所述的生物护照非典型性结果的报告。

CAS: 国际体育仲裁院。

条例：《世界反兴奋剂条例》。

比赛：单一的竞赛、比赛或单场体育竞技，例如，一场篮球比赛或奥运会田径 100 米跑决赛。对于分段赛和其他按日或阶段性颁奖的体育比赛而言，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可能导致以下一种或多种后果：(a) 取消比赛成绩，即运动员在某一特定比赛或赛事中的成绩无效，由此产生的所有后果包括收回所有奖牌、积分和奖金；(b) 禁赛，即运动员或其他当事人由于兴奋剂违规而在特定时间段禁止参加第 10.14 条规定的任何比赛、其他活动或获得资助；(c) 临时停赛，即在第 8 条规定的听证会作出最终决定前，暂时禁止运动员或其他当事人参加任何比赛或活动；(d) 经济后果，即因兴奋剂违规而受到的经济处罚或

violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Source: An unforeseeable source of a *Prohibited Substance*, such as: using or taking a medication or supplement that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information accessible by a reasonable artificial intelligence or comparable search; consumption of a food or drink, such as contaminated meat or liquid, that contains a *Prohibited Substance* with no advance warning, disclosure or other basis to suspect that it may contain a *Prohibited Substance*; exposure to a *Prohibited Substance* through the *Athlete's* direct physical contact with a third person or physical contact with objects touched or handled by the third person.

Decision Limit: The value above which a quantitative analytical result for a Threshold Substance in a *Sample* shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.[169]

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

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

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management* and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

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169 *[Comment to Decision Limit: For more information on Decision Limits and which Threshold Substances they are applied for, refer to the ISL TD DL and other applicable Technical Documents (e.g., ISL TD GH, ISL TD CG/LH.)]*

偿付与兴奋剂违规有关的费用；以及 (e) 公开披露，即向公众或依照第 14 条有权提前得到通知的当事人以外的人员传递或发布信息。集体项目中的运动队还可能面临第 11 条规定的后果。

污染源：不可预见的禁用物质来源，例如，使用或服用的药品或营养补剂中含有禁用物质，而该禁用物质未在产品标签上注明，也不能在合理的人工智能或类似搜索可获取的信息中发现；摄入含有禁用物质的食物或饮料，例如，受污染的肉类或液体，且事先未获得警告、通知或其他合理证据怀疑其中可能含有禁用物质；通过运动员与第三人的直接身体接触，或接触第三人触碰或处理过的物品而接触禁用物质。

判定限：某一特定数值，当样本中阈值物质的定量检测结果高于此数值时，应当报告阳性检测结果。[169]

受委托的第三方：任何受反兴奋剂组织委托、承担兴奋剂管制或反兴奋剂教育项目的任何方面工作的当事人，包括但不限于为反兴奋剂组织进行样本采集或其他兴奋剂管制服务或反兴奋剂教育项目的第三方或其他反兴奋剂组织，或作为独立承包商为反兴奋剂组织提供兴奋剂管制服务的个人（例如，非雇员身份的兴奋剂检查官或陪护员）。本定义不包括 CAS。

取消比赛成绩：参见上述“兴奋剂违规的后果”。

兴奋剂管制：从检查计划的制定直到最终处理上诉和执行后果的所有步骤和过程，包括但不限于中间阶段的所有步骤和过程，例如，检查、调查、行踪信息、治疗用药豁免、样本采集和收存、实验室检测、结果管理，以及与违反第 10.14 条（禁赛期间或临时停赛期间的身份）有关的调查和程序。

教育：通过学习，树立价值观，培养弘扬和保护体育精神的行为，并防止故意和非故意地使用兴奋剂的过程。

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169 [判定限的释义：有关判定限及其适用的阈值物质的更多信息，请参阅《实验室国际标准技术文件》（ISL TD DL）及其他适用的技术文件（如《实验室国际标准关于生长激素的技术文件》（ISL TD GH）、《实验室国际标准关于绒毛膜促性腺激素或促黄体生成素的技术文件（ISL TD CG/LH）》。]

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

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

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

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person* or *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 shall 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 a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.[170]

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

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*. Provided, however, *WADA* may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by *WADA*, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.[171]

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170 [Comment to Fault: The criterion for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6, 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.]

171 [Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonization among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Athletes about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from Substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

赛事：由一个管理机构同时主办的一系列单项比赛的组合（例如，奥运会、国际单项体育联合会举办的世界锦标赛或泛美运动会）。

赛事期间：依照赛事管理机构的规定，从赛事开始到赛事结束的时间。

赛事场馆：赛事管理机构指定用于赛事的场馆。

过错：过错是任何失职或任何在特定情形下的疏忽大意。在评估运动员或其他当事人的过错程度时，应当考虑的因素包括：运动员或其他当事人的经验、运动员或其他当事人是否为受保护人员或未成年人，特别要考虑是否残疾、运动员需要预见的风险程度及其对该风险所给予的关注程度和调查力度等。在评估运动员或其他当事人的过错程度时，所考虑的情形应当具体且相关，以解释运动员或其他当事人偏离预期的行为标准。因此，例如运动员在禁赛期间有可能损失赚取大笔金钱的机会，或运动员的职业生涯或体育运动赛程所剩时间不多等情形，都不应当成为依照第 10.6 条的规定缩减禁赛期时考虑的相关因素。[170]

经济后果：参见上述“兴奋剂违规的后果”。

赛内：从运动员参赛的前一天晚 11:59 开始，直至该比赛和与之相关的样本采集程序结束为止的时间段。但是，如果国际单项体育联合会提供令人信服的理由，认为对其运动项目有必要采用不同的定义，则 WADA 可为某一特定运动项目批准一个替代定义；经 WADA 批准后，该运动项目的所有重大赛事组织机构都应当遵循该替代定义。[171]

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170 [过错的释义：在所有需要考虑过错的条款中，用于评估运动员过错程度的标准要保持一致。然而，依照第 10.6 条，除非在评估过错程度后得出结论，认为运动员或其他当事人无重大过错或无重大疏忽，否则不宜减轻处罚。]

171 [赛内的释义：为赛内检查制定一个普遍接受的定义，有助于为所有运动项目的运动员提供更大程度的一致性，消除或减少运动员对赛内检查相关时间范围的困惑，避免在赛事的各项比赛之间出现因疏忽导致的阳性检测结果，并有助于防止赛外禁用的物质可能产生的提高运动能力的效果延续到比赛期间。]

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

Independent Review Expert: The role of the *Independent Review Expert* is to review those rare cases where, as described in Article 7.8.1, an *Anti-Doping Organization* has decided not to proceed with the normal *Results Management* process. Two individuals will be appointed to undertake the *Independent Review Expert* responsibilities described in Article 7.8 – a Primary *Independent Review Expert* and a Backup *Independent Review Expert* who will serve in the event the Primary *Independent Review Expert* is not available to promptly review a case or has a conflict of interest. The Primary and Backup *Independent Review Experts* shall be legal experts having extensive experience with anti-doping *Results Management* and with an established reputation of integrity and fairness. Stakeholders will be invited to submit, or encourage individuals to submit, *Independent Review Expert* applications to *WADA*'s Independent Nominations Committee. That Committee will nominate at least two individuals which it believes are qualified to serve as the Primary *Independent Review Expert* or Backup *Independent Review Expert*. The Primary and Backup *Independent Review Experts* will then be selected by the *WADA* Executive Committee to serve under terms of reference which will address compensation, length of service term and other details of the engagement.

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

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

Institutional Independence: In addition to the requirements of *Operational Independence*, hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Results Management* as well as from any national sports governing body or other national sports organization. They shall therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Results Management* or any national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

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*.

独立观察员项目：由观察员和/或审核员组成的小组，在WADA的监督下，负责在某些赛事之前或期间观察兴奋剂管制过程、提供指导并报告观察结果，作为 WADA 合规监督程序的一部分。

独立审查专家：独立审查专家的职责在于审查第 7.8.1 条所述的极少数案件，即反兴奋剂组织决定不按照正常的结果管理程序推进的案件。WADA 将任命两名人员承担第 7.8 条所述的独立审查专家职责，包括一名首席独立审查专家和一名候补独立审查专家，后者将在首席独立审查专家无法及时审查案件或存在利益冲突时履行职责。首席和候补独立审查专家应为在反兴奋剂结果管理方面具有丰富经验、且以正直和公正著称的法律专家。WADA 将邀请利益相关方向 WADA 独立提名委员会提交独立审查专家的申请，也鼓励个人提交申请。该委员会将提名至少两名其认为有资格担任首席或候补独立审查专家的人选。首席和候补独立审查专家将由 WADA 执委会遴选并依照任职协议履职；协议将对报酬、任期期限及其他聘任事项作出规定。

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”。

机构独立性：除运行独立性要求外，上诉听证小组还应当在机构上完全独立于负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织，以及任何国家体育管理机构或其他全国性体育组织。因此，上诉听证小组不得以任何方式由负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织、国家体育管理机构或其他全国性体育组织管理，也不得与其有任何关联关系或受其制约。

国际赛事：由国际奥委会、国际残奥委会、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赛事的管理机构，或为其指派技术官员的赛事或比赛。

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*. [172]

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* and *Technical Letters* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: Value below which an estimated analytical result for some Non-Threshold Substances should not be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. [173]

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.[174]

Monitoring Program: Laboratory Analytical *Testing* program including substances or methods that are not in the *Prohibited List*, but that *WADA* wishes to monitor in order to detect potential patterns of misuse in sport.

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172 [Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing, 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, or by type of license within a specified prior time window, etc. However, it shall 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 shall publish a list of those International Events and the retrospective time period which applies.]

173 [Comment to Minimum Reporting Level: For more information on Minimum Reporting Levels and the Non-Threshold Substances to which they shall be applied, refer to the ISL TD MRPL.]

174 [Comment to Minor: For context, see Comment to Protected Person. Any circumstance where a Minor is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes has been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

国际级运动员：在与《检查国际标准》保持一致的前提下，由各国际单项体育联合会界定的参加国际赛事的运动员。[172]

国际标准：WADA 为支持《条例》而制定的标准。遵守国际标准（而不是其他可替代的标准、实践或程序）意味着国际标准规定的程序得到了适当的执行。国际标准应当包括依照该国际标准公布的任何技术文件和技术信函。

重大赛事组织机构：担任任何洲际赛事、地区性赛事或其他国际赛事管理机构的洲际国家奥委会协会和其他国际综合性体育组织。

标记物：显示使用了禁用物质或禁用方法的化合物、一组化合物或生物变量。

代谢物：通过生物转化过程产生的任何物质。

最低报告水平：某一特定数值，当某些非阈值物质的估算检测结果低于此数值时，不需要报告阳性检测结果。[173]

未成年人：未满十八（18）周岁的自然人。[174]

监控程序：对未列入《禁用清单》但 WADA 希望监控的物质或方法开展的实验室分析检测项目，以便发现其在体育运动中潜在的滥用模式。

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172 [国际级运动员的释义：在与《检查国际标准》保持一致的前提下，国际单项体育联合会可自主确定将运动员划分为“国际级运动员”的标准，例如，通过排名、参加特定的国际赛事、或在过去指定的时间窗口内持有的证件类型等。然而，此类标准应当以清晰、简明的方式公布，以便运动员能够快速、便捷地确定其何时将被划分为国际级运动员。例如，如果标准包括参加某些国际赛事，则国际单项体育联合会应当公布此类国际赛事的清单和所适用的追溯时间段。]

173 [最低报告水平的释义：有关最低报告水平和非阈值物质及其适用范围的详细信息，请参阅《实验室国际标准关于最低报告水平的技术文件》。]

174 [未成年人的释义：具体情境参见受保护人员的释义。任何将未成年人与其他当事人或运动员区别对待的情形，都已在《条例》中明确界定。未作特别说明之处，不能推定有区别对待之义。]

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*, manage test results and conduct *Results Management* at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence: This means that (1) a *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall establish sufficient legal, organizational, procedural, and/or contractual safeguards in order to prevent any undue influence, interference, or involvement in its management or operational activities to ensure the independent implementation of its anti-doping program; and (2) a *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall ensure that no *Person* is involved in its management or operational activities if such *Person* has a real or potential conflict of interest regarding the implementation of its operational activities; without limitation this would occur in circumstances where a Person is concurrently involved in the management or operational activities of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and the management or operational activities of a national sports governing body or other national sports organization or government department with responsibility for sport or anti-doping. [175]

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving predominately *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*.[176]

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175 [Comment to National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence: A National Anti-Doping Organization's operational activities include the implementation of day-to-day administration and decision-making regarding staff and budget allocation, and the Doping Control process.

The requirement of National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence would not prohibit, for example, the collaboration between Signatory staff members at International Events; National Anti-Doping Organization representatives providing expert advice to other Anti-Doping Organizations; the involvement of state-employed doctors or nurses as sample collection personnel; the participation of National Anti-Doping Organization staff in local sports associations or clubs; or the involvement of National Federation staff in anti-doping Education activities.

Where the National Olympic Committee is acting as a National Anti-Doping Organization pursuant to Article 20.4.6, it shall comply with the requirements of National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence. If, however, the National Olympic Committee acting as the National Anti-Doping Organization cannot ensure that it fully respects the requirements of National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence, it should delegate its Doping Control activities to a Delegated Third Party for independent implementation.]

176 [Comment to National-Level Athlete: Each National Anti-Doping Organization shall publish its definition (with supporting criteria, if any) of National-Level Athlete in a manner sufficient to provide guidance to Athletes in ascertaining whether an Athlete is a National-Level Athlete.]

国家反兴奋剂组织：由各国指定的、具有在国家层面制定和实施反兴奋剂规则、指导样本采集、管理检查结果和实施结果管理的主要权力和职责的实体。如果政府主管部门尚未指定该实体，则该实体应当为本国国家奥委会或其指定机构。

国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性：是指(1)国家反兴奋剂组织应当建立充分的法规、组织、程序和/或合同保障措施，以防止任何不当影响、干预或参与其管理或运行活动的行为，确保其反兴奋剂计划的独立实施；(2)国家反兴奋剂组织应当确保，任何在其运行活动的实施方面存在实际或潜在的利益冲突的当事人，不得参与该机构的管理或运行活动。包括但不限于，当事人既参与国家反兴奋剂组织的管理或运行工作，又参与负责体育或反兴奋剂工作的国家体育管理机构或其他全国性体育组织或政府部门的管理或运行工作的情形。[175]

国家级赛事：主要由国际级或国家级运动员参加、但不属于国际赛事的体育赛事或比赛。

国家级运动员：在与《检查国际标准》保持一致的前提下，由各国家反兴奋剂组织界定的参加国家级比赛的运动员。[176]

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175 [国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的释义：国家反兴奋剂组织的运行活动包括日常行政管理、涉及人员和预算分配的决策，以及兴奋剂管制流程的实施。

国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求并不禁止以下情形：例如，签约方的工作人员在国际赛事中的合作；国家反兴奋剂组织代表向其他反兴奋剂组织提供专家建议；政府聘用的医生或护士作为样本采集人员参与反兴奋剂工作；国家反兴奋剂组织工作人员参与当地体育组织或俱乐部的工作；或者国家单项体育协会的工作人员参与反兴奋剂教育活动。

当国家奥委会依照第20.4.6条履行国家反兴奋剂组织职责时，应当遵守国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求。但是，如果担任国家反兴奋剂组织的国家奥委会无法确保完全遵守国家反兴奋剂组织运行独立性的要求，则需将其兴奋剂管制活动委托给第三方独立实施。]

176 [国家级运动员的释义：国家反兴奋剂组织应当公布其对“国家级运动员”的定义（如有支持性标准一并公布），公布方式应当足以指导运动员确定其是否属于国家级运动员。]

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.

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

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

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete* or other *Person's* establishing that any *Fault* or *Negligence*, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault* or *Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Athlete*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* shall also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the *Athlete's* system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Results Management* authority and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the *Anti-Doping Organization* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case. In addition, hearings shall not be conducted (whether by delegation or otherwise) by *Persons* appointed by, or under the authority of, national sports governing bodies or other national sports organizations.[177]

177 *[Comment to Operational Independence: Further description of the requirements for service on hearing panels, with examples, may be provided by WADA in the Guidelines for the International Standard for Results Management.]*

国家奥林匹克委员会：国际奥委会承认的组织。“国家奥委会”一词还应当包括在反兴奋剂领域履行通常由国家奥委会承担的特定职责的国家单项体育协会。

国家残疾人奥林匹克委员会：国际残疾人奥林匹克委员会承认的组织。“国家残奥委会”一词还应当包括在反兴奋剂领域履行通常由国家残奥委会承担的特定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明其不知道或不怀疑，并且在极其谨慎的情况下也不可能有理由知道或怀疑自己使用或被施用了禁用物质或禁用方法，或以其他方式构成兴奋剂违规。除受保护人员或大众运动员外，对于任何第 2.1 条的违规，运动员还应当证明禁用物质是如何进入其体内的。

无重大过错或无重大疏忽：运动员或其他当事人证明，从整体情况判断并考虑到无过错或无疏忽的标准，其任何过错或疏忽与兴奋剂违规的关系不大。除受保护人员或大众运动员外，对于任何第 2.1 条的违规，运动员还应当证明禁用物质是如何进入其体内的。

运行独立性：是指 (1) 负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织或其关联机构（例如，成员协会或联合会）的理事会成员、工作人员、委员会成员、顾问和官员，以及参与事件调查和预审的任何人员不得被任命为负责结果管理的反兴奋剂组织听证小组的成员和 / 或记录员（如果该记录员参与审议过程和 / 或决定的起草）；以及 (2) 听证小组应当能够在不受反兴奋剂组织或任何第三方干预的情况下进行听证和决策过程。运行独立性旨在确保听证小组成员或以其他方式参与作出听证决定的个人不参与案件的调查或推动案件进程的决定。此外，听证会（无论通过委托或其他方式）不得由国家体育管理机构或其他全国性体育组织任命的人员召开或在其授权下进行。[177]

177 [运行独立性的释义：对于听证小组的要求，WADA《结果管理国际标准指南》可能会提供带有示例的详细解释。]

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.[178]

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*.

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178 *[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic 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 shall establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization shall establish that the Athlete knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over them. 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、组织或其他实体。

持有：实际的、实质的持有，或推定持有（只有在当事人对禁用物质或禁用方法，或对存在禁用物质或禁用方法的处所具有排他性控制或打算行使控制时才应当认定为推定持有）。但是，如果该当事人对禁用物质或禁用方法，或对存在禁用物质或禁用方法的处所不具有排他性控制，则只有在该当事人知道存在禁用物质或禁用方法并打算对其实施控制的情况下，才能认定为推定持有。但是，如果该当事人在收到兴奋剂违规通知前，已采取实际行动表明自己从未打算持有禁用物质或禁用方法，并明确向反兴奋剂组织宣布放弃持有，则持有行为本身不构成兴奋剂违规。尽管本定义中有相反的规定，但购买（包括以任何电子方式或其他方式）禁用物质或禁用方法即构成购买者的持有。[178]

禁用清单：确定禁用物质和禁用方法的清单。

禁用方法：《禁用清单》所列的任何方法。

禁用物质：《禁用清单》所列的任何物质或物质类别。

178 [持有的释义：根据本定义，在运动员汽车内发现合成代谢类固醇即构成违规，除非该运动员证明他人曾使用过该车辆。如果存在这种情况，反兴奋剂组织应当证明，尽管该运动员对该车辆不具有排他性控制，但运动员知晓合成代谢类固醇的存在并打算对其行使控制。同理，如果在运动员及其配偶共同保管的家用药箱中发现合成代谢类固醇，反兴奋剂组织应当证明，该运动员知晓合成代谢类固醇在药箱中，并打算对其实施控制。仅购买禁用物质的行为即构成持有，即使在产品尚未送达、由他人代收或寄往第三方地址的情况下，也构成持有。]

Protected Person: An *Athlete* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation. [179]

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

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

Quality Assurance: Processes aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of Analytical *Testing* Procedures (as further defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories), i.e., quality control, quality improvement, method development and validation, generation and evaluation of reference population data, analysis of substances included in the *WADA Monitoring Program* as described in *Code* Article 4.5, and any other legitimate *Quality Assurance* process, as determined by *WADA*, aimed at monitoring the validity of Analytical *Testing* Procedures applied to the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* for the purposes established in *Code* Article 6.2.

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179 *[Comment to Protected Person: Not every Minor is a Protected Person. The Code differentiates between different groups of Minors based on two criteria: (i) age and (ii) level of sporting performance. Below the age of 16, Minors always qualify as Protected Persons. It is assumed that they are unable, in principle, to control their behavior in the same way as adults and therefore need to be given special treatment. Where Minors are over 16 (but below 18) years of age, they are assumed to have a higher level of understanding and, depending on their sporting level, better access to anti-doping Education. This justifies treating the age group between 16-18 differently from the age group below 16. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.*

Athletes with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment always qualify as Protected Persons independently of their age.

The purpose of the category of Protected Person is to take into account that an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to sufficiently understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. The special treatment of Protected Person flows from the fact that the central criteria to determine the period of Ineligibility is "Fault".

Those circumstances where a Protected Person, Minor or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

受保护人员：兴奋剂违规时符合以下条件的运动员或其他自然人：(i) 未满 16 周岁；(ii) 未满 18 周岁，并且未被列入任何注册检查库，也从未参加过任何国际赛事的公开组别比赛；或者 (iii) 根据适用的国家法律，因年龄以外的原因被认定缺乏法律行为能力。[179]

临时停赛：参见上述“兴奋剂违规的后果”。

公开披露：参见上述“兴奋剂违规的后果”。

质量保证：旨在维护和提高分析检测程序质量的流程（分析检测程序的进一步定义见《实验室国际标准》），即质量控制、质量改进、方法开发与验证、参考人群数据的生成与评估、对《条例》第 4.5 条所述 WADA 监控程序所涵盖物质的检测，以及 WADA 确定的任何其他合法质量保证过程；上述过程旨在监控用于检测禁用物质和禁用方法的分析检测程序的有效性，以实现《条例》第 6.2 条规定的目的。

179 [受保护人员的释义：并非所有未成年人都属于“受保护人员”。《条例》根据两项标准对不同的未成年人群体进行了区分：(i) 年龄和 (ii) 运动水平。未满 16 周岁的未成年人始终符合“受保护人员”的资格。根据推定，原则上他们无法像成年人那样控制自己的行为，因此需要给予特殊对待。对于年满 16 周岁（但未满 18 周岁）的未成年人，推定其具有更高的理解能力，且根据其运动水平，能更好地接受反兴奋剂教育。这就证明了将 16 至 18 周岁年龄组与 16 周岁以下年龄组区别对待的合理性。“公开组别”一词旨在排除仅限于青少年或特定年龄组的比赛。

因智力残疾而有记录证明其缺乏法律行为能力的运动员，无论年龄大小，始终符合“受保护人员”的资格。

设立“受保护人员”类别的目的，是考虑到运动员或其他当事人可能不具备足够的认知能力来充分理解并领会《条例》中关于禁止行为的规定。对“受保护人员”的特殊对待源于以下事实：“过错”是确定禁赛期的核心标准。

《条例》已明确规定受保护人员、未成年人或大众运动员在何种情况下应当与其他当事人或运动员区别对待。就第 7.4 条或《条例》中的任何其他条款而言，未作特别说明之处，不能推定有区别对待之义。]

Recreational Athlete: A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation has, in the same sport, been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*) or *National-Level Athlete* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization* consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*); has participated in the sport in a professional capacity[180]; has competed in an *International Event* or *National Event*; represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*. [181]

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 *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, 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 at least a minimum level of *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 5.5 and the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

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

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180 *[Comment to Recreational Athlete: With respect to the term "professional capacity," further guidance may be provided in the International Standard for Results Management or guidelines.]*

181 *[Comment to Recreational Athlete: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories. Those circumstances where a Protected Person, Minor or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]*

大众运动员：由相关国家反兴奋剂组织界定的自然人。但是，该术语不包括在兴奋剂违规前五（5）年内，在同一运动项目中，曾是国际级运动员（由各国际单项体育联合会依照《检查国际标准》界定）或国家级运动员（由各国家反兴奋剂组织依照《检查国际标准》界定）；曾以职业身份参与该项目[180]；曾参加国际赛事或国家级赛事；曾代表任何国家参加国际赛事公开组别比赛；或已被列入任何国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织维护的任何注册检查库或其他行踪信息库的任何当事人。[181]

地区反兴奋剂组织：由各成员国指定的，负责协调和管理指定区域国家反兴奋剂体系的区域性实体，可包括在区域内制定和实施反兴奋剂规则、计划和采集样本、管理结果、审查治疗用药豁免、召开听证会，并开展教育项目。

注册检查库：分别由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最为优先监管的运动员库。作为该国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织检查计划的一部分，注册检查库运动员至少要接受最低限度的赛外检查，因此应当依照《条例》第 5.5 条和《检查国际标准》的规定提供行踪信息。

结果管理：从依照《结果管理国际标准》第 5 条的规定发出通知，或在某些情况下（例如，非典型性结果、运动员生物护照、违反行踪信息管理规定）从《结果管理国际标准》第 5 条明确规定的预通知步骤，再到指控，直到最终解决问题，包括初审或上诉（如果提起上诉）听证程序结束的时间范围所包含的全部程序。

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180 [大众运动员的释义：关于“职业身份”一词，进一步解释可参见《结果管理国际标准》或相关指南。]

181 [大众运动员的释义：“公开组别”一词旨在排除仅限于青少年或特定年龄组的比赛。《条例》已明确界定了受保护人员、未成年人或大众运动员在何种情况下应当与其他当事人或运动员区别对待。就第 7.4 条或《条例》中的任何其他条款而言，未作特别说明之处，不能推定有区别对待之义。]

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.[182]

Signatories: Those entities accepting the *Code* and agreeing to implement the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

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

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* shall: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information they possess in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.3.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided shall remain credible and valuable throughout any subsequent investigation or proceeding.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *Therapeutic Use Exemption* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.[183]

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182 *[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood or urine Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]*

183 *[Comment to Tampering: 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, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or Attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Sample collection personnel should be permitted to carry out their duties in a safe environment without interference or harassment. 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.]*

样本或标本：为进行兴奋剂管制而采集的任何生物材料。[182]

签约方：依照第 23 条的规定，承认《条例》并同意实施《条例》的实体。

特定方法：参见第 4.2.2 条。

特定物质：参见第 4.2.2 条。

严格责任：该规则规定，依照第 2.1 条和第 2.2 条，反兴奋剂组织证明兴奋剂违规时，无需证明运动员的意图、过错、疏忽或明知使用。

滥用物质：参见第 4.2.3 条。

切实协助：为实现第 10.7.3 条的目的，提供切实协助的当事人应当：(1) 在其签名的书面声明或录音访谈中，充分透露其所掌握的与兴奋剂违规或第 10.7.3.1 条所述其他程序相关的所有信息；以及 (2) 充分配合与该信息相关的任何案件或问题的调查和裁决，包括，应反兴奋剂组织或听证小组的要求在听证会上作证。此外，提供的信息在任何后续调查或程序中应当始终保持可信度和有价值。

篡改：故意破坏兴奋剂管制过程的行为。篡改应当包括但不限于：提供或收受贿赂以实施或不实施某种行为，阻止样本采集，影响样本检测或使样本检测无法进行，伪造提交给反兴奋剂组织或治疗用药豁免委员会或听证小组的文件，获取证人的虚假证词，对反兴奋剂组织或听证机构实施其他欺诈行为以影响结果管理或实施后果，以及故意干扰或企图干扰兴奋剂管制任何方面的其他类似行为。[183]

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182 [样本或标本的释义：有时有人声称，采集血样或尿样违反某些宗教教义或文化团体的信条。现已确定此类主张缺乏依据。]

183 [篡改的释义：例如，本条禁止以下行为：在检查过程中涂改兴奋剂检查记录单上的识别号码；在 B 样本检测时打碎 B 瓶；向样本中添加异物而改变样本；以及恐吓或企图恐吓潜在证人或在兴奋剂管制过程中提供证词或情报的证人。篡改还包括在结果管理程序中发生的不当行为（见第 10.9.3.3 条）。但是，当事人对兴奋剂违规指控进行合法抗辩而采取的行动，不视为篡改。需允许样本采集人员在安全的环境中履行其职责，不对其进行干扰或骚扰。如果对兴奋剂检查官或参与兴奋剂管制的其他人员的攻击性行为不构成篡改，应当依照体育组织的纪律处分规定予以处理。]

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

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

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

Technical Letter: Mandatory technical requirements provided by *WADA* from time to time to address particular issues relating to the analysis, interpretation and reporting of specific *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Prohibited Method(s)* or to the application of specific Laboratory or *Athlete Biological Passport* Laboratory procedures.

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

Testing Pool: The pool of *Athletes* that the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers to be a lesser priority and from sport/disciplines of lesser risk than those *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool* and who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* and required to provide whereabouts information as outlined in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

Therapeutic Use Exemption: A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* allows an *Athlete* with a medical condition to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard* for *Therapeutic Use Exemptions* are met.

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 authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include: (1) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance Used* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes (2) actions involving one or more *Prohibited Substances* which is/are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substance(s)* (a) is/are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or (b) is/are intended to enhance sport performance; or (3) other acceptable justification. [184]

184 *[Comment to Trafficking: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, giving, transporting or delivering a Prohibited Substance to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., transporting and delivering Insulin to a diabetic child.]*

目标检查：依照《检查国际标准》规定的标准，挑选特定运动员实施检查。

集体项目：比赛过程中允许替换运动员的运动项目。

技术文件：WADA 适时制定并公布的，包含国际标准中规定的特定反兴奋剂领域的强制性技术要求的文件。

技术信函：WADA 适时公布的强制性技术要求，用以解决与特定禁用物质和 / 或禁用方法的检测、解释和报告相关的特殊问题，或与特定实验室或运动员生物护照实验室程序的应用相关的特殊问题。

检查：兴奋剂管制过程的组成部分，包括制定检查计划、样本采集、样本收存，以及将样本传送至实验室。

检查库：国际单项体育联合会或国家反兴奋剂组织建立的，相较于注册检查库中的运动员优先级较低，且来自风险较低的运动项目或分项的运动员库。该库中的运动员至少需要接受最低限度的赛外检查，并应当依照《检查国际标准》的规定提供行踪信息。

治疗用药豁免：治疗用药豁免允许运动员有医疗需求时使用禁用物质或禁用方法，但需要满足第 4.4 条和《治疗用药豁免国际标准》中规定的条件。

非法交易：运动员、运动员辅助人员或反兴奋剂组织管辖的任何其他当事人，向任何第三方销售、提供、运输、发送、传递或分发（或为任何此类目的而持有）禁用物质或禁用方法（无论以实物、电子或任何其他方式）。但是，本定义不包括 (1) 真正的医务人员将禁用物质用于真实合法的治疗目的的行为；(2) 涉及一种或多种赛外检查不禁用的禁用物质的行为，除非整体情况表明该禁用物质 (a) 并非用于真实合法的治疗目的，或 (b) 企图用于提高运动能力；或者 (3) 其他可接受的正当理由。[184]

184 [非法交易的释义：可接受的正当理由不应当包括向朋友或亲属提供、运输或递送禁用物质等，但该当事人持有医生处方的正当医疗情形（如为糖尿病患儿运输和递送胰岛素等）除外。]

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.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.3.1 and 10.8, a written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organization* and an *Athlete* or other *Person* that allows the *Athlete* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organization* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organization* against the *Athlete* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organization* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Athlete* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organization* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organization*, *Athlete* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

Definitions Specific to Article 24.1

Aggravating Factors: This term encompasses a deliberate attempt to circumvent or undermine the *Code* or the *International Standards* and/or to corrupt the anti-doping system, an attempt to cover up non-compliance, or any other form of bad faith on the part of the *Signatory* in question; a persistent refusal or failure by the *Signatory* to make any reasonable effort to correct *Non-Conformities* that are notified to it by *WADA*; repeat offending; and any other factor that aggravates the *Signatory's* non-compliance.

Approved Third Party: One or more *Anti-Doping Organizations* and/or *Delegated Third Parties* selected or approved by *WADA*, following consultation with the non-compliant *Signatory*, to *Supervise* or *Takeover* some or all of that *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities*. As a last resort, if there is no other suitable body available, then *WADA* may carry out this function itself.

Critical: A requirement that is considered to be *Critical* to the fight against doping in sport. See further Annex A of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

《联合国教科文组织公约》：2005 年 10 月 19 日联合国教科文组织第 33 届大会通过的《反对在体育运动中使用兴奋剂国际公约》，包括《公约》缔约国接受和《公约》缔约国大会通过的所有修正案。

使用：以任何方式使用、应用、摄入、注射或消耗的任何禁用物质或禁用方法。

WADA：世界反兴奋剂机构。

互不损害协议：为适用第 10.7.3.1 条和第 10.8 条，反兴奋剂组织与运动员或其他当事人之间签订的书面协议。该协议允许运动员或其他当事人在特定时间期限内向反兴奋剂组织提供信息，并基于以下谅解：如果最终未能达成切实协助协议或案件解决协议，则反兴奋剂组织不得在《条例》规定的任何结果管理程序中将运动员或其他当事人在此特定情形下提供的信息用于针对运动员或其他当事人；同理，运动员或其他当事人也不得在《条例》规定的任何结果管理程序中将反兴奋剂组织在此特定情形下提供的信息用于针对反兴奋剂组织。该协议不妨碍反兴奋剂组织、运动员或其他当事人使用在协议所述的有时限要求的特定情形以外、通过任何其他来源收集的任何信息或证据。

第 24.1 条专用定义

加重处罚情形：本定义涵盖企图蓄意规避或削弱《条例》或国际标准，和 / 或破坏反兴奋剂体系、企图掩盖不合规行为、或涉事签约方任何其他形式的恶意行为；签约方一再拒绝或未能采取合理措施整改 WADA 向其通报的不符合项、反复违规，以及任何其他加重签约方不合规情节的因素。

经批准的第三方：WADA 在与不遵守《条例》的签约方协商后，选定或批准的一个或多个反兴奋剂组织和 / 或受委托的第三方，负责监督或接管该签约方的部分或全部反兴奋剂活动。如果没有其他合适机构可用，WADA 可自行履行该职能作为最后的手段。

核心要求：在反对体育运动中使用兴奋剂方面被视为至关重要的要求。参见《签约方遵守条例国际标准》附件 A。

Fine: Payment by the *Signatory* of an amount that reflects the seriousness of the non-compliance/*Aggravating Factors*, its duration, and the need to deter similar conduct in the future. In a case that does not involve non-compliance with any *Critical* requirements, the *Fine* shall not exceed the lower of (a) 10% of the *Signatory's* total annual budgeted expenditure; and (b) US $100,000. The *Fine* will be applied by *WADA* to finance further *Code* compliance monitoring activities and/or anti-doping *Education* and/or anti-doping research.

General: A requirement that is considered to be important to the fight against doping in sport but does not fall into the categories of *Critical* or *High Priority*. See further Annex A of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

High Priority: A requirement that is considered to be *High Priority* but not *Critical* in the fight against doping in sport. See further Annex A of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

Non-Conformity: Where a *Signatory* is not complying with the *Code* and/or one or more *International Standards* and/or any requirements imposed by the *WADA* Executive Committee, but the opportunities provided in the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* to correct the *Non-Conformity/Non-Conformities* have not yet expired and so *WADA* has not yet formally alleged that the *Signatory* is non-compliant.

Reinstatement: When a *Signatory* that was previously declared non-compliant with the *Code* and/or the *International Standards* is determined to have corrected that non-compliance and to have met all of the other conditions imposed in accordance with Article 11 of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories* for *Reinstatement* of its name to the list of *Code*-compliant *Signatories* (and *Reinstated* shall be interpreted accordingly).

Representatives: Officials, directors, officers, elected members, employees, and committee members of the *Signatory* or other body in question, and also (where the *Signatory* in question is a *National Anti-Doping Organization* or a *National Olympic Committee* acting as a *National Anti-Doping Organization*) the state representatives of the country of that *National Anti-Doping Organization* or *National Olympic Committee* referenced in Annex B of the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*, provided that persons who are appointed as International Olympic Committee members in their personal capacities are excluded from this definition.

Signatory Consequences: One or more of the consequences set out in *Code* Article 24.1.4 that may be imposed on a *Signatory* as a result of its failure to maintain *Code* Compliance, such consequences to be based on the particular facts and circumstances of the case at hand, and applying the principles set out in the *International Standard* for *Code* Compliance by *Signatories*.

罚款：签约方支付的款项，其金额应当反映不合规或加重处罚情形的严重程度、持续时间，以及遏制今后发生类似行为的必要性。在不涉及不遵守任何核心要求的情况下，罚款不得超过以下两者中较低的一项：(a) 签约方年度预算支出总额的 10%；(b)10 万（100,000）美元。罚款将由 WADA 用于资助后续遵守《条例》的监督活动和 / 或反兴奋剂教育和 / 或反兴奋剂研究。

一般要求：在反对体育运动中使用兴奋剂方面被视为重要，但不属于“核心要求”或“重要要求”类别的要求。参见《签约方遵守条例国际标准》附件 A。

重要要求：在反对体育运动中使用兴奋剂方面被视为高度优先，但非至关重要的要求。参见《签约方遵守条例国际标准》附件 A。

不符合项：签约方未遵守《条例》和 / 或一项或多项国际标准和 / 或 WADA 执委会规定的任何要求，但鉴于《签约方遵守条例国际标准》为签约方提供的整改不符合项的时限尚未届满，WADA 尚未正式指控该签约方不遵守《条例》。

恢复资格：先前被宣布不遵守《条例》和 / 或国际标准的签约方经确认已完成整改，并已满足《签约方遵守条例国际标准》第 11 条规定的所有其他条件，从而将该签约方重新纳入遵守《条例》签约方名单（“恢复资格”一词应当据此解释）。

代表：签约方或其他相关机构的官员、主管、管理人员、当选成员、雇员和委员会成员，并且（在相关签约方是国家反兴奋剂组织或履行国家反兴奋剂组织职责的国家奥委会的情况下）还包括《签约方遵守条例国际标准》附件 B 中提及的该国家反兴奋剂组织或国家奥委会所在国的国家代表；但以个人身份被任命为国际奥委会委员的人员不包括在本定义之内。

签约方后果：由于签约方未能保持对《条例》的遵守而被实施《条例》第 24.1.4 条列明的一项或多项后果；此类后果基于案件的具体事实与情况，并适用《签约方遵守条例国际标准》中规定的原则。

Special Monitoring: Where, as part of the consequences imposed on a non-compliant *Signatory*, *WADA* applies a system of specific and ongoing monitoring to some or all of the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities*, to ensure that the *Signatory* is carrying out those activities in a compliant manner.

Supervision: Where, as part of the consequences imposed on a non-compliant *Signatory*, an *Approved Third Party* oversees and supervises the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities*, as directed by *WADA*, at the *Signatory's* expense (and *Supervise* shall be interpreted accordingly). Where a *Signatory* has been declared non-compliant and has not yet finalized a *Supervision* agreement with the *Approved Third Party*, that *Signatory* shall not implement independently any *Anti-Doping Activity* in the area(s) that the *Approved Third Party* is to oversee and supervise without the express prior written agreement of *WADA*.

Takeover: Where, as part of the consequences imposed on a non-compliant *Signatory*, an *Approved Third Party* takes over all or some of the *Signatory's Anti-Doping Activities*, as directed by *WADA*, at the *Signatory's* expense. Where a *Signatory* has been declared non-compliant and has not yet finalized a *Takeover* agreement with the *Approved Third Party*, that *Signatory* shall not implement independently any *Anti-Doping Activity* in the area(s) that the *Approved Third Party* is to take over without the express prior written agreement of *WADA*.

特别监督：作为对不遵守《条例》的签约方实施后果的一部分，WADA 对该签约方的部分或全部反兴奋剂活动适用一套特定且持续的监督机制，以确保签约方以合规方式开展此类活动。

监督：作为对不遵守《条例》的签约方实施后果的一部分，经批准的第三方按照 WADA 的指示，监管和监督该签约方的反兴奋剂活动，费用由该签约方承担（“监督”一词应当据此解释）。如果签约方已被宣布不合规，并且尚未与经批准的第三方最终达成监督协议，则未经 WADA 事先明确的书面同意，该签约方不得在经批准的第三方拟监管和监督的领域内独立开展任何反兴奋剂活动。

接管：作为对不遵守《条例》的签约方实施后果的一部分，经批准的第三方按照 WADA 的指示，接管该签约方部分或全部反兴奋剂活动，费用由该签约方承担。如果签约方已被宣布不合规，并且尚未与经批准的第三方最终达成接管协议，则未经 WADA 事先明确的书面同意，该签约方不得在经批准的第三方拟接管的领域内独立开展任何反兴奋剂活动。

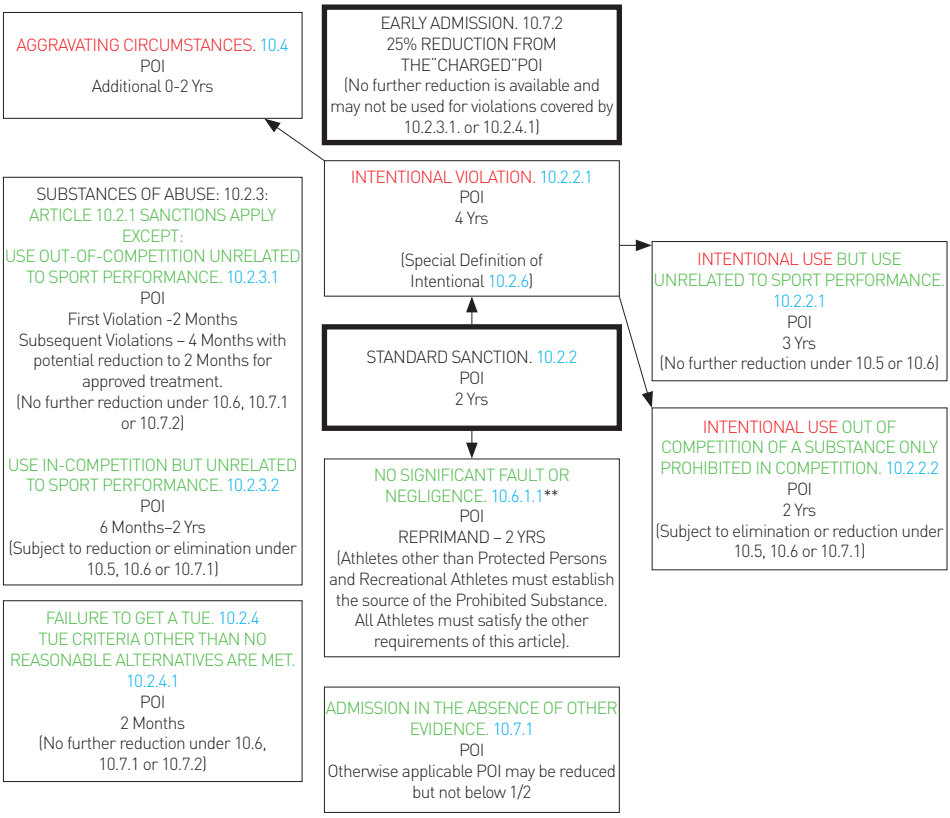
APPENDIX 2

附录二

SANCTION CHARTS

处罚一览表

SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES
PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY (POI) FOR PRESENCE (2.1) OR USE (2.2)
GREEN = BURDEN ON ATHLETE | RED = BURDEN ON ADO*



SUSPENSION OF POI AVAILABLE FOR SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE OR OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE (APPLICABLE TO ALL ARTICLES)

SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE. 10.7.3	OTHER VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.10.7.4
POI Otherwise applicable POI may be suspended by ¾ -or more in exceptional circumstances with WADA approval.	POI Otherwise applicable POI may be suspended by up to 15%.

NO FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE. 10.5
NO POI
(May be used in all circumstances except 10.7.2)

(Athletes other than Protected Persons and Recreational Athletes must establish the source of the Prohibited Substance. All Athletes must satisfy the other requirements of this article.)

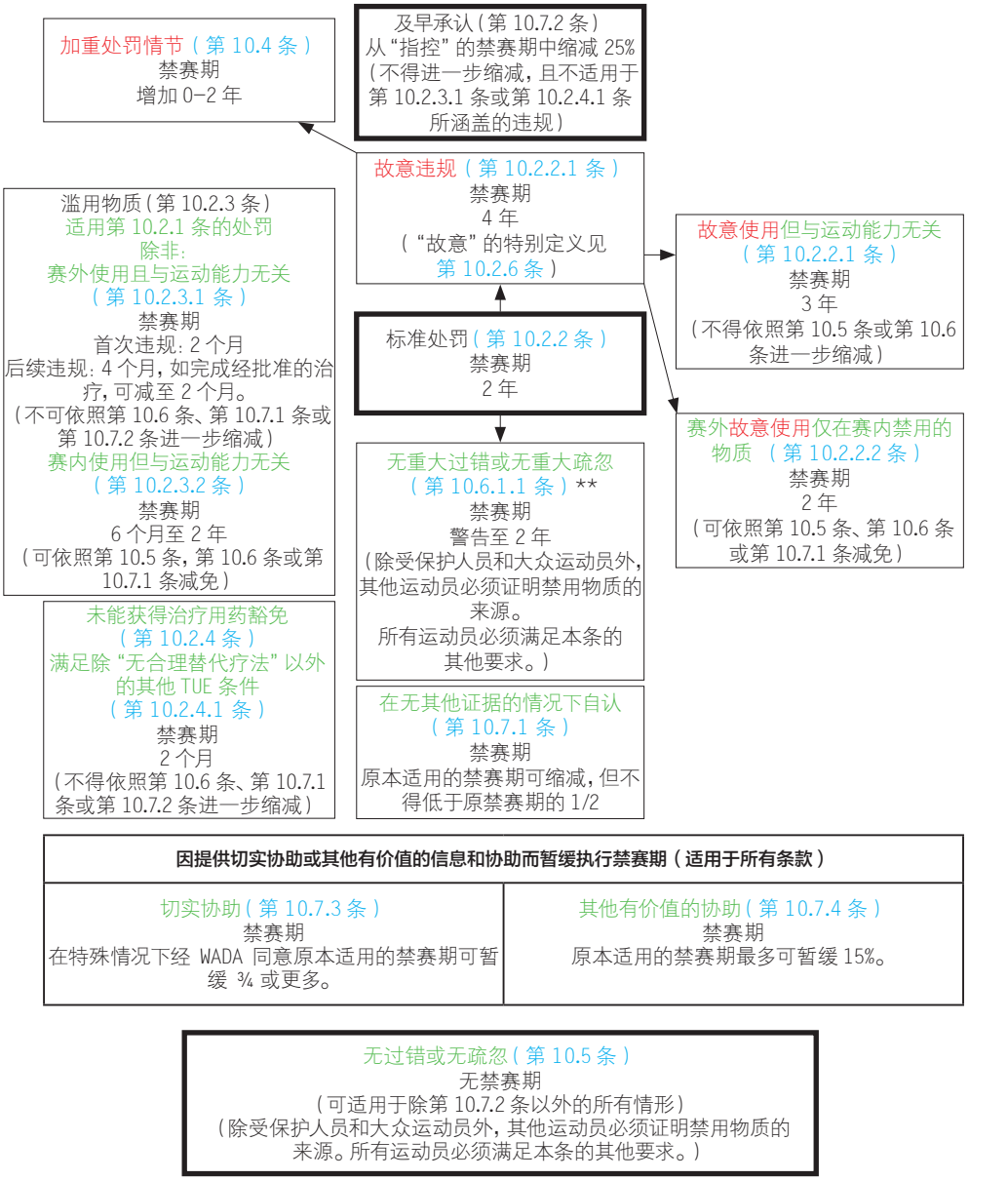
*This chart is simply illustrative. The actual wording of Code Article 10 shall prevail.

**Since the sanction for Contaminated Source (10.6.1.2) and Protected Person or Recreational Athlete (10.6.1.3) requires a finding of No Significant Fault and also provides a POI of a reprimand – 2 years (which would be considered in assessing the sanction's range), those provisions do not provide any additional reduction opportunity beyond the reduction already available for No Significant Fault or Negligence.

特定物质

针对发现（第 2.1 条）或使用（第 2.2 条）而适用的禁赛期

绿色 = 运动员承担举证责任 | 红色 = 反兴奋剂组织承担举证责任 *



因提供切实协助或其他有价值的信息和协助而暂缓执行禁赛期（适用于所有条款）

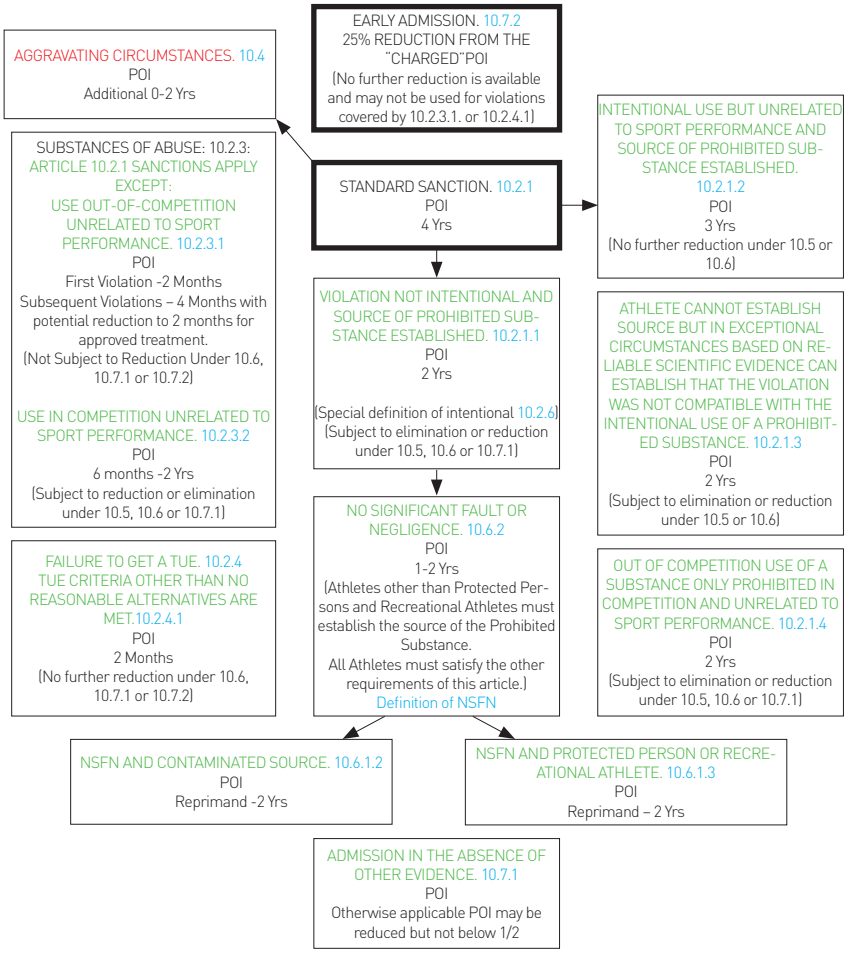
切实协助（第 10.7.3 条）	其他有价值的协助（第 10.7.4 条）
禁赛期 在特殊情况下经 WADA 同意原本适用的禁赛期可暂缓 ¾ 或更多。	禁赛期 原本适用的禁赛期最多可暂缓 15%。

无过错或无疏忽（第 10.5 条）
无禁赛期
（可适用于除第 10.7.2 条以外的所有情形）
（除受保护人员和大众运动员外，其他运动员必须证明禁用物质的来源。所有运动员必须满足本条的其他要求。）

* 本图表仅供说明之用。实际应当以《条例》第 10 条的文字表述为准。

** 由于对污染源（第 10.6.1.2 条）和受保护人员或大众运动员（第 10.6.1.3 条）的处罚要求认定“无重大过错”，并且规定的禁赛期范围为“警告至 2 年”（这将在裁量禁赛期幅度时予以考虑），因此，上述条款不在“无重大过错或无重大疏忽”之外另行提供额外的缩减机会。

NON-SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES
PERIOD OF INELIGIBILITY (POI) FOR PRESENCE (2.1) OR USE (2.2)
GREEN = BURDEN ON ATHLETE | RED = BURDEN ON ADO*



SUSPENSION OF POI AVAILABLE FOR SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE OR OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE (APPLICABLE TO ALL ARTICLES)

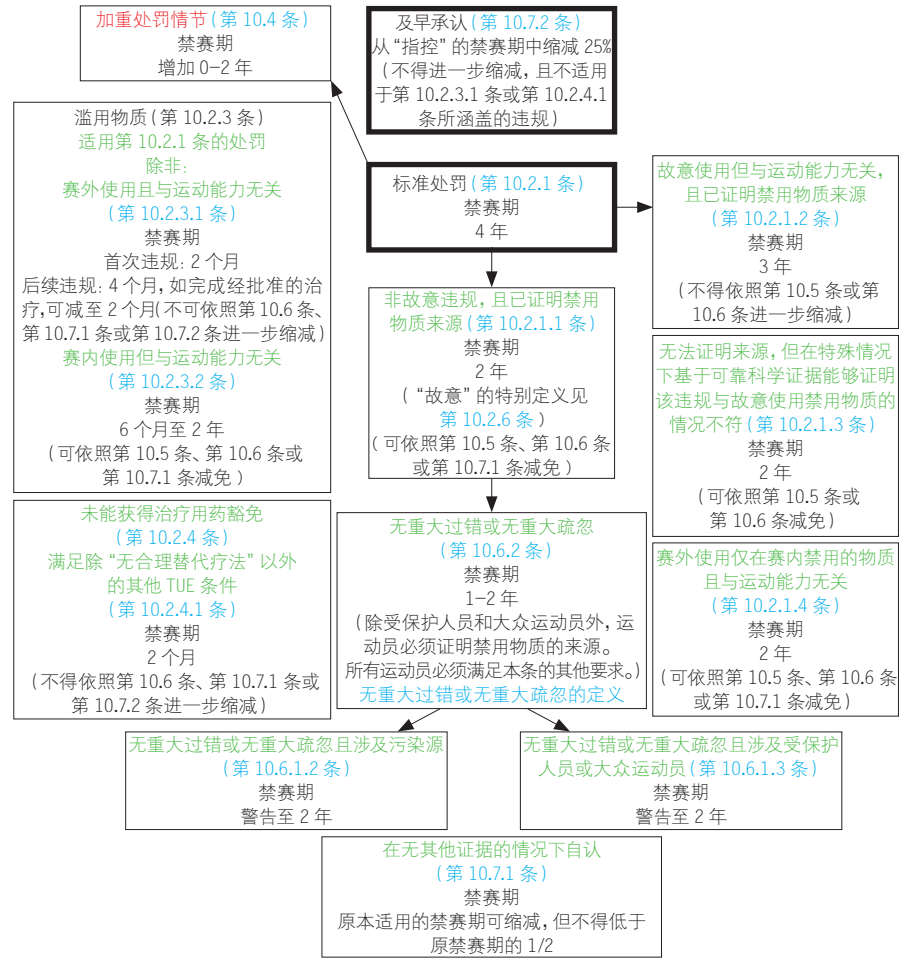
SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE. 10.7.3	OTHER VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.10.7.4
POI Otherwise applicable POI may be suspended by ¾ -or more in exceptional circumstances with WADA approval.	POI Otherwise applicable POI may be suspended by up to 15%.

NO FAULT OR NEGLIGENCE. 10.5
NO POI
(May be used in all circumstances except 10.7.2)

(Athletes other than Protected Persons and Recreational Athletes must establish the source of the Prohibited Substance. All Athletes must satisfy the other requirements of this article.)

*This chart is simply illustrative. The actual wording of Code Article 10 shall prevail.

非特定物质
针对发现（第 2.1 条）或使用（第 2.2 条）而适用的禁赛期
绿色 = 运动员承担举证责任 | 红色 = 反兴奋剂组织承担举证责任 *



* 本图表仅供说明之用。实际应当以《条例》第 10 条的文字表述为准。



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