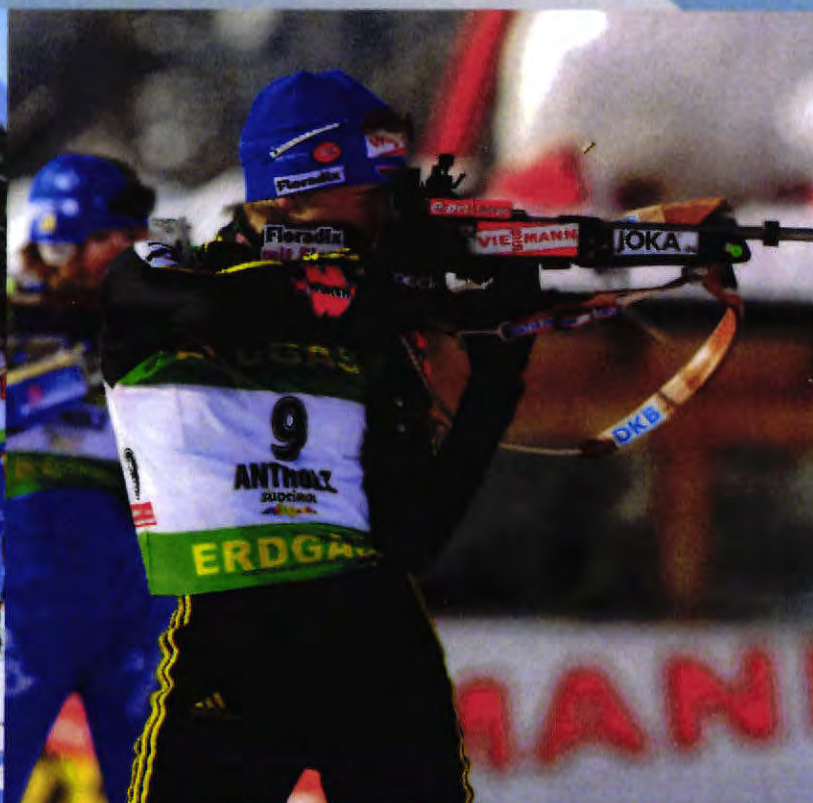




IBU



IBU RULES

**Adopted by the 8th Regular IBU Congress 2008,
WADA CODE 2009 compliant.**

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INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION

Peregrinstraße 14
A-5020 Salzburg
AUSTRIA

Telephone 43- 6 62 - 85 50 50
Telefax 43- 6 62 - 85 50 508
E-Mail biathlon@ibu.at
Homepage www.biathlonworld.com

NOTE In the Constitution and all Rules, all gender terms refer to male and/or female as appropriate. When used in a general context, the words he, him and his shall be taken to mean also she, her and hers respectively.

1

IBU CONSTITUTION

2

IBU DISCIPLINARY RULES

3

IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

4

ANNEXES TO THE
IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

5

IBU ANTI-DOPING RULES

3

23

37

121

179

1

CONSTITUTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION (IBU)

The IBU was founded on 2 July 1993 in Heathrow by London/GBR.

The Constitution was adopted on the same day. Amendments were decided by the 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 and 2008 Congresses.

The Constitution has been made subject to the Austrian legal order at the occasion of the founding of the seat of the IBU by the Congress at the 1999 Constituent General Assembly in Minsk/BLR.

LIST OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	Name, Objectives, Headquarters, Language and Business Year	5
ARTICLE 2	Membership	6
ARTICLE 3	Termination of Membership	9
ARTICLE 4	Associated Organs	9
ARTICLE 5	Composition, Tasks and Responsibilities of the Associated Organs	10
ARTICLE 6	Conduct of Congress Sessions	12
ARTICLE 7	Conduct of Meetings of the Executive Board	15
ARTICLE 8	Duties of Executive Board Members	17
ARTICLE 9	Committees	17
ARTICLE 10	IBU Court of Arbitration and Appeals from IBU to the CAS	19
ARTICLE 11	Liability	20
ARTICLE 12	Conflict of Interest	21
ARTICLE 13	Auditing	21
ARTICLE 14	Rules	21
ARTICLE 15	Sanctions and Disciplinary Measures	22
ARTICLE 16	Use of the Funds and Assets in Case of a Dissolution of the IBU	22
ARTICLE 17	Broadcasting Rights for Radio, TV/Internet	22
ARTICLE 18	Entry into Force	22

ARTICLE 1 NAME, OBJECTIVES, HEADQUARTERS, LANGUAGE AND BUSINESS YEAR

- 1.1** The International Biathlon Union (IBU) is the association of the nations of the world participating in Biathlon and other organizations interested in the sport of Biathlon and sports similar to it such as Roller Biathlon, Cross Biathlon and Mountain Bike Biathlon (Summer Biathlon). By way of friendly and dedicated cooperation of all the organizations, athletes and sports officials practicing the sport of Biathlon, the IBU shall contribute to the creation of a peaceful world. In accordance with the principles of the United Nations, no discrimination of any country or person on the grounds of race, religion, gender or political affiliation is allowed within the IBU.
- 1.2** Biathlon is a sport that combines cross-country skiing and rifle marksmanship and other forms of movement and shooting. Related sport forms are roller skiing and shooting (= Roller Biathlon), cross-country running and shooting (= Cross Biathlon), mountain biking and shooting and snowshoe trekking and shooting (= Snowshoe Biathlon). The IBU Event and Competition Rules provide further detailed information about the different sport forms associated with Biathlon.
- 1.3** The IBU shall promote the sport of Biathlon by supporting and developing it in the fields of competitive sports and popular recreational sports with special emphasis on the development of youth.
- The IBU shall promote teaching and training as well as sports refereeing in the sport of Biathlon. The IBU shall represent the International Biathlon sport in international sports organizations and in relations with the media, business, industry and sponsors.
- 1.3.1** The IBU shall have all rights pertaining to World Championships, Youth/Junior World Championships, Biathlon World Cup events, as well as Continental Championships, Continental Cups, IBU Cups and Grand Prix. Any other international Biathlon event or competition with the intended participation of Athletes of IBU Member Federations will need prior authorization by the IBU and the respective Member Federation.

- 1.3.2** Before entering or prolonging a long-term contract concerning the use of the IBU rights, the Executive Board will consult the NFs most important and/or most affected for the further development of the sport of Biathlon.
- 1.3.3** An IBU A Site License will be required to host World Championships and World Cups. An IBU B Site License will be required to host Y/J World Championships, Continental Championships and the Open European Cup.
- 1.4** The IBU does not aim at making any profit. The IBU will act as a non-profit-making organization and shall be managed on a honorary basis. No person may benefit from expenditures that are foreign to the Union's purpose or from disproportionately high remuneration.
- 1.5** The IBU shall serve exclusively and directly the non-profit purposes of its Member Federations. Any financial means of the Union may be used for statutory purposes, only.
- 1.6** English, German and Russian are official languages at the Congress. All other IBU Bodies are to decide their own working language. For the IBU Constitution, IBU Rules as well as for the documents and decisions of the IBU Bodies, the English version shall be the authoritative one.
- 1.7** The IBU is to work on the basis of this Constitution adopted by the Congress and shall endeavor to work in close cooperation with the IOC. This Constitution may not be contradictory to the Charter and the present regulations of the International Olympic Committee.
- 1.8** Fiscal Year
The Fiscal Year IBU begins on 1 May and ends on 30 April.
- 1.9** The Headquarters of the International Biathlon Union is Salzburg/ AUT.

ARTICLE 2 MEMBERSHIP

The IBU is composed of Provisional, Full, Extraordinary and Honorary Members. The provisional, full and extraordinary membership extends indirectly to all federations/organizations affiliated to the Member Federations/Organizations, as well as to individuals who are members of these Member Federations/Organizations.

2.1 Provisional Members

National Federations which wish to become Full Members of the IBU must apply for membership in writing and declare that they accept the purpose and the objectives of the IBU and its Constitution and are officially recognised in their country by the National Olympic Committee or, if no such Committee exists, by the National Sports Body. The application for membership must be accompanied by a corresponding document that confirms this recognition. The Executive Board having examined the fulfilment of the preconditions will grant to the applicant the status of Provisional Member. This status will last at least for two years and will entitle the respective National Federation to register Athletes for IBU competitions, to organise IBU events and to take part at the Congress without the right to vote, as well as to be eligible to have members in IBU Committees. A Provisional Member must pay an annual membership fee which amounts to half of the membership fee paid by Full Members.

2.2 Full Members

Upon recommendation by the Executive Board, the Congress will accept National Federations, which have proved to be active in the development of the sport of Biathlon, as Full Members after the expiry of their term of provisional membership. Full members will be termed Member Federations hereafter.

2.3 Extraordinary Members

International Organizations that are interested in the Biathlon sport or a sport similar to Biathlon may become Extraordinary Members by applying in writing, as long as they accept the purpose and the objectives of the IBU.

2.4 Honorary Members

Honorary membership shall be conferred by the Congress upon persons who have rendered the IBU exceptional services. These persons must be recommended by the Executive Board or by National Federations through the channel of the Executive Board. Details about honorary membership are contained in the Rules for Honors.

2.5 Nationality of Athletes

The sphere of responsibility of the Member Federations is restricted

to the territory of the country they represent. The respective Member Federation may only enter athletes who are citizens of the respective country. An athlete who is a citizen of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as he may elect. However, after having represented one country in the Olympic Games, in Continental or Regional Games or in World or Continental Championships under the authority of the IBU, he may not represent another country, unless he meets the conditions for athletes having changed their citizenship or acquired a new citizenship. An athlete who has represented one country in the Olympic Games, in Continental or Regional Games or in World or Continental Championships under the authority of the IBU, and who has changed his citizenship or assumed a new citizenship may not participate in IBU competitions representing his new country until at least two years have passed since the athlete last represented his former country. This period may be reduced or even annulled, with the agreement of the IBU Member Federations concerned, by the Executive Board of the IBU, which will take into account the circumstances of each case. Stateless persons may participate for a Member Federation assigned by the IBU Executive Board upon authorization by the IBU Executive Board and with that Member Federation's agreement. For Olympic Winter Games, Rule 46 of the Olympic Charter shall apply.

2.6 Rights of Full Members

- 2.6.1. Each Member Federation has the right:
- to be heard in all matters which concern the Member Federation and to lodge an appeal;
 - to nominate representatives to officiate in the IBU;
 - to enter its Athletes for IBU competitions and all other competitions authorised by the IBU in accordance with the entry regulations for these competitions;
 - to organize international Biathlon competitions that have been approved by the IBU;
 - to inspect all agreements signed by the IBU as well as all agreements that concern the interest of the Member Federation or contain any liability for it and to be heard in such matters if need be.

- 2.6.2. Each member federation that is active in winter and/or summer biathlon has a right to participate at the IBU Congress, to file motions with the Executive Board and with the Congress and to exercise the right to vote, if the membership has been paid annually and in full for each fiscal year of the IBU. In order to be considered an active Member Federation, a Member Federation must organize national competitions or take part in official IBU competitions every year.

2.7 Duties of Full Members

The Member Federations are obligated:

- to agree to promote the aims of the IBU and to comply with the IBU Constitution as well as with the rules and decisions taken by the Congress and the Executive Board,
- to pay the annual fee or whatever other contributions are established by the Congress in time,
- to fulfil all the requirements in connection with the participation at IBU events,
- to assure, as far as possible, that in the respective country only events and competitions in Biathlon are organised that have been authorized in advance by the respective Member Federation at the national level and by the IBU at the international level.

ARTICLE 3 TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- 3.1 Any class of membership will be terminated by:
- leaving the Union
 - being excluded from the Union
 - after the dissolution of the International Biathlon Union.
- 3.2 The Congress will expel a member that continues to seriously violate the Constitution of the IBU, especially acting against the aims and principles of the IBU that are laid down in Article 1.

ARTICLE 4 ASSOCIATED ORGANS

- 4.1 The IBU has the following Organs:
- the Congress
 - the Executive Board

c. the Court of Arbitration.

- 4.2 The IBU aims to represent men and women in all associated Organs and IBU Committees.

ARTICLE 5 COMPOSITION, TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSOCIATED ORGANS

- 5.1 The Congress is the highest associated Organ. It consists of the representatives of the Full Members, of the non-voting representatives of the Provisional and Extraordinary Members, of the non-voting Executive Board and of the non-voting Chairpersons of the IBU Committees and the Auditors.

The Congress shall:

- receive the reports made by the Executive Board,
- ratify the actions and decisions of the Executive Board,
- appoint the Election Committee,
- elect the Executive Board,
- elect two impartial and independent Auditors,
- elect the Technical Committee,
- approve the budget plans,
- determine the membership fees,
- deal with and decide on principle matters of the sport of Biathlon,
- decide on the Event and Competition Rules,
- decide on the Anti-Doping Rules,
- make decisions on other rules as far as they do not fall within the authority of the Executive Board,
- make decisions on amendments to the Constitution,
- confirm amendments to the IBU Constitution (according to article 5.2.3 below) and to all other IBU Rules, which have been made by the Executive Board within its authority to expedite proceedings,
- appoint event hosts for Men's and Women's World Championships,
- confirm the affiliation of Full and Extraordinary Members with immediate effect from the passing of the respective resolution,
- appoint honorary members,
- confirm the removal from an IBU function,
- discharge the Executive Board,



- dissolve the Union,
- appoint the host of the next Congress,
- remove and replace members of the Executive Board in case of unsatisfactory performance (a 2/3 majority is required for this).

5.2 The Executive Board

- 5.2.1 The Executive Board is to be composed as follows:

one President;
 one First Vice-President, Deputy of the President;
 one Vice-President for Finances;
 one Vice-President for Sport;
 one Vice-President for Marketing;
 one Vice-President for Information;
 one Vice-President for Development;
 one Vice-President for Medical Issues;
 one Vice-President for Special Projects;
 the Secretary General as a non-voting member.

- 5.2.2 Between the Congress meetings, the Executive Board is responsible for the IBU. The Executive Board shall act on the basis of and in accordance with this Constitution as well as with the decisions made by the Congress.

- 5.2.3 The tasks of the members of the Executive Board are established in the Rules for the Executive Board. Contracts must be signed by the President and the Vice-President for Finances in order to become effective. The Executive Board shall manage the business of the International Biathlon Union. In urgent cases, the Executive Board shall be authorised to amend IBU law subject to the approval of the next following Congress. Amendments to the Constitution by the Executive Board shall only be allowed if they are required by the law or the authorities of Austria. The Executive Board is authorized to enlist the help of committees, coordinators and experts and may enact rules regarding their activities.

The Executive Board is in charge of awarding IBU licenses.

ARTICLE 6 CONDUCT OF CONGRESS SESSIONS

6.1 **Summoning**

6.1.1 The Executive Board has to convene an ordinary Congress every two years in even years between June and September. It may also convene extraordinary Congresses if this appears to be necessary in its judgement. It has to convene an extraordinary Congress if more than two (2) members of the Executive Board have resigned or if a well-founded motion has been made to this end by one-tenth (1/10) of the Member Federations or if such a decision is made by the simple majority of the Executive Board. An extraordinary Congress must be held within 6 weeks after the receipt of the motion.

6.1.2 The Executive Board will determine the place and the time of the extraordinary Congress.

6.1.3 The Congress will be prepared by the Secretary General.

6.2 **Invitations to attend the Congress** must be sent out to the members by the Secretary General of the IBU 120 days before the beginning of the Congress. The invitation must be accompanied by a registration form. Each Member Federation eligible to vote may take part in the Congress with a maximum number of three persons.

6.3 **Notification of Participation**

The National Federations have to notify the Headquarters of the International Biathlon Union regarding their participation at the Congress with the registration form, at least 90 days before the beginning of an ordinary Congress and 30 days before the beginning of an extraordinary Congress.

6.4 **Motions**

Motions can be made by Full Members and by the Executive Board. The Chairpersons of the Committees may only file motions through the channel of the Executive Board. Motions from Full Members must be signed by the respective President or Secretary General. Motions by Full Members must be submitted in writing not later than 90 days before an ordinary Congress to the Headquarters of the International Biathlon Union. The Headquarters will distribute all motions duly received together with the final agenda to the Member Federations, to the Extraor-

inary Members, to the Executive Board and to the Chairpersons of the Committees. Motions that arrive late or are brought forward during the course of the Congress can be discussed and ruled upon if more than 50% of the voting members taking part at the Congress are in favor of allowing these motions. Motions to change the Constitution or to change the purpose of the Union, as well as motions aiming at the dissolution or at a fusion of the Union can only be dealt with if they are included in the final agenda that was distributed to the members. Motions to an extraordinary Congress must be submitted not later than 35 days before Congress begins to the IBU Headquarters, which in turn will distribute all motions received in the same way as for a regular Congress.

6.5 **Announcement of the Agenda**

The Headquarters of the IBU must send the agenda to the members early enough so that there is a period of 30 days between the day when the agenda is being dispatched and the beginning of an ordinary Congress, and 14 days in the event of an extraordinary Congress.

6.6 **Chair and General Public**

The Congress will be chaired by the President, or in his absence by the First Vice-President. All invited members of the IBU will be eligible for participation at the Congress. It shall be held as a closed session. The President can decide to open parts of the Congress to the public.

6.7 **Announcement of the Number of Votes**

At the beginning of the Congress, the Secretary-General will announce the number of those eligible to vote based on roll call of Member Federations who have fulfilled their membership fee obligations.

6.8 **Right to Vote**

Full members whose membership fees for the Congress period have been paid to the IBU account not later than on the day of the beginning of the Congress or who have paid their fee directly to the Vice-President responsible for Finances not later than on this day have one vote. The members of the Executive Board and the Chairpersons of the Committees are not eligible to vote. The representatives of the Full Members will exercise the right to vote for them. Deferring the right to vote to others (voting by proxy) is forbidden. Members of the Executive Board and Chairpersons of the Com-

mittees may not make use of a Full Member's right to vote during their term of office.

6.9 Elections, Confirmations, Execution of Office

Only those persons can be elected to the Executive Board, the Technical Committee or as an Auditor, that have been proposed in writing by a National Federation or by another voting member 90 days before the election. If the proposal is made by another voting member, the National Federation of which the proposed person is a member must agree to the proposal. Proposed candidates must confirm their agreement to their candidacy verbally, by telephone or in writing. The personal presence of the candidate is desirable, but not mandatory. The elections for all Bodies will be made for a period of four years. The persons elected will remain in office until the new elections. Retired officials will be required to be available for the assignment procedures and briefings relating to their replacement for a period of 20 days following the new elections. An elected member of the Executive Board and a member of the Technical Committee of the IBU can be recalled by his National Federation on compelling grounds following previous consultation with the Executive Board of the IBU, or by the Congress before his term of office has ended. If a member of an associated Organ is absent for three meetings between regular IBU Congresses without justified reason, or retires or is recalled before the term has ended, or is permanently unable to execute his office, the Executive Board must request nominations from all National Federations and must fill the vacant office provisionally until the next Congress with one of the nominated candidates. At the next Congress, new nominations and/or elections must take place.

6.10 Election Committee

The Election Committee shall consist of a chairperson and two more members that will be elected by the Congress at the beginning of the Congress. The Election Committee shall have the task of conducting the elections.

6.11 Quorum

A duly called Congress shall be competent to pass a resolution regardless of the number of the votes present.

6.12 Passing of Resolutions

Resolutions will be passed with a simple majority. For elections of the Executive Board and for voting on the appointment of event hosts for World Championships, resolutions will be passed according to the IBU Rules for Elections. In the case of a tie, the motion is to be considered rejected. The procedures for cases of a tie at elections are laid out in the IBU Rules for Elections. For all elections and voting, only the votes for and against will count. A secret ballot will be held if a voting member requests to do so. Changes to the Constitution or individual deviations from the Constitution in cases of urgency or amendments to the purpose of the Union, as well as motions aiming at the dissolution or the fusion of the Union must be carried by a 2/3 majority of the voters taking part at the Congress.

6.13 Minutes

For each Congress, the recording secretary (Secretary-General or another person appointed by the Executive Board to do this) has to prepare Minutes, which must include - besides the resolutions - confirmation that the Congress had been convened according to the provisions of the Constitution, the number of Members' votes accounted for, the number of votes present and the results by numbers of the elections and votes. The Minutes must be accompanied by a list of attendees. The Minutes must be signed by the Chairperson of the Congress and by the recording secretary. The Minutes must be distributed to all members within four weeks after the Congress. The Minutes shall be considered approved if there is no written objection by a member within four weeks after the Minutes have been dispatched. The next following meeting of the Executive Board must deal with any objections arising from the Minutes.

ARTICLE 7 CONDUCT OF MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

7.1 The meeting will be convened by the President or by the First Vice-President acting on his behalf.

7.2 The President or the First Vice-President acting on his behalf must convene a meeting within two weeks, if this is requested by at least two members of the Executive Board.

7.3 The President or the First Vice-President acting on his behalf will determine the place and time of the meeting.

7.4 The meeting will be chaired by the President or by the First Vice-President. The meetings shall be closed to the public. The chairperson can permit additional persons to attend the meeting, however, they will only be in the capacity of an advisory function. Each representative of a Full Member of the IBU and each person holding an office in the IBU has the right to present his matters of concern at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

7.5 Passing of Resolutions

The Executive Board shall be competent to pass resolutions if at least 50% of its voting members are present. All resolutions can be passed by a simple majority. Decisions that concern the development of world biathlon and that require any financial expenses can only be passed by a two-thirds majority. If there is a tie, the Chairperson's vote will be the deciding vote. There will be no voting by proxy. Resolutions may also be passed in writing, by telefax, by electronic mail or by telephone if no member of the Executive Board objects to this procedure.

7.6 Minutes

The Minutes of the meetings must be prepared and must contain the names of the persons present and all resolutions that were passed. They must be signed by the recording secretary and must be distributed to the members of the Executive Board within 2 weeks after the meeting. If no member of the Executive Board objects to the Minutes within 2 weeks after they have been dispatched, the Minutes shall be considered as having been approved. If one or more members raise an objection, this must be dealt with at the next meeting of the Executive Board and the Minutes cannot be approved until then. For resolutions that have been passed by means of writing or by means of phone, a memorandum must be written immediately stating agreement to this procedure, the resolutions that were passed and the names of the persons involved. This memorandum must be distributed to the members of the Executive Board immediately. Following approval by the Executive Board, the Minutes of the meetings of the Executive Board must be distributed to the Chairpersons of the Committees and to the Member Federations.

ARTICLE 8 DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

8.1 The President directs the IBU; he is responsible for the work done by the Executive Board. He shall represent the IBU in public, in relations with third parties and international organizations. Before the Executive Board and/or the Committees enter obligations/contracts or assume tasks, he must give his approval. He shall take the chair in the meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Board. He shall supervise the activities of the IBU and fulfilment of the delegated tasks. The President may enlist the help of experts to fulfil his tasks. He has the authority to have investigations made in the Committees that are subordinate to the Congress. It is his duty to submit a written report to the Congress 30 days before the beginning of the Congress. If the President cannot officiate, the First Vice-President will act on his behalf.

8.2 The First Vice-President is responsible to act as deputy for the President.

8.3 The Vice-President for Finances is responsible for the financial affairs of the IBU, for establishing and implementing the IBU budget plan; he shall act as the IBU financial representative in public, shall report the financial situation to the Executive Board and to the Congress, and shall sign all contracts of the IBU together with the President.

8.4 The Secretary General is proposed by the President and appointed by the Executive Board. He is a non-voting member of the Executive Board. He shall manage the day-to-day business of the IBU in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Executive Board and the Congress. He shall be in charge of the IBU Headquarters.

ARTICLE 9 COMMITTEES

9.1 Within the International Biathlon Union, the Technical Committee is to be elected by the Congress.

9.2 Within the International Biathlon Union, the Executive Board can establish the following and other Committees:

- Medical Committee
- Development Committee

- c. Marketing Committee
- d. Information Committee.

The Executive Board shall have the right to appoint the members of the aforementioned Committees for four years. The Member Federations will be asked to propose their own candidates. The National Federations of all appointees must be notified..

- 9.3** At their first meeting, the Committees will propose their Rules and submit them to the Executive Board for approval. The Committee responsible can make changes to its Rules with the approval of the Executive Board. The chairpersons of the Committees shall present their reports to the Executive Board not later than 60 days before the beginning of the Congress.

9.3.1 Technical Committee

The Technical Committee shall consist of 10 members who shall be elected by the Congress. At its first meeting, the Technical Committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members. The Technical Committee may invite other persons to its meetings if this is necessary. The Technical Committee may establish sub-committees, in particular for International Referees. The tasks of the Technical Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Technical Committee.

9.3.2 Medical Committee

The Executive Board shall appoint the members of the Medical Committee. The IBU Vice-President for Medical Issues should be the chairperson. The Medical Committee is obligated to cooperate closely with the Medical Committee of the IOC. The tasks of the Medical Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Medical Committee.

9.3.3 Development Committee

The Executive Board shall appoint the members of the Development Committee. The IBU Vice-President for Development shall chair the meetings. The tasks of the Development Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Development Committee.

9.3.4 Marketing Committee

The Executive Board shall appoint the members of the Marketing Committee. The IBU Vice-President for Marketing shall chair the meetings. If need be, the Marketing Committee may enlist the help of experts at

the meetings. The tasks of the Marketing Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Marketing Committee.

9.3.5 Information Committee

The Executive Board shall appoint the members of the Information Committee. The IBU Vice-President for Information shall chair the meetings. If need be, the Information Committee is entitled to invite experts to attend its meetings. The tasks of the Information Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Information Committee.

9.4 The Executive Board will establish a Legal Committee.

- 9.5** The Executive Board will establish an Athletes' Committee within the IBU. The Athletes' Committee is to comprise of two female and two male Athletes who shall be confirmed by the Executive Board upon proposal of an Athletes assembly. The Athletes are to decide on their proposal for a four year term on the occasion of the first World Championships after the Olympic Games. At its first meeting the Athletes' Committee shall elect a chairperson from its members. The tasks of the Athletes' Committee are laid out in the Rules for the Athletes' Committee.

ARTICLE 10 IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION AND APPEALS FROM IBU TO THE CAS

- 10.1** **The IBU Court of Arbitration**, as an independent institution, shall be made up of three arbitrators of whom at least the chairperson must have the qualification of a judge or comparable juridical qualification.

10.2 **The Court of Arbitration** is responsible for:

- a. arbitrating in controversies between the IBU and its members and between members of the IBU;
- b. ruling on the appeal of a member against his expulsion by the Congress;
- c. to ruling on appeals against penalties or disciplinary measures imposed by the Executive Board or the Congress;
- d. ruling on disagreements arising from IBU contracts and agreements as well as from declarations within the IBU.

- 10.3** **The appointment of the arbitrators** and the court procedures are laid down in Article 11 and 15 of the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

- 10.4** These rules also apply to proceedings under Article 10.2. a. and d., whereby the applicant shall take the position of the appellant and the respondent the position of the IBU Executive Board or the Congress.
- 10.5** In the case of proceedings under article 10.2. b., the provisions referred to are to be applied in such a way that the Congress of the IBU takes the position of the IBU Executive Board.
- 10.6** There shall be appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), Lausanne, against decisions of the IBU Court of Arbitration in doping matters. In addition to the parties involved in the arbitration case, any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been appealed, the International Olympic Committee, where the decision may have an effect on the Olympic Games, and WADA shall have a right to appeal to the CAS against the decision of the IBU Court of Arbitration or against the decision of the IBU Executive Board if the decision of the IBU Executive Board has not been appealed internally. The procedures concerned are governed by the respective rules of the CAS.
- 10.7** The IBU Executive Board and the Athlete shall also have the right to appeal to the CAS against decisions of WADA concerning the granting and denying of a Therapeutic Use Exemption. The procedures are governed by the respective rules of the CAS.

ARTICLE 11 LIABILITY

The IBU shall be liable for members of the Executive Board, of the Committees, of the Court of Arbitration, of the Competition Juries, of the Juries of Appeal, for Technical Delegates and International Referees for all actions that the Persons concerned have performed in good faith and in such a manner for the IBU that there is good reason to believe that they had acted for the benefit of the IBU and not against it.

ARTICLE 12 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

An elected member of a Body of the IBU cannot be engaged on the basis of an employment contract or as a functionary within the IBU Headquar-

ters unless he resigns from his elected function. However, such a person has the right to receive appropriate compensation for loss of earnings, if his personal work on behalf of or to the benefit of the IBU justifies such compensation.

ARTICLE 13 AUDITING

Every year the Executive Board shall hire a certified auditor or a professional auditing company to conduct the audit. This company will audit the finances or account books of the International Biathlon Union, the management of the International Biathlon Union's finances, the correctness and completeness of the vouchers and their correspondence with the bookkeeping and the annual balance sheet. He will prepare his audit report in the language of the country and present it to the Executive Board. The Executive Board has to pass the audit reports and all Minutes of all meetings of IBU Bodies to the Auditors elected by the Congress. These Auditors will conduct their audit annually, however in even years not later than 90 days before the Congress, and will check that the decisions of the Congress have been carried out. They will prepare a report in English about the auditing and present this report to the IBU Headquarters 60 days before the Congress. The Executive Board is obligated to distribute the audit report to the Member Federations together with the agenda for the Congress.

ARTICLE 14 RULES

The Executive Board will formulate the following specific rules in cooperation with the respective IBU Committees:

- The Event and Competition Rules
 - The Anti-Doping Rules
 - The Disciplinary Rules
 - The Rules for the Technical Committee
 - The Rules for Honors
 - The Rules for Elections
 - The Rules for Flag and Hymn
- and submit them to the Congress for decision.

ARTICLE 15 SANCTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

- 15.1 Penalties and disciplinary measures** may be imposed in accordance with the IBU Disciplinary Rules, which are part of the Constitution.
- 15.2 Additional provisions** are laid out in the Disciplinary Rules.

ARTICLE 16 USE OF THE UNION'S FUNDS AND ASSETS IN THE CASE OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE IBU

In case of dissolution of the Union, the Congress has to decide on the use of the Union's assets and to appoint two liquidators (lawyers/ certified accountants) for the implementation of the dissolution ruling. In the case of dissolution or abolition of the Union or in the event of termination of its present purpose, the property of the Union, as far as it exceeds the capital shares paid by the members and the common value of the contributions in kind of the members, may only be used for not-for-profit, charitable or church purposes in the sense of the BAO (Austrian Federal Tax Regulations).

ARTICLE 17 BROADCASTING RIGHTS FOR RADIO, TV/INTERNET

All rights and arrangements relating to TV (including Internet) coverage of IBU World Championships for Men and Women and IBU World Cup Events shall be retained and exercised by the IBU only. The Executive Board shall be free to enter special arrangements with Member Federations.

ARTICLE 18 ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Constitution became effective as of 2 July 1993. It was amended by the 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004 and 2006 Congresses. The last amended version came into force on 7 September 2008.

2

IBU DISCIPLINARY RULES

Adopted by the IBU Congress 1994 with amendments by the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 Congresses.

LIST OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	Legal Basis	25
ARTICLE 2	Scope	25
ARTICLE 3	Conduct Leading to Penalties and Disciplinary Measures	25
ARTICLE 4	Prerequisites for Penalties and Disciplinary Measures	25
ARTICLE 5	Penalties	26
ARTICLE 6	Disciplinary Measures and Sanctions on Member Federations	29
ARTICLE 7	Organs and Competency	30
ARTICLE 8	Jury of Appeal	30
ARTICLE 9	IBU Court of Arbitration	31
ARTICLE 10	Procedure for the Competition Jury	32
ARTICLE 11	Procedure for the Executive Board	33
ARTICLE 12	Appeal Proceedings for the Jury of Appeal	33
ARTICLE 13	Appeal Proceedings for the IBU Court of Arbitration	34
ARTICLE 14	Exemption from Liability	36
ARTICLE 15	Divergences	36
ARTICLE 16	Entry into Force	36

ARTICLE 1 LEGAL BASIS

The IBU Disciplinary Rules are issued on the basis of Article 14 of the Constitution of the IBU.

ARTICLE 2 SCOPE

The IBU Disciplinary Rules are applicable to all members of the IBU and all participants in the activity of the IBU or any of its National Federations by virtue of the participant's membership, accreditation or participation in the IBU or its National Federation activities or events.

ARTICLE 3 CONDUCT LEADING TO PENALTIES AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

- 3.1** Athletes will be subject to penalties.
- 3.2** Coaches, trainers, officials and staff of the IBU and its Member Federations, individual members of the IBU and members of competition committees as well as any other participant under article 2 above will be subject to disciplinary measures.
- 3.3** Penalties and disciplinary measures shall be imposed for:
- violations of the principles of fair play and unsportsmanlike conduct, especially for offences against the IBU Event and Competition Rules and against the IBU Anti-Doping Rules as stated in the Anti Doping Rules;
 - violations of the Constitution and other Rules of the IBU – as well as for violations of decisions of the Organs of the IBU;
 - endangering or impairing the reputation or the interests of the IBU and for impairing the contractual relations of the IBU;
 - offences against the IBU, its Organs, its members, the organs of its members or persons belonging to its members.

ARTICLE 4 PREREQUISITES FOR PENALTIES AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

- 4.1** With the exception of doping matters, persons who culpably, i.e. wilfully or negligently commit an infringement of the rules will be subject to penalties or disciplinary measures. For doping matters, the concepts

underlying the World Anti-Doping Code and the IBU Anti-Doping Rules will apply.

- 4.2 With the exception of doping matters, in the case of petty violations, the IBU may refrain from imposing a penalty or a disciplinary measure and may instead rebuke the offender or issue a warning.
- 4.3 With the exception of doping matters, the respective IBU Bodies may refrain from imposing a penalty or impose a milder penalty if the Athlete makes a sincere attempt to repair the damage that has been caused to the sporting community or the victim.

ARTICLE 5 PENALTIES

Penalties that may be imposed are:

5.1 Reprimands

A Reprimand shall be imposed in the case of:

- jeopardizing or defaming the honor or reputation of the IBU or its interests;
- insulting the IBU, its Organs, its members, the organs of its members or their affiliates and relatives;
- violations of rules for which there is no penalty or for which there is not an expressly stated more severe penalty;

5.2 Start Prohibition

An Athlete or team shall be prohibited from starting for:

- violation of the eligibility requirements in article 1.4 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- not meeting the required conditions and the qualification criteria in article 1.5 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- appearing for start with material, equipment, clothing or advertising not in compliance with Article 4.2.2.4 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules or Annex A (the IBU Material Catalogue) to those Rules, or with the IBU Rules for Advertising;
- appearing for start with the wrong start number, or no start number, due to a mistake made by the Athlete or his team;
- violating the rules regarding official training, zeroing, warm-up and/or ski testing.

The prohibition applies for the competition in which the violation occurred, or the next competition, as applicable.

5.3 One Minute Penalty

A time penalty of one minute shall be imposed on Athletes or teams for:

- not giving way at the first request by an overtaking Athlete;
- committing a very minor violation of the principles of fair play or the requirements of sportsmanship.

5.4 Two Minute Penalty

A time penalty of two minutes shall be imposed on Athletes or teams for:

- every penalty loop, as a result of shot-penalties, not done immediately after each prone or standing shooting by an Athlete;
- using the skating technique (one or both legs sideways) in the Relay or Mass Start Competition or in a group start, in the prepared start tracks after the start line;
- every round not fired if the Athlete recommences skiing before he has fired all five shots in an Individual, Sprint, Pursuit or Mass Start competition, or all eight shots in a Relay competition, having not hit all targets;
- committing a minor violation of the principles of fair play or the requirements of sportsmanship.

5.5 Disqualification

An Athlete or team shall be disqualified for:

- taking part in a competition for which he or she is not eligible;
- violating Article 1.4 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules "Eligibility Rules for Competitors and Teams";
- receiving prohibited assistance as defined in Article 1.8.2 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules from a member of his team staff or non-competing Athletes of his team;
- using equipment, rifle or clothing not in conformity with IBU rules, including carrying unauthorized advertising, at an IBU event or competition;
- avoiding start or finish inspections
- taking part in a competition with skis or rifle not correctly marked;

- g. modifying equipment, rifle or clothing, which has been inspected and marked at start inspection, in a prohibited way;
- h. participation in a competition with a start number or start number sequence color which has not been assigned to him by the competition start list, regardless of whether this is deliberate or due to a mistake made by him or by his team;
- i. deviating from the marked trail, or skiing a wrong trail, thus gaining a time advantage for himself or his team, or skiing the course loops in a wrong sequence or in the wrong direction;
- j. using means of propulsion other than skis, poles and his own muscular force;
- k. not carrying his rifle while skiing during the competition, and for not carrying the rifle on the course, when it is not damaged, with the barrel pointing up;
- l. hindering another competitor on the course or at the shooting range by serious obstruction;
- m. exchanging both skis during the competition;
- n. accepting unauthorized assistance from any person when repairing equipment, or receiving assistance other than authorized;
- o. for applying any substances during a competition intended to change the glide performance of his skis;
- p. firing more than five rounds in any shooting bout of an Individual, Sprint, Pursuit or Mass Start competition or more than eight rounds in a Relay, Mixed Relay or Super Sprint competition;
- q. remaining in an incorrect shooting position or incorrect position in the shooting lane after having been warned;
- r. failing to shoot in the correct sequence of positions;
- s. using a second magazine instead of hand loading lost rounds, replacement rounds for misfires, or spare rounds individually;
- t. violating any shooting safety regulations as defined in Article 8.5 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- u. exchanging his rifle for another rifle, after starting, in any other location than the shooting range;
- v. committing a serious violation of the principles of fair play or the requirements of sportsmanship.

5.6 Suspension

If, after the end of a protest deadline of a competition, an Athlete is found guilty of having grossly violated the IBU Rules, the Competition Jury of the competition concerned may suspend the Athlete from the next competition. In case of a particularly gross violation, the Executive Board may extend the suspension to more than one competition and up to a maximum of 15 consecutive competitions of the ongoing World Cups and World Championships.

5.7 Fine

5.7.1 In the case of a gross violation of the IBU Constitution, the Rules of the IBU, of decisions made by IBU Bodies or in the case of endangering or damaging the reputation or the interests of the IBU, a fine can be imposed amounting from 70 € to 10,000 €.

5.7.2 The fines will become the property of the IBU.

5.8 The penalties stipulated above can only be imposed before the publication of the Final Results.

ARTICLE 6 DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND SANCTIONS ON MEMBER FEDERATIONS

These disciplinary measures will be imposed on persons listed under Article 3.2 above:

6.1 Reprimand

A reprimand will be given for insignificant offences against the Constitution and Rules of the IBU or against decisions of the Organs of the IBU as well as for endangerment or damage done to the reputation or interests of the IBU.

6.2 Fines

6.2.1 Fines will be imposed on those who seriously violate the IBU Constitution, the IBU Rules or decisions of the Organs or other competent Bodies of the IBU, as well as on those who jeopardize or damage the interests or the reputation of the IBU. The fine may be from 70 € to 10,000 €, depending on the seriousness of the violation as determined by the IBU Executive Board.

6.2.2 The fines will become the property of the IBU.

6.2.3 An Organising Committee which violates its obligations according to the IBU Event and Competition Rules and IBU Anti-Doping Rules will be fined the sum of 350 €.

6.3 Removal from a Function

Persons listed in Article 3.2 above who seriously violate the IBU Constitution, the IBU Rules or decisions made by the IBU Executive Board or other competent Bodies of the IBU may be removed from their IBU function for the remaining period of elected or appointed service and may be further restricted from future periods of elected or appointed service up to a lifetime ban.

ARTICLE 7 ORGANS AND COMPETENCY

7.1 Penal and disciplinary power are exercised in the first instance by the Competition Jury and the Executive Board of the IBU.

7.2 The Executive Board of the IBU is responsible for removal from a function. The removal of a person elected by the Congress from his function requires confirmation by the next Congress. The Competition Jury is responsible for imposing all other penalties and disciplinary measures.

7.3 Appeals against penalty and disciplinary decisions of the Competition Jury may be lodged with the Jury of Appeal; appeals against penalty and disciplinary decisions of the Executive Board or Congress may be lodged with the IBU Court of Arbitration.

ARTICLE 8 JURY OF APPEAL

8.1 The Jury of Appeal shall consist of five members and shall be newly constituted for each event.

The chair will be held by a member of the IBU Executive Board who is appointed by this Executive Board for each IBU event of a competition season. The other members of the Jury of Appeal must also be members of the Executive Board, as long as there are enough present at the event.

At competitions where there are not enough Executive Board members available, all the other members shall be team captains and coaches of the teams participating in the Team Captains Meeting. This applies



for the Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, Junior and Youth World Championships and Biathlon World Cups.

8.2 The four members of the Jury of Appeal that are not the Chairperson shall be elected not later than on the day of the Team Captains Meeting - which shall be held on the day before the first Official Training takes place, and before the selection of the Competition Jury - from among the Executive Board members present, or from among the team captains and coaches of the teams participating in the Team Captains Meeting. The Chairperson shall chair the election of the Jury of Appeal. The members of the Jury of Appeal must not be a competition official or a member of the Competition Jury at the same time. For the election each Member Federation can cast only one vote.

8.3 In matters presented to the Jury of Appeal that concern a nation of which the Chairperson or a member of the Jury of Appeal is a citizen, or for which he works, this member shall be considered prejudiced and shall not have the right to vote. If the Chairperson is considered prejudiced, another member of the IBU Executive Board shall handle the matter in question or, if no other member of the Executive Board is present, the oldest member of the Jury of Appeal shall take the chair.

8.4 For the election procedure and for decisions to be made, Article 2.3 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply.

ARTICLE 9 IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

9.1 The IBU Court of Arbitration as an independent institution shall consist of 3 arbitrators, of whom at least the chairperson must be a qualified judge or have an equivalent juridical qualification.

9.2 Seat

The IBU Court of arbitration has its seat in Salzburg; where also the Oral hearings take place.

9.3. Nomination of Arbitrators

Each member of the IBU shall have the right to nominate two arbitrators who will form a list of arbitrators from which the IBU Court of Arbitration will be assembled for each individual case. The nominations for arbitrators are to be sent by writing or by e-mail to the Secretary General of the

IBU Court of Arbitration. The IBU Legal Committee shall elect the SG from among its members. The SG shall function as a depositary for the list of arbitrators and shall inform the IBU Member Federations every year by 1 September of the current names on the list.

- 9.4 The appellant will select one arbitrator, the respondent will appoint the other.
- 9.5 Within ten days of the appointment of the second arbitrator, both arbitrators have to agree on a Chairperson. If the nomination of a Chairperson does not occur during the 10-day time limit or if the two arbitrators cannot agree on a time limit within which they will undertake the election of the Chairperson then the Chairperson will be appointed by the President of the CAS in Lausanne on the motion of a party.
- 9.6 In the case of one of the arbitrators being unable to or prevented from presiding, his successor will be appointed according to the same procedure as the withdrawing arbitrator.

ARTICLE 10 PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPETITION JURY

- 10.1 The composition of the Competition Jury is stipulated in Article 2.3.2. of the IBU Event and Competition Rules.
- 10.2 The Competition Jury shall impose penalties and disciplinary measures following a report from the RD, TD(s), IRs, competition officials, on the basis of observations by its members or as a consequence of protests.
- 10.3 Before a Competition Jury can impose a penalty, the Athlete affected and/or his team captain must be given a hearing, as far as possible and feasible.
- 10.4 The Competition Jury shall be independent. The Competition Jury shall not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence.
- 10.5 If the Competition Jury does not uphold a submitted protest under Article 10 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules, an appeal may be lodged with the Jury of Appeal.

ARTICLE 11 PROCEDURE FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

- 11.1 Before fines or a removal from a function are imposed, a hearing of the person concerned must take place in the ordinary course of the next regular meeting of the Executive Board. With regard to the procedure, Article 7 of the IBU Constitution shall apply. The decision is to be communicated to the person concerned in writing.
- 11.2 The decision on suspensions and bans must be made during an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Board, which has to take place within two weeks of the disclosure of a positive B-test result to the Secretary General.
- 11.3 The person concerned and his National Federation have to be granted a legal hearing and access to the services of an advisor and interpreter. The person concerned shall have the right to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses. The Board shall not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence.
- 11.4 The decision, with the reasons, must be delivered in writing to the person concerned within 14 days of when it is passed.
- 11.5 The costs that accrue from the extraordinary session of the Executive Board and from the B-test examination shall be borne in the case of a conviction by the person concerned or alternatively by the Federation concerned.

ARTICLE 12 APPEAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE JURY OF APPEAL

- 12.1 The time limit for lodging an appeal against the imposition of a penalty or a disciplinary measure is 1 hour. This time limit shall begin - before and during the competition - from the notification of the Competition Jury's decision, and after a competition beginning from the publication of the Final Results.
- 12.2 The Jury of Appeal shall meet immediately after this time limit and make its decision as soon as possible, in any case before 24:00 hours midnight of the same day.
- 12.3 The appeal is to be lodged in writing with the Chairperson of the Jury of Appeal at the Competition Office. The appeal must be accompanied by a

bond of 75 € to be left at the Competition Office, which will be forfeited to the IBU if the appeal is denied.

- 12.4 The Chairperson of the Competition Jury must present the reasons for its decision to the Jury of Appeal.
- 12.5 The person concerned is to be given a legal hearing and an access to the services of an adviser and interpreter. The decision is to be submitted in writing and be kept at the premises of the IBU.
- 12.6 The appeal will be denied in the event of the non-appearance of the appellant.
- 12.7 The Jury of Appeal shall not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence.
- 12.8 The decisions of the Jury of Appeal may not be challenged.

ARTICLE 13 APPEAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

- 13.1 The appellant must lodge his appeal with the IBU Court of Arbitration in writing by registered letter to the Secretary General of the IBU Court of Arbitration within twenty-one days after receipt of the relevant decision. All claims must briefly set out their nature and the facts relating thereto and concurrently appoint an arbitrator. The Secretary General of the IBU Court of Arbitration must inform the other party of the claim without delay.
- 13.2 The appeal respondent must advise of its appointment of an arbitrator within 1 month after the receipt of this letter, including to the appellant. If the appeal respondent fails to make this appointment, the appellant may seek the appointment of the second arbitrator by the Secretary General of the IBU Court of Arbitration.
- 13.3 Arbitrators are bound in their decisions by the IBU Constitution, IBU Rules, IBU Event and Competition Rules, and IBU Anti-Doping Rules as well as by the provisions of substantive law of the Republic of Austria. To the extent not provided otherwise by the Constitution and Rules of the IBU, the general precepts of Austrian civil procedure law shall apply to the arbitration proceedings.
- 13.4 According to the circumstances, the arbitrators should strive to bring

about an amicable settlement, except in the cases of Article 10.2. c. and d. of the IBU Constitution. In urgent cases, the Chairperson of the IBU Court of Arbitration is authorized to determine provisional or conservatory measures to guarantee due process.

- 13.5 The IBU Court of Arbitration shall make its ruling after an oral hearing, as far as possible within a time limit of three months of being constituted.
- 13.6 In the oral hearings, the circumstances of the dispute shall be determined by hearing the appellant, a representative of the Executive Board, any witnesses and any experts appointed by the IBU Court of Arbitration.
- 13.7 Further evidence may be admitted independently of the motions of the parties.
- 13.8 The appellant and the representative of the Executive Board shall be given the opportunity to be present during the examination of witnesses and comment on their testimony.
- 13.9 Oral hearings shall be open to IBU members.
- 13.10 The non-appearance of a party shall not hinder the execution of the procedure.
- 13.11 The appellant and the Executive Board may avail themselves of the assistance of a legal adviser and an interpreter at any stage of the proceedings.
- 13.12 Appeals against decisions of the Executive Board will not have suspensive effect.
- 13.13 The IBU Court of Arbitration's decision, with reasons in writing, is to be transmitted to both parties by registered mail within 14 days of its issue.
- 13.14 The IBU Court of Arbitration will also rule on the costs of the proceedings. These can be split among the parties or imposed in full upon one party only. Upon filing the arbitration request, the claimant shall pay a fee of 350 € without which the IBU Court of Arbitration shall not proceed. Upon formation of the Court, the Secretary General of the IBU Court of Arbitration shall set - subject to later changes - the amount and the method for an advance payment of court costs. Each party shall advance

the costs for one arbitrator and half of the costs of the Chairperson as well as the costs for its own witnesses, experts and interpreters.

- 13.15** Decisions of the IBU Court of Arbitration are final and shall have no recourse to appeal, with the exception of decisions on doping matters and in matters of Article 10.2 d. of the IBU Constitution. Regarding doping matters the IBU Anti – Doping Rules apply.

ARTICLE 14 EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY

The competent Organs and their members cannot be made liable for claims arising out of the enforcement of the present Disciplinary Rules.

ARTICLE 15 DIVERGENCES

In case of any divergences between the IBU Rules and the WADA Rules, the WADA Rules overrule the IBU Rules.

ARTICLE 16 ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Disciplinary Rules of the IBU became effective as of 1 July 1994 and were amended by the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 Congresses.

IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

Adopted by the 1998 IBU Congress with amendments by the 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 Congresses

LIST OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE 1	General Regulations	39
ARTICLE 2	Organization bodies and appointments	59
ARTICLE 3	Competition Venues and Facilities	65
ARTICLE 4	Competition Equipment and Clothing for Events	77
ARTICLE 5	Training and Zeroing	81
ARTICLE 6	Start regulations	84
ARTICLE 7	Skiing regulations	91
ARTICLE 8	Shooting Regulations	93
ARTICLE 9	The Finish, Competition Time and Results	99
ARTICLE 10	Protests	103
ARTICLE 11	Penalties	104
ARTICLE 12	World Championships - Event Rules	104
ARTICLE 13	The Olympic Winter Games - Event Rules	110
ARTICLE 14	Continental Championships and Continental Cups - Event Rules	110
ARTICLE 15	World Cup - Event Rules	112
ARTICLE 16	Entry into Force	120

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	Competition Specifications - Skiing and Shooting	42
TABLE 2	Wind-Chill Temperature Equivalency Chart	90



1. GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.1 APPLICATION

These Rules must be applied fully at World Championships (WCH), Youth/Junior World Championships (Y/J WCH), World Cups (WC), IBU Cups and OECH U 26. At Continental Championships (CCH) and Continental Cups (CC) these rules must be applied in principle and as far as they are applicable. In other international events these rules shall be applied accordingly unless changes have been notified in separate rules or in the invitation. At the Olympic Winter Games (OWG) these rules must be used accordingly, except when otherwise stipulated by the IOC.

1.2 CLASSES OF COMPETITORS

The following classes are authorized for IBU competitions:

1.2.1 Men and Women

Male and female competitors who have completed their 21st year of life at the cut-off-date 31 December shall be called Men and Women respectively and henceforth shall start only in Men's and Women's competitions according to gender for the season starting on 1 November of the same year.

1.2.2. Junior Men and Junior Women

Male and female competitors who have completed their 19th year of life at the cut-off-date of 31 December shall be called Junior Men and Junior Women respectively and shall start only in Junior Men's and Junior Women's competitions according to gender for the season starting on 1 November of the same year. Separate competitions shall be organized for them. However, Junior Men shall be permitted to participate in Men's and Junior Women in Women's competitions respectively, according to gender.

1.2.3. Youth Men and Youth Women

Competitors who have not yet reached Junior Men's or Junior Women's age as defined above shall be Youth Men or Youth Women respectively, and separate competitions shall be organized for them. Youth Men shall be permitted to take part in Men's and Junior Men's competitions and Youth Women shall be permitted to take part in Women's and Junior

Women's competitions. However, at an event in the Individual, Sprint and Pursuit competition they may start in only one and the same class of competitor. Moreover, Youth may only participate in one relay competition at the Y/JWCH.

1.3 TYPES OF COMPETITIONS

The following types of competitions shall be authorized at IBU events:

1.3.1 Men

- a. 20 km Individual;
- b. 10 km Sprint;
- c. 12.5 km Pursuit;
- d. 4 x 7.5 km Relay;
- e. 15 km Mass Start;
- f. 6 km Super Sprint including 3.6 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.2 Women

- a. 15 km Individual;
- b. 7.5 km Sprint;
- c. 10 km Pursuit;
- d. 4 x 6 km Relay;
- e. 12.5 km Mass Start;
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.3 Men and Women / Mixed Relay

2 x 6 km Women + 2 x 7.5 km Men.

1.3.4 Junior Men

- a. 15 km Individual;
- b. 10 km Sprint;
- c. 12.5 km Pursuit;
- d. 4 x 7.5 km Relay;
- e. 12.5 km Mass Start;
- f. 6 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.



1.3.5 Junior Women

- a. 12.5 km Individual;
- b. 7.5 km Sprint;
- c. 10 km Pursuit;
- d. 3 x 6 km Relay;
- e. 10 km Mass Start;
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.6 Youth Men

- a. 12.5 km Individual;
- b. 7.5 km Sprint;
- c. 10 km Pursuit;
- d. 3 x 7.5 km Relay;
- e. 10 km Mass Start
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

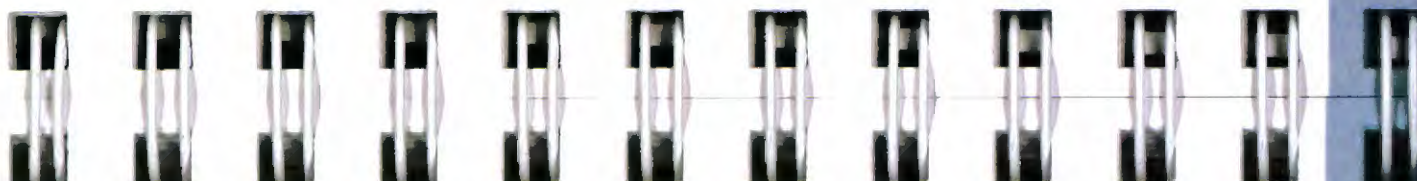
1.3.7 Youth Women

- a. 10 km Individual;
- b. 6 km Sprint;
- c. 7.5 km Pursuit;
- d. 3 x 6 km Relay;
- e. 7.5 km Mass Start
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.8 Competition Specifications

The following Table 1 and the appended notes set out the skiing and shooting specifications for IBU classes of competitors and the types of competitions, and shall apply for all IBU events:

1 Class of Competitor	2 Course Length and Competition Type	3 Standard Start Types and Intervals	4 Ski Loops	5 Shooting Bouts and Shot Penalty 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	6 Distance between and Location of Shooting Bouts	7 Total Climb
MEN	20 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	4 km - 4, 8, 12, 16 km	600 - 800 m
	10 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	3.3 km - between 3 and 7 km	300 - 450 m
	12.5 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	350 - 500 m
	15 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	3 km - 3, 6, 9, 12 km	400 - 600 m
	4 x 7.5 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m



WOMEN MEN	2 x 6 km (W) 2 x 7.5 km (M) MIXED RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag W, W, M, M	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km 2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	150 - 250 m 200 - 300 m
WOMEN	15 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	3 km - 3, 6, 9, 12 km	400 - 600 m
	7.5 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
	12.5 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	350 - 500 m
	4 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

1 Class of Competitor	2 Course Length and Competition Type	3 Standard Start Types and Intervals	4 Ski Loops	5 Shooting Bouts and Shot Penalty 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	6 Distance between and Location of Shooting Bouts	7 Total Climb
JUNIOR MEN	15 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	3 km - 3, 6, 9, 12 km	400 - 500 m
	10 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	3.3 km - between 3 and 7 km	300 - 450 m
	12.5 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	350 - 500 m
	12.5 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	350 - 500 m
	4 x 7.5 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m



JUNIOR WOMEN	12.5 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	2.5 km - 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	400 - 600 m
	7.5 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
	10 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
	3 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 240 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

Notes to Table 1 Height Difference (hd): the maximum permitted difference in altitude between the highest and lowest points on the competition course is to be 80 m for all competitions. Maximum climb (mc): the maximum permitted height difference of an ascent without either a flat part or a descent of at least 200 m in length is to be 75 m for all competitions.

1 Class of Competitor	2 Course Length and Competition Type	3 Standard Start Types and Intervals	4 Ski Loops	5 Shooting Bouts and Shot Penalty 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	6 Distance between and Location of Shooting Bouts	7 Total Climb
YOUTH MEN	12.5 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	2,5 km - 2,5, 5, 7.5, 10 km	350 - 500 m
	7,5 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2,5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
	10 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2,5 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
	3 x 7.5 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

**YOUTH WOMEN**

10 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	2 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
6 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2, 4, 6, 8 km	200 - 400 m
7,5 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	1,5 km - 1.5, 3, 4.5, 6 km	200 - 300 m
3 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

Column 1: Class of Competitor; according to these Rules. **Column 2:** Course Length and Type of Competition; according to these Rules. **Column 3:** Start Types and Intervals: the method by which the start is made and the interval between the starts of two consecutive competitors. **Column 4:** Number of Ski Loops: course rounds to be skied by the competitor. **Column 5:** Shooting Bouts and Shot Penalties: the number of shooting bouts the competitor must do and the shooting position to be used in the bout (P = Prone, S = Standing), the number of rounds the competitor must fire in each bout, and the automatic shot-penalty - 1 minute of added time or a 150 m penalty loop - imposed on a competitor for each target left standing after all rounds for the bout have been fired. **Column 6:** Distance Between and Location of Shooting Bouts: the minimum distance between successive shooting bouts in the competition and the ski distances after which shooting must occur. **Column 7:** Total Climb (tc): the total vertical ascent in the competition (the sum of all the ascents) for each competitor.

1.3.9 Specifications for Super Sprint

Super Sprint shall consist of a Qualification and a Final competition, which will take place on the same day.

1.3.10 Modifications and Other Types of Competitions

The IBU shall hold the right to modify existing competitions and to introduce new types of competitions into IBU events.

1.3.11 Event Programs

The schedule, sequence and types of IBU competitions for events shall be set by the IBU EB, on the recommendation of the TC.

1.3.12 Annual Schedule of Events

IBU events will be held annually as stated in the event rules or as directed by the EB. The yearly schedules will be published in the IBU Biathlon Calendar. NFs are requested to provide their national major events and proposals for international competitions to the IBU Secretary General for publication in the IBU Biathlon Calendar not later than 30 July of each year.

1.4 ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR COMPETITORS AND TEAMS**1.4.1 General**

Only those competitors who comply with the following IBU regulations shall be eligible to take part in Biathlon events and competitions organized by an IBU Member Federation. In order to be eligible to participate in an IBU event, Biathletes and team staff must sign the IBU Declaration for Obligations and the Court of Arbitration Declaration and the Declaration to fight doping in sport, which shall signify agreement to abide by and follow all IBU rules and policies. These Declarations must be signed prior to starting in the first IBU competition in which a Biathlete or staff member takes part. In addition, a copy of the passport must be attached. Each signed Declaration will remain in effect until terminated by either party.

1.4.2 A competitor must comply with Rule 45 and the By-Law to Rule 45 of the IOC Charter.

1.4.3 Competitor's Responsibility

A competitor may participate in an IBU event or competition only with material, equipment, clothing and advertising that are in accordance with the IBU Material Catalogue. It is the competitor's responsibility to



ensure that all rules regarding material and advertising are followed and that he undergoes material, equipment and clothing inspections before the start and after the finish. All competitors participating in IBU competitions are requested to certify their gender by their national passport.

1.4.4 Qualification Criteria**1.4.4.1 Olympic Winter Games**

To gain the right to participate in OWG events, a competitor must fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or previous season:

- Two results at IBU Cup, OECH U 26, WCH or WC in the Sprint or Individual that is max. 20% behind the average time of the top three competitors, or
- Two placings in the top half at the JWCH (not Youth), or One result from each of the criteria a. and b. above.

All members of Relay teams must also have met this individual qualification requirement.

1.4.4.2 World Championships

To gain the right to participate in WCH events, a competitor must fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or previous season:

- One result at an IBU Cup, OECH U 26, WC or OWG in the Sprint or Individual that is max. 20% behind the average time of the top three competitors, or
- One placing in the top half at the JWCH (not Youth).

All members of Relay teams must also have met this individual qualification requirement.

1.4.4.3 World Cup

The World Cup season consists of three trimesters generally made up of three WC events each, usually WC 1-3, WC 4-6 and WC 7-9. To gain the right to participate in WC events, a competitor must fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or preceding trimester:

- One result at an IBU Cup, OECH U 26, WCH or OWG in the Sprint or Individual that is max. 20% behind the average time of the top three competitors, or
- One placing in the top half at the JWCH (not Youth).

All members of Relay teams must also have met this individual qualification requirement.

The qualification criteria achieved at the IBU Cup/OECH U 26, WCH or OWG for the WC are valid only for the trimester in which the competitor begins competing at the WC.

To retain the right to participate in the next WC trimester in which a competitor chooses to start, the competitor must achieve one result that is max. 20% behind the average time of the top three competitors, in the current WC trimester in a Sprint or Individual competition.

1.4.4.4 Force majeure/extraordinary circumstances

Competitors who are hindered in achieving WC qualification at the WC level due to force majeure and/or extraordinary circumstances may submit a petition to the RD for consideration by the competition jury at that event. A special committee consisting of three members, VP Sport, Race Director and the Chairman of the Technical Committee, will determine if the competitor's qualification is to remain valid for the next trimester in which the competitor starts.

1.5 REGISTRATION AND ENTRY

1.5.1 Notice of Intent to Participate at IBU Events

There are two separate forms of notification which must be given: registration and entry.

1.5.1.1 Registration and Replacements

Registration is the early notification of intent to participate. Numbers of Biathletes and team staff members that may be registered for an event are detailed in the event-specific rules. Registration for events must be done as follows:

a. WCH and Y/JWCH

For the WCH and Y/JWCH, the estimated number of Biathletes and team staff (registration by number) must be received by the OC two months before the beginning (first official training) of the WCH or Y/JWCH. At least 14 days before the official arrival day of the WCH or Y/JWCH, a list of the names and gender of the intended participants (registration by name) must be received from each NF by the OC. Registered participants may only be replaced before the first Team Captains Meeting. If the team arrives after the first Team Captains Meeting, replacements must be announced to the OC, and will become binding, on the arrival day.

b. WC Events

For WC events, the estimated number of Biathletes and team staff (registration by number) must be received by the OC one month before the beginning of the WC. A list of the names and gender of the intended participants (registration by name) must be received by the OC at least 14 days before the official arrival day of the WC. Replacements and changes to WC registrations may only be made before the first Team Captains Meeting. If the team arrives after the first Team Captains Meeting, replacements must be announced to the OC and will become binding on the arrival day.

c. OWG

Registration for the OWG must be in accordance with IOC instructions.

d. Other Events

Registration for all other IBU events shall be at least one month for registration by number and at least 14 days for registration by name. Replacements and changes to registrations may only be made before the first Team Captains Meeting. If the team arrives after the first Team Captains Meeting, replacements must be announced to the OC and will become binding on the arrival day.

e. Accommodation reservation:

Preliminary accommodation reservations must be submitted to the OC two months before the official arrival day of the WCH/YJWCH, and for all other IBU competitions one month before. Final accommodation reservation must be submitted 14 days before the official arrival day.

f. OCs' general obligation:

OCs must present the registration list to the RD/Ass RD at least the day before the first Team Captains Meeting for inspection.

1.5.1.2 By sending a registration, a NF confirms and tacitly guarantees that all members of the team are covered by accident and liability insurance and that the athletes of the team are medically fit to compete.

1.5.2 Entry

Entry is the notification of an Athlete or team being entered to start in a specific competition and must be submitted in writing at least two hours before the draw for the Individual, Sprint and Super Sprint Qualification

competitions at all IBU events. Entry for team participation in the Relay and Mixed Relay competition at all IBU events must be made not later than two hours before the Team Captains Meeting for the competition or the draw, if one takes place. At OWG, WCH and WC, NFs must announce their intention to enter a Relay team by 12:00 hours on the day before the Relay competition. Names of Relay competitors in start order must be submitted by 16:00 hrs on the day before the relay. In extraordinary circumstances or if competitions are held in the evening, the deadline for submitting the registration of participants will be determined by the RD/Asst. RD/TD. Entries for the Pursuit competition are not required as all competitors who qualify for the Pursuit in the qualifying competition are assumed to be entered. Names of qualified Athletes who will not start in the Pursuit competition shall be reported to the competition office as soon as possible and at least two hours before the start. Entries for the Mass Start competition are not required as qualification is based on current WC Total Score and at WCH on previous competitions. Names of qualified Athletes who will not start in the Mass Start competition shall be reported to the competition office as soon as possible and at least two hours before the start. The number of competitors that may be entered for a competition are stated in the event rules. Entries for the Super Sprint (Qualification and Final) competition shall be based on an invitation from the OC. The OC, together with the IBU, will define the system of qualification. The OC must provide a current weather forecast 30 minutes before the entry deadline so that the teams will have the latest information for preparing entries.

1.5.3 Registration Procedures

Registration must be sent in writing, by post, fax, email or via the online registration system, to the address indicated in the invitation before the deadline. For all IBU events, registration must be made by the NF. For the OWG, IOC regulations apply.

1.5.4 Late Entries

- The Race Director (RD)/Asst. Race Director/Technical Delegate (TD) may approve a late entry due to extraordinary circumstances before the draw.
- The Competition Jury may approve a late entry due to force majeure after the draw. The Competition Jury will direct in which position(s)



the late competitor(s) will start. A separate draw may be used for this purpose.

1.5.5 Replacement of Entry - Force Majeure

If an entered competitor cannot start due to force majeure, another registered competitor may take his place, but not later than 30 minutes before the listed start time of the entered competitor for Individual and Sprint competitions. In Relay competitions, competitors may be replaced as follows: first leg – 30 minutes before simultaneous start; second – before simultaneous start; third – before the first hand-over; and, fourth – before the second handover. In the case of such a replacement, a valid reason preventing the start must be presented to the Competition Jury not later than 30 minutes before the listed start time in question or before the deadlines specified for the Relay.

1.6

DRAW AND ASSIGNMENT OF START NUMBERS

1.6.1 General

Competitors or teams will be randomly selected from the entries for the competition, by manual or computer draw, and will be assigned their start numbers based on that draw unless other rules regulate that competition.

1.6.1.1 The method of the draw must be approved by the RD/Asst. RD/TD.

1.6.2 Time of Draws

The draw for any competition must be held not earlier than 24 hours before and not later than 15 hours before the start of the competition. However, in events at which a draw is required for the Mass Start or Relay competitions, the draw for the Mass Start and Relay competitions may be held at the Team Captains Meeting for the competition which will precede the respective Mass Start or Relay competition in the event program. If the Competition Jury decides to repeat a competition or to postpone a competition, they will also decide whether a new draw must be made.

1.6.3 Place of Draws

Draws must be held during and at the place of the Team Captains Meetings, and must be visible to all Team Captains; however, the RD/Asst. RD/TD may approve for a draw to be held outside of the Team Captains

Meeting, if it is necessary due to event circumstances. Such outside draws must be supervised by at least two Competition Jury members.

1.6.3.1 Normal Assignment of Competitors into Draw Groups

When submitting their entries, Team Captains must assign one competitor to each of the draw groups. If a team consists of fewer competitors than the number of draw groups, the team captain will decide in which groups he will place his competitors (one in each group chosen). If a team consists of more competitors than the number of draw groups, the extra competitors shall be added to the draw groups at the team captain's discretion, one to each group, repeating this procedure until all the team's competitors have been placed.

1.6.4 Normal Draw for Individual and Sprint Competitions

Generally, there are four start groups at all IBU competitions. The starting order shall be decided by randomly drawing the names of competitors from the draw groups into which they have been assigned by their Team Captains and by randomly drawing the start number for each competitor. The draw will be held separately for each group in this sequence: Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4. If the draw in the Individual or Sprint competition has 60 or less competitors, the draw will be done in 3 groups. If there are 40 or less than the draw will be done in 2 groups following the same principle as for the 4 draw groups.

1.6.4.1 Start group system for WC, WCH and OWG:

- a. At the WC, competitors must be entered in draw groups as described in 1.6.3.1 above. The top-10 ranked competitors from the current WC Total Score may be placed in any draw group. However, a NF may not place more than three competitors in one of the four draw groups. Additionally, those unranked competitors and/or those ranked outside the maximum of top 80 in the current World Cup Total Score may only be entered in draw groups three and four. For the First Trimester (December World Cups), the World Cup Total Score from the previous season is valid. For the World Cups FROM January ONWARD the current World Cup Total Score is valid. In the case of extraordinary weather conditions, the Jury may suspend the requirement for unranked competitors and competitors ranked outside the maximum of top 80 to start in groups three and four. This decision shall be announced at least two hours prior to the entry deadline for the respec-



tive competition.

- b. At the OWG and WCH, competitors must be entered in draw groups as described in 1.6.3.1 above. The top-10 ranked competitors from the current WC Total Score may be placed in any draw group. However, a NF may not place more than two competitors in one of the four draw groups, including the current World Champion.

1.6.4.2 Draw for Group Starts in Sprint and Individual Competitions

At international competitions other than the OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC competitions, the start for the Sprint and Individual competitions may be individual or in groups. If the start is held in groups, the draw groups shall be divided into start groups. The number of competitors in the start groups shall depend on the conditions at the competition venue and on the total number of competitors. Otherwise the draw shall be the same as for single starts. For a group start, the numbers drawn shall determine the competitors' positions at the start.

1.6.4.3 Assignment of Start Numbers and Start Times in the Pursuit Competition

No draw shall be conducted for the Pursuit competition. Competitors shall be assigned start numbers and times based on the results of the qualifying competition, which may be the Individual, Sprint or Mass Start competition as stated in the invitation. Competitors in the Pursuit will start in the same order in which they finished the qualifying competition: the winner of the qualifying competition will start first with start number 1, the second place of the qualifying competition will start second with start number 2, and so on. The winner of the qualifying competition will have a start time of zero (0) which will be shown on the start list as the clock time for the start of the Pursuit competition. The remaining competitors in the Pursuit competition will have as their start time the actual time by which they were behind the winner in the Sprint or Mass Start competition or - in the Individual - one half of the time behind the winner, expressed in time behind to the nearest full second. Start lists shall be produced based on the foregoing and must show the start lane assigned to each competitor. If there is a tie for place 60 in the qualifying competition, both of the tied competitors shall be allowed to start in the Pursuit. In Y/JWCH, CCH and CC Pursuit competitions, all competitors whose start times are more

than five minutes after the start time of the leader will be started simultaneously at five minutes after the first start, but their actual competition times will show their times calculated from their actual start times from the qualifying competition.

1.6.4.4 Assignment of Start Numbers and Start Positions

Mass Start Competition

A provisional start list shall be made within two hours after the last qualifying competition. The start list will be finalized two hours before the start, by which time Team Captains must have confirmed their starters. Start numbers at WCH and WC events shall be assigned according to the applicable event rules. At all other events, if no appropriate ranking list is in force, a single random draw shall be used to assign the start numbers for all competitors, who shall not number more than the number of targets available. The start number shall designate the start position for each competitor at that competition.

1.6.5 Assignment of Start Numbers for Relay Competitions

1.6.5.1 Method of Assigning Relay Start Numbers

At OWG, WCH and WC events, no draw will be made for the Relay, and start numbers will be assigned based on the current standings in the WC Relay Score – with the top ranking team receiving number 1, the second number 2, and so on. If a team or number is missing, all teams below it will move upward in number. In the first WC of the season, the final standing of the previous year's Relay Score will be used to set the start numbers. At Y/JWCH and CCH, the previous year's Y/JWCH or CCH Relay results ranking will be used to set the start numbers in the same manner as above. For all unranked NFs, a single random draw will be used. For CC events, a single random draw will be used. The assigned Relay start number shall also be each team's start position for the simultaneous start and the shooting lane number on the range for the first bout of shooting only.

1.6.5.2 Placement of Competitors in Relay Start Positions

Start positions will be numbered from left to right, facing the direction of the start. Number 1 will be the left position and the highest number of the front row will be the right position. The lowest number in the second row will be placed behind number 1 and the next consecutive number behind number 2, and so on.



1.6.5.3 Extra Relay Teams

Extra Relay teams shall not be permitted at OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH or WC competitions. At other events, extra Relay teams shall be permitted; however, they must start in rows behind the official teams and will not be awarded official prizes. Extra teams may consist of members from more than one NF.

1.6.5.4 Mixed Relay Teams – World Cup

No draw will be made for the Mixed Relay and start numbers will be assigned based on the sum of the NF's current Nations Cup Score for Men and Women – with the start numbers assigned in rank order. If a team or number is missing, all teams below it will move upward in number correspondingly. The assigned Relay start number shall be each team's start position for the simultaneous start and the shooting lane number on the range for the first bout of shooting only.

1.7 TEAM CAPTAINS MEETINGS

1.7.1 General

At each Biathlon event, meetings must be held for the Team Captains to elect the Juries, conduct draws and to pass on information about the event and the competitions. The first meeting must be held at the latest on the day before the first day of Official Training in order to elect the Jury of Appeal and the Competition Jury. In regard to further meetings at the event, the dates and times will be dictated by the time required to conduct the draws. The Competition Chief shall chair the meetings.

1.7.2 Attendance at Team Captains Meetings

The following persons shall, if at all possible, attend the Team Captains Meetings:

- the official IBU EB representative;
- the RD/Ass. RD/TD(s) and IRs;
- Competition and Appeal Jury members;
- at least one representative from each participating team;
- the Competition Chief;
- the Chiefs of Range, Course, Timing and Results, Stadium, Logistics, and the Competition Secretary or their representatives;
- the necessary meeting support staff and interpreters, if required.

1.7.3 Team Captains Meeting Agenda

The agenda for a Team Captains Meeting must include the following items, as appropriate:

- Call to order;
- Roll call of nations (or teams);
- Election of the Jury of Appeal and Competition Juries (first meeting)
- Draw(s);
- Technical briefing for the next competition(s);
- RD/Ass. RD and/or TD's comments;
- Weather forecast;
- Miscellaneous;
- Adjournment.

1.7.4 Start lists and start numbers for the Individual and Sprint Competitions should be issued to the teams at the end of the meeting.

1.8 PROHIBITIONS AND SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPETING PERSONS

1.8.1 General

Unfair assistance or assistance not allowed by these Rules to competitors during a competition is prohibited.

1.8.2 Specific Prohibitions

1.8.2.1 On the Shooting Range

It is forbidden for any person to give competitors any acoustic or visual information or advice, or to pass on any information to competitors by way of radio or any other communication method on the range including 10 m to the left and right of the range. The forbidden area at the shooting range will be marked by clearly visible markings, including 10 m from the left and right shooting lanes. It is forbidden to pass any information from the shooting butts to the coaches and/or competitors during zeroing and/or the competition. These prohibitions shall not apply to the general expressions of applause or disappointment by the spectators.

1.8.2.2 On the Course

Pacing - running or skiing in front, beside or behind competitors - is forbidden. It is permitted to run without skis up to 50 m beside competitors to give competition information or to offer beverages. It is forbidden to touch competitors in such a way as to assist their propulsion or



to obstruct other competitors. Assistance to competitors to change the glide performance of their skis is prohibited during the competition. In the area 100 m before and to 100 m after the range, in the handover zone and in the last 100 m before the finish, running beside competitors is forbidden.

1.8.3 Sanctions

Spectators and other persons must be clearly informed of these rules by the official announcer before the beginning of the competition and warned that a violation of these rules, or any behavior that disrupts the event may lead to spectators and other persons being removed from the venue by the Organizing Committee.

1.9 Awards

IBU medals will only be given for competitions where three or more competitors or Relay Teams are competing.

2. ORGANIZATION BODIES AND APPOINTMENTS

2.1 GENERAL

The following organizations and persons shall be established, elected or appointed for the preparation, conduct and control of Biathlon events and competitions:

- Organizing Committee;
- Jury of Appeal;
- Competition Juries for Men and Women;
- RD/Ass. RD/TD(s) and IRs;
- IBU EB Representative (if applicable);
- IBU Medical Delegate (if applicable).

2.2 THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The right to host an event or competition shall be awarded to a NF as host of the event. The NF must establish an Organizing Committee to prepare and conduct the event or competition by these Rules and the applicable event rules, and it shall follow the directives provided in the Organizers' Guide about all aspects of hosting an event. In order to be eligible to host an IBU event or competition, a NF must present a site

holding a valid IBU site license for the facility for the appropriate event.

2.2.1 Information Bulletins and Invitations

The OC of an IBU event must send the information bulletins and/or the invitation for the event to all IBU NFs as stipulated in the event rules, on the required dates by post, fax or email. The contents of invitations and bulletins are provided in the Organizers' Guide. The information bulletins and invitations must be approved by the RD/Asst RD/TD.

2.3 THE COMPETITION JURY

2.3.1 General

A Competition Jury shall be established for all Biathlon events to act as the authority on all matters related to the event that are not specifically designated to be under the jurisdiction of other IBU Organs. The Competition Jury shall be established and operate in accordance with these Rules. Generally, a separate Competition Jury shall be established for Men's and Women's competitions. However, at certain events, in particular at Y/JWCH, CCH, CC and Mixed Relay WCHs, the TD may also form a joint Competition Jury (e.g. Youth Men and Youth Women; Men/Youth and Junior, Women/Youth and Junior). The Competition Jury will make decisions about the event, competitions and related arrangements and conditions to ensure fairness and correct procedures. The Competition Jury shall impose penalties for rule violations reported by the RD/Asst. RD/TDs, IRs, competition officials and Competition Jury members, and penalties and disciplinary measures on its own part. Additionally, the Competition Jury shall award time adjustments and is to rule on competition situations not stipulated in these Rules or other authoritative IBU publications. The Competition Jury shall also review and decide on all protests submitted to it. The procedures of the Competition Jury shall be governed by the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

2.3.1.1 Time of Election

The Competition Juries to be established for an event must be elected at the latest on the day before the first Official Training. The Competition Juries shall remain competent throughout the event; however, changes of elected members may be made by election for pressing reasons.

2.3.1.2 Chair

The chairperson of the Competition Jury shall be the TD.

2.3.2 Competition Jury Composition

At all IBU events the Competition Jury shall consist of six members as follows:

- the IBU TD as chairperson;
- the RD or Asst. RD without the right to vote;
- the Assistant IBU TD at OWG;
- the Competition Chief;
- three (or two at OWG) team officials elected by the Team Captains.

2.3.2.1 Only one person from a NF may be a member of a Competition Jury at the OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, ECH and EC competitions.

2.3.2.2 At other international competitions, the composition of the Competition Jury shall be agreed upon by the OC and the Team Captains of the participating Federations or regional organizations.

2.3.3 Election of Competition Jury Members

Election of the Competition Juries shall be conducted by the TD during the Team Captains' meeting. Nominations of candidates may be made by the TD or Team Captains. If there are the same number of candidates as open Competition Jury positions, no vote will be necessary and the candidates shall become Competition Jury members by acclamation. If there are more candidates than open Competition Jury positions, a vote must be taken from the Team Captains. Only one vote per NF will be allowed. A simple majority will elect a Competition Jury member. If no simple majority is obtained by any candidate, the person with the least votes will be removed as a candidate and the vote will be repeated for the remaining candidates until the Competition Jury members have been elected.

2.3.4 Competition Jury Meetings and Decisions

The Competition Jury must be able to assemble within a minimum of time whenever a meeting is required, as directed by the Competition Jury Chairperson, and must remain readily available for Competition Jury duties for 15 minutes after the Provisional Results have been published. Specific meeting times are detailed in Annex B to these rules. Decisions of the Competition Jury shall normally be made with all members present. However, in exceptional cases the Competition Jury shall be competent to pass a resolution if at least three members are present.

The Competition Jury Chair shall only vote in case of a tie vote. Decisions shall be made by each member voting on the issue and a simple majority shall decide.

2.3.5 Tasks of the Competition Jury

A detailed list of tasks of the Competition Jury is given in Annex B to these Rules.

2.3.6 Appeals Against Competition Jury Decisions

An appeal may be made against penalties and disciplinary measures imposed by the Competition Jury. The appeal must be made to the Jury of Appeal established for the event concerned, and be put forward in accordance with the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

2.4 RACE DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT RACE DIRECTOR

2.4.1 The Race Director is an official appointed by the IBU. The RD represents the IBU in all matters having to do with the conduct of the following events: WC, WCH, Y/JWCH and OWG.

The Assistant Race Director is an official appointed by the IBU. The Asst. RD represents the IBU in all matters having to do with the conduct of the following events: IBU Cups, and OEC U26 and all summer biathlon events. In addition, the RD/Asst. RD are to act together with the TD as advisors for the OC. OCs shall follow the directions of the RD or Asst. RD in accordance with these Rules.

2.4.2 If the appointed official representative of the IBU Executive Board is not present, another member of the Executive Board, the RD/Asst. RD or the TD may perform their function.

2.4.3 The RD/Asst. RD shall conduct the necessary inspections and meetings with the OC to ensure proper preparations, or delegate this responsibility to the TD.

2.5 TECHNICAL DELEGATES

2.5.1 General Regulations

TDs shall be appointed by the IBU TC and shall work under the guidance of the RD/Asst. RD. In the absence of the RD/Asst. RD, the TD shall assume the RD's/Asst. RD's duties.

2.5.2 Appointment of TDs

TDs shall be appointed by the IBU TC from among its members or from the TD group at least three years prior to OWG, two years prior to WCH and in the season before for all other IBU events, and may not be from the host NF. Two TDs shall be appointed for the OWG, one as an assistant TD. For all other events, one TD shall be appointed. TDs for CC events may be from the host NF, except for ECs.

2.5.2.1 The TD shall be Chairperson of the Competition Jury or Juries for the event for which he has been appointed. At OWG, the assistant TD shall be a member of both the Men's and Women's Competition Juries.

2.5.2.2 A TD's function shall be valid only for the event for which he has been appointed.

2.5.3 Tasks and Duties of TDs

The TD must arrive at the event site in sufficient time before the event and must perform all the necessary functions required by these Rules and the circumstances at the venue before, during and after the event. The TD shall be responsible for directing the IRs during the event. Detailed tasks and duties of TDs are given in Annex B to these Rules.

2.5.4 TD Expenses

OCs of IBU events and competitions are responsible for paying the TDs' travel, accommodation and meal expenses for the period of the TDs' duty, and daily allowance as stipulated by the IBU regulations in force at the time.

2.6 INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

2.6.1 General Regulations

IRs are persons who are appointed by the IBU TC to officiate at IBU events. They are responsible for the correct performance of duties and tasks related to their area of responsibility, in cooperation with the Competition Committee. In addition, IRs shall be required to direct, advise and assist other competition officials in their duties, and to intervene to prevent mistakes from being made. The IRs at an event shall be subordinate to the TD, report to him on the performance of their duties and must follow his directions.

2.6.2 Appointment of IRs

IRs appointed by the TC for the OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, and OEC U26 must hold a valid TD license. IRs for other events may be appointed by the respective NF or OC and must hold a valid IR license. At IBU Cup events, one of them must hold a valid TD license. In order to serve as an IR in another nation, the person must have held a valid IR license for at least four years; however, exceptions may be permitted by the TC. At OWG, WCH and Y/JWCH, all appointed IRs must be from outside the host nation. For WC and OEC U26 events, the IRs Range, Start/Finish, Course and Material Inspection must be from outside the host nation and must be members of the TD group. At the IBU Cup, the Material Inspection IR may not be from the host nation. At CCH and CC all IRs may be from the host nation.

2.6.2.1 At OWG, WCH and the first WC event of the season, the IR for Material Inspection should be a member of the TC Material Sub-Committee.

2.6.3 IR Functions at Competitions

The functional areas where IRs will be employed at competitions will be:

- start/finish;
- shooting range;
- course;
- Material Inspection.

2.6.4 Numbers of IRs for Events

The following numbers of IRs shall be appointed for events:

- a. OWG 8
- b. WCH 4
- c. Y/JWCH 4
- d. WC 4
- e. IBU Cup 4
- f. OEC U 26 4
- g. CCH 4
- h. CC 4

2.6.5 IR Tasks and Duties

Detailed tasks and duties of IRs are given in Annex B to these Rules.

2.6.6 IR Expenses

OCs of events and competitions shall be responsible for paying the IRs' travel, accommodation and meal expenses and daily allowance as stipulated by the IBU regulations in force at the time for the period of the IRs' employment.

3. COMPETITION VENUES AND FACILITIES**3.1 GENERAL**

The competition venue is the site on which Biathlon competitions and training are conducted, and consists of the stadium area and the course. Located in the stadium area are the start/finish areas, shooting range, penalty loop, Relay hand-over zone, ski test area, team wax huts, team lounge, athlete changing area, spectator areas and parking spaces, as well as the buildings and offices necessary for the OC. The venue must be technically suitable, according to these Rules, to allow all the types of Biathlon competitions to be held, and must offer the best possible viewing of the competitions to spectators, and fulfill all the requirements of TV coverage. Venues that are candidates for hosting the WCH and WC must have an IBU A license, and for Y/JWCH, OEC U26 and IBU Cup events must have an IBU B license. Venues for OWG must acquire an IBU A license.

3.1.1 General Requirements

The start and finish areas, shooting range, penalty loop and Relay hand-over zone shall be located on level ground and close together, so as to provide good viewing of competition activities for the majority of the spectators. These areas and critical parts of the course must be fenced off in order to prevent competitors from being impeded or going astray, and to prevent access by unauthorized persons. However, the height and extent of the fencing must be minimized as much as possible to avoid interference with TV coverage. There must be sufficient space for competitors and competition officials to conduct their required activities and adequate room for team support staff, press, photographers and spectators, and enough space for TV camera crews and their broadcasting facilities without the broadcasting interfering with the competition.

Diagrams of examples of facility lay-outs are given in the Organizers' Guide.

3.1.1.1 Maximum Distance

The competition venue must be no more than 30 km or 30 minutes travel from the teams' living accommodations, unless otherwise approved by the IBU EB.

3.1.1.2 Competition Office

A Competition Office or sub-office must be located in or near the stadium area. The office shall be open during regular hours during the entire event, beginning on the arrival day, and will be the official interface between teams and the Organizing Committee. Teams must be able to submit entries for competitions at the office and information about the event and competitions must be available in the office. A mailbox for each participating team must be provided in the office or close to it.

3.1.1.3 Electronic Information Board

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC there must be an electronic information board with at least six lines, in the stadium area, in a location as approved in the licensing process or by the RD/Asst. RD.

3.1.2. Artificial Lighting

IBU competitions may be held under artificial lighting when approved by the EB or TC as part of a given program. Under exceptional circumstances, the Competition Jury may authorize that a competition be held under artificial lights. In any case, the lighting must meet the following standards:

- Lighting conditions must be the same for all competitors;
- There must not be any danger for anyone involved caused by the lighting;
- If TV is involved, the light conditions must satisfy TV requirements.

3.2 START AND WARM-UP AREAS

3.2.1 General

The start area for all competitions must be level with the snow well packed and smoothly groomed, and should be visible to spectators. The start line shall be placed at right angles to the skiing direction and will be marked with a red line sunken into the snow. The area must be well fenced-off and must be suitable to cope with the traffic flow of competi-

tors, team support staff and officials without problems. There must be a warm-up area immediately adjacent to the start zone for competitors to perform their final, pre-competition warm-up, with enough room to store warm-up clothing, and space for an adequate number of rifle racks, as directed by the RD/Asst. RD.

3.2.2 Individual and Sprint Competition Start Areas

The start area for Individual and Sprint competitions must be approximately 8 - 10 m long and a minimum of 2 m wide and must be separated from the warm-up area by a fence with an opening to allow controlled access to the area.

3.2.3 Pursuit Competition Start Area

The start area for the Pursuit Competition must have a minimum of three start lanes, and the actual number of start lanes will be determined by the number of simultaneous starts in the start list - if there are four starts in the same second, then there must be four start lanes, etc. The start lanes must be 1.5 - 2 m wide and sufficiently long to hold the required number of competitors. A common start line must cross the end of the start lanes. The lanes must be immediately parallel to each other and must be clearly separated. There must be a separate passage or lane which allows access across the start line in the case of late starts. This lane must be supervised by a start official with a stopwatch synchronized to the competition time.

3.2.3.1 Pursuit Start Boards

Separate boards, showing the start numbers and start times for each lane in large print easily readable by competitors and officials, must be positioned in front of the applicable start lanes and at the start line.

3.2.4 Relay, Group and Mass Start Competition Start Area

The start area must be laid out in such a way that all the competitors will be required to ski the same distance until they reach the common course. A minimum of ten straight, parallel sets of tracks, with a minimum of 1.2 m between each set of tracks (measured from center to center), must be set for a minimum of 35 m from the start line. The number of start tracks will depend on the space available and the number of Relay teams entered, with the objective of having the fewest possible start rows. If there is more than one start row, the distance between rows must be 5 m.

The end of the parallel tracks must be clearly marked. After the first parallel-tracked section there must be a further 50 m of straight, level and smoothly groomed, trackless, gradually converging area that leads to the competition course.

3.2.4.1 Start Position Boards - Relay, Group and Mass Start competition

The start positions must be marked with numbers. There must be the same number of boards as the number of starters in the competition. The size of the board must be 20 x 20 cm. The number boards are to be placed on the left of each position and the number must be readable from the front and the rear. The numbers on the boards must be at least 10 cm high and must be highly visible to the competitors and TV.

3.2.5 Course Information Boards

There must be a board at the entrance to the start area on which the course map shows the color sequence for the competition.

3.2.6 Start Clocks

At the start area for Individual and Sprint competitions, there must be a start clock placed so that it is easily readable from the start line. The display of the clock and the sound signal must be synchronized. For the Pursuit competitions, there must be a start clock for each start lane. As well, in or near the start area there must be a clock displaying the correct time of day, which must be easily visible to competitors in the area.

3.2.7 Equipment/Material Inspection Prior to Start

The equipment/material inspection prior to the start must be located in close proximity to the start area. Its placement and design must facilitate the smooth, orderly and timely flow of competitors through to the start. The inspection station must have tables and the required equipment and materials to perform the checks.

3.3 COURSE AND ASSOCIATED SECTIONS

3.3.1 General

The course is the network of ski trails to be used for the competition. It shall consist of continuously changing flats, climbs and downhill sections. Extremely long and difficult climbs, dangerous descents and monotonous flats are not permitted. Changes in direction of the course must not occur so frequently that a competitor's ski rhythm is



seriously disturbed. Detailed course specifications are given under 1.3.8 in Table 1.

3.3.1.1 TV Zones

Zones for TV coverage of the competitions will be established on the course by the RD/Asst. RD responsible for the event. The primary purpose of the zones shall be to ensure the best possible coverage of the competition and in particular to prevent obstruction of the TV image by non-competing persons.

3.3.2 Altitude, Width, Gradient and Length

The maximum altitude of any part of the course may not be higher than 1800 m above sea level, unless an exception is specifically authorized by the IBU EB in necessary circumstances. For all IBU events, the course must have a minimum width of 6 m of groomed snow surface. In places like difficult climbs, the uphill gradient of the course may not exceed 30% and if required the trail must be even wider. If narrower sections such as bridges or mountain passes are unavoidable, the narrow parts may not be less than 4 m wide or longer than 50 m. The actual length of the course may not differ by more than 5 % from the length specified for the competition.

3.3.3 Setting of Tracks

If required, tracks will also be laid in downhill sections as directed by the RD/Asst. RD. Tracks must not be set in such a way or in places where they may endanger or hinder competitors. The width and depth of tracks must be set so that all regular types of boots and bindings can be used without side friction.

3.3.4 Safety

The course must be prepared so that a competitor may ski it at full speed without undue risk of an accident.

3.3.5 Grooming

The course must be as level as possible, solidly packed and smoothly groomed. Downhill turns must be banked as necessary. All types of hindrances and obstacles must be cleared from the course, such as stumps, branches, stones and soil. Overhanging or protruding branches must be trimmed so that they do not obstruct or endanger competitors.

3.3.6 Marking

The course must be so clearly marked and defined so that at no time a competitor is in doubt how to follow the course. This applies especially to descents and other critical points. Clear markings must be placed at such points. At 100 m from the finish line there must be a sign board indicating "Finish - 100 m".

3.3.6.1 Course Sequence Colors

The course must be uniformly marked on the most visible side in the ski direction by colored sign boards. The 1.5 km course must be marked orange, the 2 km course must be marked red, the 2.5 km course green, the 3 km course yellow, the 3.3 km course blue and the 4 km course brown. Junctions must be clearly marked with course colors.

3.3.7 Fencing

All trails that will not be used in the competition must be closed. Trails close to each other must be separated by fences or V-boards so that competitors cannot go on the wrong trail.

3.3.8 Forerunners

Immediately before the start of the competition the entire course must be skied before the first competitor's start by the course crew. While on the course, they will clear it and correct the markings, if required. The RD/Asst. RD, TD and IR will decide whether to use forerunners or not.

3.3.9 Course Specifications for Competitions

Table 1 under 1.3.8. details the required technical specifications for courses for each type of competition.

3.3.10 Relay Hand-over Zone

In Relay competitions there must be a well-marked hand-over zone, 30 m long and 8 m wide, at the end of a straight trail section placed in such a way that incoming competitors will arrive at a controlled speed. The last 50 m of the trail before the zone must be at least 8 m wide. The hand-over zone must begin at the timing line or at least close to it. The beginning and end of the zone must be marked with a red line and with a sign at the beginning: "Hand-over zone". The zone must be fenced along both sides, with one access gate for controlled entry by starting competitors.



3.3.10.1 The last 50 m of the course before the hand-over zone must be straight. The hand-over zone may only be entered by the incoming and outgoing competitors and by the officials responsible for control of the hand-over zone. At 100 m before the hand-over zone there must be a sign board indicating "100 m".

3.3.11 The Penalty Loop

For the Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, a penalty loop must be set up immediately after the shooting range – no further than 60 m skiing distance from the right edge of the range to the entrance of the penalty loop. The loop should be an oval trail which is 5 m wide and 150 m (plus or minus 5 m) long, measured along the inside perimeter of the loop. The penalty loop must be marked off with V-boards, set up so close together that competitors have no chance of mistaking the entrance/exit.

3.3.11.1 The penalty loop must be located in a level area in such a way that no additional distance between the course and the penalty loop has to be skied by the competitors when they have to enter the penalty loop.

3.3.12 Ski Test Area

At all IBU events, a ski glide test area must be set up on slightly sloping terrain in or near the stadium area, large enough to accommodate all participating teams, including sufficient space to accommodate the traffic flow ascending the slope. The glide test downhill slope should have a gradient of 8 to 12° and be a minimum of 30 m long. The test area must be prepared and groomed in the same way as the competition trails. In the ski test area there must be an information board on which the temperature of the air and the snow at the highest and lowest points of the course profile shall be shown and updated three hours prior to the first start and thereafter every 30 minutes until the last competitor has started.

3.3.13 Warm-up Course

For all IBU events there must be a separate course, in close proximity to the stadium and with easy access from the team huts, on which competitors can warm up. The course should be approximately 600 m long and must be prepared the same as the competition course but cannot be a part of the competition course. This warm-up course should also be in place for all other events.

3.4 SHOOTING RANGE

3.4.1 General

The shooting range is where all shooting takes place during a Biathlon competition. It must be located in the central area of the stadium and both the targets and the shooting ramp must be visible to the majority of spectators. The range must be flat and level and must be surrounded by adequate safety berms on the sides and behind the targets in accordance with the applicable national safety rules. The shooting range must be set up and placed with strict regard for safety in relation to the trails, stadium and the surrounding area. The shooting direction should be generally northward with consideration for the light conditions during competitions. Safety baffles which obstruct visibility of the competition to spectators or TV should be avoided if at all possible.

3.4.1.1 The shooting range must conform with all local laws.

3.4.2 Specifications and Configurations

3.4.2.1 Shooting Distance

The distance between the front edge of the shooting ramp (firing-line) and the line of targets must be 50 m +/- 1 m.

3.4.2.2 Prone and Standing

Looking in the shooting direction, the right half of the range shall be for shooting in the prone position and the left half for shooting in the standing position. The division must be clearly indicated to the competitors by sign boards. An exception to the right and left configuration is to be made during Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, when competitors fire from all lanes in both prone and standing positions.

3.4.2.3 Entrance and Exit

During both training and competition, competitors must enter the range from the left and exit on the right side.

3.4.2.4 Levels

The surface of the shooting ramp and the surface on which the targets are situated must be as near the same level as possible. The shooting ramp and the surface on which the targets are placed must be at a higher level than the ground between them by at least 30 cm, and more if required by local snow conditions.

3.4.2.5 Space Configurations

At the rear of the range there must be a fenced off area of 10 to 12 m width (shooting ramp), measured back from the front edge of the firing line, and extending along the entire back of the range. The area is to be reserved for competitors, officials and members of the Juries. However, if authorized by the RD/Asst. RD, other persons such as TV camera crews may be allowed in this area. Directly behind that area there must be a second fenced area of at least 2 m width reserved for three team staff members per team. This area must be configured so that the team staff members have good visibility of the targets and the shooting ramp area. Behind the coaches area there must be an area 1.5 m wide, extending the width of the range, reserved primarily for the media.

3.4.3 The Shooting Ramp

The shooting ramp is the area at the rear of the range where the competitors lie or stand to fire. The ramp must be totally covered with snow, solidly packed, even, smoothly groomed and not icy, and the entire area used by competitors during the competition must be level.

3.4.3.1 Shooting Lanes

The shooting ramp is divided into shooting lanes from which one competitor at a time will shoot. Every shooting lane must be at least 2.7 m but not more than 3 m wide (the ideal is 2.75 m). The width of the lanes must be marked on both sides on the shooting ramp from its front edge for a distance of 1.5 m to the rear with a red-colored board sunken into the snow so that it is 2 cm below the snow surface. Both sides of each lane must be marked from the ramp to the targets with T-posts, in alternating colors matching the background color of the target numbers, which clearly define the lanes but do not interfere with shooting. There must be a distance of 3 m between the outer edge of the left and right lanes and the start of the safety berms they adjoin. This distance must be maintained from the ramp to the targets.

3.4.3.2 Shooting Mats

For shooting in both the prone and standing positions, mats must be placed at the front part of each shooting lane on the shooting ramp. For all IBU events, the mats must be 200 cm x 150 cm and 1 to 2 cm thick, and must be made of synthetic or natural fibers with a non-slip surface.

3.4.4 Targets

There are two main kinds of targets used for Biathlon - metal and paper. Only metal targets shall be used for competition and only paper targets shall be used for rifle zeroing. Both paper and metal targets may be used for training. Only targets which are in conformity with the IBU Material Catalogue (Annex A) may be used for IBU competitions. A shooting range for OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, DEC U26 and IBU Cup competitions must have at least 30 shooting lanes and targets. The targets used for OWG, WCH and WC must have a remote reset capability (without rope).

3.4.4.1 The same type of targets must be used for all competitors in one competition.

3.4.4.2 Target Maintenance

Targets must be maintained, set and adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3.4.4.3 Target Placement

The targets must be set up in a level straight line, parallel to the front edge of the shooting ramp. They must be level in all directions. The targets must be placed so that the target is in the middle of the width of the lane. The targets must not deviate sideways more than 1 degree from the right angle lines of their shooting lanes. The target center must be 80 to 100 cm higher than the surface of the shooting ramp.

3.4.4.4 Target Background

The background behind the targets must be white from the bottom of the target to 1 m above the upper edge of the target.

3.4.5 Numbering and Markings

The shooting lanes and the corresponding targets must each have the same number, easily visible, and beginning from the right with number 1. At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC competitions the shooting lanes must be numbered on the left and right side at the front edge of the shooting ramp. The numbers at the shooting ramp must be placed so that they do not obstruct TV coverage of the shooting competitors. They must be 20 cm high and the lines of the numbers 3 cm in width, mounted on a support post 1 cm thick and 40 cm high - measured from the snow surface to the bottom of the number plate. The overall size of the number sign is specified in the IBU Rules for Advertising. The size of the target



numbers shall be 40 cm high with a line width of 4 cm and they must be mounted immediately above the targets. Both the target and firing point number signs must be in alternating colors - black on yellow and yellow on black - starting at number 1 with black on yellow and matching the t-post lane markers.

3.4.5.1 Entrance and Exit Boundaries

At the entrance and exit of the range, 10 m outward from the left and right hand shooting lanes, there must be a clear marking. These markings shall indicate the outer edges of the information prohibition zone of the range.

3.4.6 Wind Flags

At competitions and official training, wind flags must be installed at the side of every second shooting lane beginning at the right side of lane 1, at 5 m from the shooting ramp and 20 m from the target. The flags must be placed so that the top edge of the flag is at the same level as the bottom edge of the targets and can not obstruct a direct line of sight to the targets.

3.4.7 Relay Cups

At each firing point there can be a cup for spare rounds placed 1 m above the ground. The cups must have rounded bottoms and must facilitate the easy picking-up of the spare rounds.

3.4.8 Rifle Racks

Suitably placed on the range in front of the team staff area, there must be racks for two reserve rifles for each participating team during competitions and an adequate number of these racks for during training and zeroing. The racks must be clearly marked with the names of the participating nations or teams. The racks may be used by teams during competition, training and zeroing. Outside the range there must be an adequate number of racks for training.

3.4.9 Video Cameras on Range

For OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC competitions, video cameras must be installed on the shooting range in sufficient number so that the placement and number of cameras totally covers and records all actions of all competitors on the range.

3.5 FINISH AREA

3.5.1 General

The finish zone begins on the competition trail at the finish line and ends at the finish equipment/material and clothing inspection point and must be at least 30 m long and 8 m wide without obstruction. The last 50 m before the finish line must be straight and 9 m wide divided into three equal lanes, with markers that do not interfere with skis. Only officials, finishing competitors and specially authorized TV personnel under supervision of the IR Start/Finish are permitted in the finish zone.

3.5.1.1 The finish line must be marked by a sunken red line in the snow at a right angle to the incoming trail and clearly visible to the competitors and broadcasters' cameras.

3.5.2 Finish Equipment/Material Inspection

The finish equipment/material inspection must be located so that finishing competitors flow into it automatically and can pass through it under supervision. This is particularly important for Relay competitions so that finished competitors do not obstruct the outgoing trail from the hand-over zone. The finish zone fencing and placement must be set up so that competitors are automatically led into, and have no way of evading, the finish equipment/material inspection.

3.5.3 Media Area

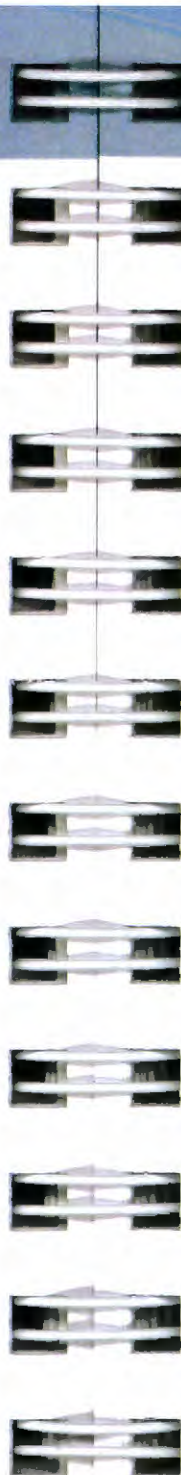
Adjacent to the finish zone, a fenced-off area (Mixed Zone) has to be established for TV company representatives, journalists and photographers to have close contact with the competitors for interviews and pictures after they finish.

3.5.4 Refreshment Point

There must be a refreshment point after the finish zone, its location to be agreed with the RD/Asst. RD/TD, to serve drinks, and to provide paper tissues and similar necessary services to competitors after they finish. Any beverages or foodstuffs provided there must be protected against any introduction of unauthorized substances.

3.5.5 Clothing Change Shelter

Adjacent to the finish zone, there must be a shelter providing privacy where competitors can change their clothing. The size of this shelter shall be approximately 2 x 3 m.



3.5.6 Finish Exit Zone

After the finish zone, there must be an area where the competitors can meet their team staff, service firms and retrieve their clothing and materials/equipment.

3.6 TEAM WAX CABINS

In or very near the stadium area, there must be a sufficient number of shelters, permanent buildings or good quality temporary structures in which teams may store materials/equipment, wax skis and keep warm. The cabins must be provided with ventilation – adequate for extracting wax fumes – lights and electric power outlets, and must be warmed to at least 20 degrees Celsius. Each team should have its own cabin but combining of more than one team per cabin shall be allowed however, if work-space and security regulations permit. The cabins should be equipped with locking doors and teams are to be issued with corresponding keys. If the entrances cannot be locked, the OC must provide security for the cabins. Parking space for teams must be provided within a reasonable distance of the cabins. A loudspeaker of the public address system should be placed near the cabins.

3.7 COMPETITOR WAITING ROOMS

Rooms must be provided near the wax cabins as waiting area for the competitors. This can be a part of the stadium building, a separate warming shelter or a tent.

4 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING FOR EVENTS

4.1 GENERAL RULES

The term competition materials/equipment and clothing includes all of the materials, equipment, competition gear and clothing which the competitor uses during an event, including advertising. The definitions and specifications of competition materials/equipment and clothing, and advertising, are regulated by the IBU Material Catalogue (Annex A) and the IBU Rules for Advertising.

4.2

INSPECTIONS OF EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL AND CLOTHING4.2.1 **General**

Competitors' materials/equipment and clothing shall be inspected before the start and after the finish of a competition. Additionally, a preliminary materials/equipment and clothing check is to be provided well in advance of a competition to ensure that no problems occur. No equipment, material or clothing may be used at an IBU event unless it has been approved by the IBU.

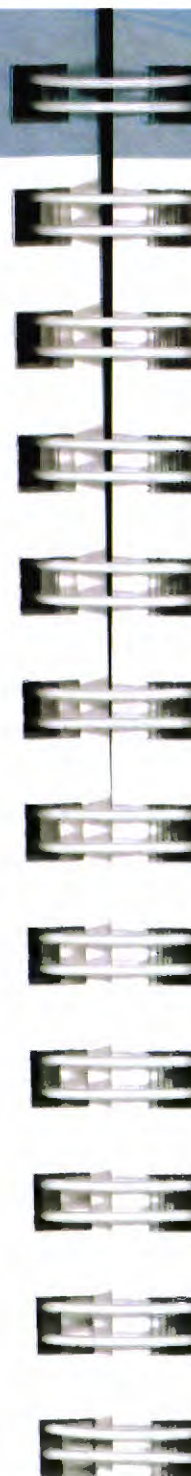
4.2.2 **Pre-Start Materials/Equipment and Clothing Inspection**

Competitors shall report at the start materials/equipment and clothing inspection area not later than 15 minutes prior to their scheduled time of start to have their skis and rifle checked and marked, and their clothing inspected. Competitors whose materials, equipment or clothing do not conform with IBU regulations will not be authorized to pass through the start materials/equipment and clothing inspection until the discrepancies have been corrected. Equipment, rifles, materials and clothing which have been inspected and marked at pre-start equipment inspection must not be modified in any way prohibited by these Rules or the IBU Material Catalogue. Team reserve rifles - maximum two per team - are to be brought to the materials/equipment and clothing checkpoint for inspection and marking, and then must be taken directly to the range and deposited in the reserve rifle racks before the first start. The range staff will not permit the deposit of rifles after this time. To facilitate the inspection of the reserve rifles, the materials/equipment and clothing checkpoint must be opened at least 15 minutes before the start of zeroing and the competitors shall have the right to have their rifles checked from that time onwards. The early opening of the pre-start equipment inspection shall be permitted and encouraged at all competitions in order to avoid time difficulties.

4.2.2.1 **Specific Checks at Pre-Start Equipment Inspection**

The following checks are to be made:

- That the competitor is wearing his start number and thigh numbers;
- The rifle shall then be safety-checked to confirm it does not contain a live cartridge in the chamber or in its inserted magazine;
- The weight, trigger resistance, dimensions and shape of the rifle, and



the advertising on it shall be checked for correctness. The rifle shall be marked with a small sticker affixed to the top front end part of the forestock that must be clearly visible to officials at the start and finish, and the serial number shall be recorded on a check list so that the rifle can be verified at the finish in case the sticker falls off;

- Skis and poles shall be checked for correctness and the skis marked;
- Clothing and other materials/equipment shall be inspected for correctness, including advertising;
- Magazines may be spot checked to ensure they contain only five rounds that can be fired directly from the magazine.

4.2.2.2 **Markings**

Marking of equipment shall be done to prevent unauthorized change of equipment during the competition by using the competitor's start number. Both skis and the rifle shall be marked. In Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions, only one color shall be used to mark the skis. The marking shall be made with a colored marker pen or stamp, and shall be unique for that competition. In Relay competitions, the skis must be marked according to the team start numbers and the colors or numbers of the start sequence within the team. The inspection sticker for the rifle must be placed on the top front end part of the forestock.

4.2.2.3 **Delays before Start**

Delays before starting times because of a competitor reporting late at the equipment inspection area, or corrections that have to be made to his clothing or equipment, shall be the responsibility of the competitor. The OC must provide sufficient staff to ensure prompt equipment inspections and thus prevent late starting times of competitors who have reported in time.

4.2.2.4 **Final Check Before Start**

Between one to two minutes prior to the start, a check shall be made of the competitor by the starter's assistant(s) in order to ensure the following:

- The competitor is wearing a start number and thigh numbers;
- The skis and rifle are properly marked;
- Advertising regulations are not being violated;

- d. By opening and closing the action of the rifle, that there is no round in the chamber or the inserted magazine;
- e. That the competitor has enough magazines;
- f. That the competitor is not in possession of any wireless communication device.

4.2.3 Finish Inspection

After arriving at the finish and - in Relay competitions - after the handover zone, a check shall be made to confirm the following:

- a. The rifle does not contain live ammunition in the chamber or the inserted magazine;
- b. Competitors have finished with at least one marked ski and their marked rifle, with the skis and poles in accordance with the Material Catalogue;
- c. The rifle trigger resistance is at least 0.5 kg (may be conducted as a spot check, if authorized by the RD/Asst. RD/TD);
- d. The advertising regulations were not violated.

4.2.4 Preliminary Examination of Materials/Equipment and Clothing

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, OEC U26 and IBU Cup events, the RD/Asst. RD, TD, and IR for Material Inspection shall conduct a preliminary inspection of equipment to confirm that the materials, equipment and clothing to be used by teams are permitted by the rules. The check will normally be done at least two days before the first competition. The preliminary examination does not relieve competitors of the obligation to pass equipment inspection at the start and finish.

4.2.4.1 Attendance

The examination will be conducted by the responsible staff of the Organizing Committee. The IR for Material Inspection must also be in attendance. The examination shall be voluntary but a team representative should attend if the use of items of clothing, materials or equipment should be questionable. At the OWG, the first WC and IBU Cup event of a season, it is mandatory that each competitor attend with his rifle and that at least one representative of each team attend the examination. Competitors or teams who are not present at the first WC or IBU Cup must make this inspection prior to their first start of the season.



5. TRAINING AND ZEROING

5.1 GENERAL

Competitors and team staff must be provided the opportunity and the facilities to prepare for the competitions. For that purpose the OC must set Official Training times, provide ski testing facilities, and offer the opportunity for competitors to zero rifles and warm-up prior to the competition.

5.1.1 Exceptions

In extraordinary circumstances, the Competition Jury may close the entire facility or limit training on the facility to certain parts or to specific times.

5.1.2 Rights for Training and Training Bibs

Competitors who have registered for an IBU event may use the course during the Official Training. Men and Women may not participate in Official Training and zeroing for the other gender, however, the RD/Asst. RD/TD shall have the authority to permit mixed training on competition days when this is in the best interest of the competitors and the OCs. The training bibs assigned by the IBU must be worn by all competitors during training, and by team staff and service firms personnel using the course at any time during the event.

5.1.3 Types of Training

Official Training is the period of time that the OC must provide for training on the facility. The facility must be prepared the same as for the competition. Unofficial Training is the time that the OC allows for training on the facility in addition to Official Training, when the facility does not have to be prepared as for the competition. OCs should allow as much time as is possible in the event program for Unofficial Training - if necessary, shooting lanes will be allocated for teams as for Official Training, as directed by the TD.

5.2 OFFICIAL TRAINING

5.2.1 General

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, CCH and CC events, the competition facility must be open for inspection and Official Training at least once before the

first competition. The facility must be prepared as for the competition and the training must be held at the same time of day as the competition itself. Each subsequent competition should also be preceded by Official Training unless it is not possible in the event program or due to other circumstances.

5.2.1.1 Training on Course

The competition course for Official Training must be open at the times corresponding to the competition times, if possible, and must also be groomed, marked and fenced or barricaded as for the competition.

5.2.1.2 Training on Shooting Range

The shooting on the day prior to the competition should be organized at times corresponding to those of the competition day. The shooting will begin at the same time as the zeroing time of the competition day, with only paper targets in use and on designated shooting lanes. After 30 minutes, metal and paper targets will be used and the choice of shooting lanes will be free, until the end of the training period. When the metal targets are opened for Mass Start and Pursuit Official Training, the odd-numbered shooting lanes will be set to Prone and the even-numbered lanes will be set to Standing.

5.3 RIFLE ZEROING

5.3.1 Zeroing Time

Prior to the start of a competition, competitors must be given the opportunity to zero their rifles on the range for a period of 45 minutes, which must begin one hour before and end no later than 5 minutes before the first start. At IBU events for the Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, a shorter time may be used but it must be at least 30 minutes and end 15 minutes before the start, and without paper target change. If necessary, Men and Women may both zero prior to the first competition, but this must be done separately.

5.3.2 Rifle zeroing may take place only on the range and only paper targets will be used for zeroing. Paper targets for zeroing must be placed at the same level and the same distance from the firing point as the competition targets. When two rows of paper targets are placed, the second row shall be below the level of the competition targets. If the paper targets



have to be changed during zeroing, the time required for the change will not be deducted from the time allocated for zeroing.

5.3.3 Allocation of Zeroing Lanes

For Individual and Sprint competitions, each team should be allocated one zeroing lane on the range. The allocation of lanes will be determined by random draw conducted under supervision of the RD/Asst. RD/TD. For Relay competitions, the team zeroing lane is to be the same as the start number. For Mass Start competitions, the zeroing lane shall be allocated according to the start list, but the competitors will be free to zero from any lane allocated to a member of their NF. For Pursuit competitions, the shooting lane numbers shall be allocated according to the placement of the best ranked competitor of each team, but if a NF has more than 4 competitors starting, it shall be allocated 2 adjoining zeroing lanes. One reserve member of each team shall be permitted to zero before each competition, including the reserve Relay team member, except Pursuit and Mass Start competitions. Prior to the start of the Super Sprint Final competition, competitors must be given the opportunity to zero their rifles on the range for a period of 15 minutes, which must begin 20 minutes before and end no later than 5 minutes before the first start. If necessary, Men and Women may both be zeroed prior to the first Super Sprint Final competition but this must be done separately.

5.3.3.1 At the OWG, WCH, WC, and Y/JWCH events the top 15 teams, based on the current Nations Cup Score standings, will be allocated lanes 1 to 15 by random draw, and the remaining teams' lanes will be separately drawn from the remaining lanes.

5.3.3.2 When a team has more than eight competitors, the OC may allocate an additional zeroing lane if available.

5.4 WARM-UP ON THE COURSE

For all IBU events, the course shall be open for warming up for entered competitors and team staff until five minutes before the start, unless otherwise decided by the Jury. All competitors on the course must wear their start numbers. From five minutes before the start, skiing on the course is forbidden, but team members may walk on the edge of the course.

5.5 SKI TESTING

It is forbidden to use electronic timing equipment on the competition course. Electronic ski testing can only be done in an area exclusively designated for ski testing. The TD in coordination with the RD, may authorize ski testing on the competition course considering width and configuration. Those authorized ski testing zones must be clearly marked. Electronic ski testing devices must be removed from the course at least 5 minutes before the start.

6. START REGULATIONS

6.1 START TYPES AND INTERVALS

6.1.1 General

There are four types of starts: single; pursuit; group and simultaneous; and two standard start intervals – 1 minute or 30 seconds. At all IBU events, the following regulations shall apply:

6.1.2 Individual and Sprint Competitions

For all Individual and Sprint competitions single starts will be made, normally with 30 second intervals. However, shorter or longer intervals shall be permitted if it is best for the competition. For the Sprint competition, group starts can be used. The RD/Asst. RD/TD in consultation with the OC will decide which start type and start interval is the best for the circumstances.

6.1.3 Pursuit Competitions

In all Pursuit competitions, no standard start interval will be used. Competitors shall start at the exact time listed in the start list as their start time, which is the length of time they finished behind the winner of the qualifying competition, rounded to the nearest second.

6.1.4 Mass Start Competitions

Start in the Mass Start competitions will be made in one single simultaneous start of all the competitors.

6.1.5 Relay and Mixed Relay Competitions

Start in Relay and Mixed Relay competitions will be made in a simultaneous start of the first competitor of each team. Subsequent starts



of other team members will be made with a tag by the incoming team member in the Relay hand-over zone. The start sequence in the Mixed Relay is Woman, Woman, Man, Man.

6.1.6 Super Sprint Competition

6.1.6.1 Start in the Super Sprint Qualification Competition will be made as a single start – interval 15 seconds.

6.1.6.2 Start in the Super Sprint Final Competition will be made in one single simultaneous start of all the competitors.

6.2 STARTING POSITIONS AND STARTS

6.2.1 Single Start with Electronic Timing

Competitors shall stand as close to the gate as possible and will pass through the gate at their starting time.

6.2.2 Single Start with Manual Timing

If only manual timing is used, competitors shall stand with both feet completely behind the start line and will cross the line at their starting time.

6.2.3 Pursuit Start

Competitors must arrive in the start area at the time directed by the Competition Jury for placement into their start lanes. They will then be lined up sequentially in their start lanes. If a competitor is not present at the start, an OC official must stand in his place. Each simultaneous start must be from a separate lane. Physical inspection of each start will be done by an official located at the start line of each lane. The officials will bar the crossing of the start line by holding their arm horizontally across the end of the lane, and quickly lowering the arm at the exact start time for that lane. Competitors will start when they are the next in line and when the arm is dropped.

6.2.4 Relay Start

In Relay competitions the first starters will stand in their assigned start tracks with both feet behind the line marking their start row, or beside their start position if no line is marked. They will cross the line when the designated start signal is given. Subsequent members of a Relay team will stand in the hand-over zone, according to the current competition standing, and will start when tagged by the incoming team member.

6.2.5 Group Start

In group starts, the competitor with the lowest start number of that group shall take position 1, the second lowest position 2, etc. They shall stand as for the Relay simultaneous start and will start when the designated signal is given. This process shall be repeated for each group.

6.2.6 Mass Start Competition Start

The Mass Start competition will start in the same way as the first starters in the Relay simultaneous start.

6.2.7 Super Sprint Competition Start

The start order for the Super Sprint Qualification competition will be decided by the OC together with the IBU, for the respective competition. For the Super Sprint Final competition, competitors will be assigned start numbers and start positions based on the results of the Super Sprint Qualification competition. Competitors in the Super Sprint Final competition will start in the same order in which they finished the Qualification competition: the winner of the Qualification competition will start with start number 1, the second place of the Qualification competition will start with start number 2, and so on.

6.3 START SIGNALS**6.3.1 Single Starts – Electronic Timing**

The start command shall be given by the sound of the start clock – a loud beep, and by the visual time on the start clock. The starter must not touch the competitor.

6.3.2 Single Starts – Manual Timing

At single starts without an electronic start gate, the starter shall say "Ready" 10 seconds before the time of start and then count down loudly from 5 seconds before the start, saying "Five-four-three-two-one". At the exact start time, the starter shall give the command "Go". The starter must not touch the competitor.

6.3.3 Pursuit Starts

The start signal for each Pursuit start will be the dropped arm of the lane official.

6.3.4 Simultaneous and Group Starts

In the Relay, Mixed Relay, Mass Start competition, Sprint competition



with group starts and Super Sprint Final, the start signal shall be given by a shot from a start pistol or another start device, or with a flag. Verbal warning signals will be given at 1 minute, 30 seconds and "Ready" prior to the start, with the start signal given within 5 seconds after "ready".

6.3.5 Start in the Hand-over Zone

In Relay competitions the Relay hand-over must take place within the hand-over zone in such a way that the arriving competitor touches the body (including torso, arms, legs, hands, feet and head) or the rifle of the outgoing competitor with his hand.

6.4 START TIME, EARLY START, LATE START AND FALSE START**6.4.1 Electronic Start Time**

In single starts, the electronically recorded time of activating the gate shall be the start time if the competitors activate the gate within 3 seconds before or 3 seconds after the time designated in the start list. If a competitor starts more than 3 seconds before the scheduled time, it is an early start. If a competitor starts more than 3 seconds later than the scheduled start time, it is a late start and the time will begin from the scheduled time of start.

6.4.2 Manual Start Time

If only manual timing is used and the start is single, the time of start for competitors shall be the time stated in the start list. If a competitor starts before the start signal, it shall be an early start. If the competitor starts too late, it shall be a late start.

6.4.2.1 Pursuit Competition

The time of start for each competitor shall be the time listed in the start list. In the event of an early start, time adjustments or time penalties must be made by the Competition Jury. If a competitor arrives too late at a start, the late competitor must be directed through the spare passage, and the official at that point will record the exact time when the competitor crosses the start line. If the competitor was late by his own or his team's fault, his competition time will be calculated from his official start time in the start list. If the cause of the delay was force majeure or incorrect or accidental actions of someone outside his team, his competition time and placement in the Pursuit will be calculated from the time recorded by the official.

6.4.3 Relay and Mass Start Competitions and Sprint Competitions with Group starts

The moment of start shall be at the time of the start signal.

6.4.4 Hand-over Zone Start Time

The start time for the Relay team member taking over shall be the moment when the incoming team member enters the hand-over zone by crossing the timing line at the beginning of the zone.

6.4.5 Early Start - Single and Relay Teams

If an early start occurs in a single competition or in the hand-over zone, the starter's assistant must stop the competitor as quickly as possible after the start line or the hand-over zone and send him back. The competitor must then return to behind the start line - or to the hand-over zone in Relay competitions - and start again. If possible, except in a Relay, the competitors will be restarted at their correct start time either through the gate or over the start line using manual timing. If the correct start time has already expired, the time of start shall revert to the listed start time. Time thus lost will count against the competitor.

6.4.6 False Start - Simultaneous, Group and Hand-over

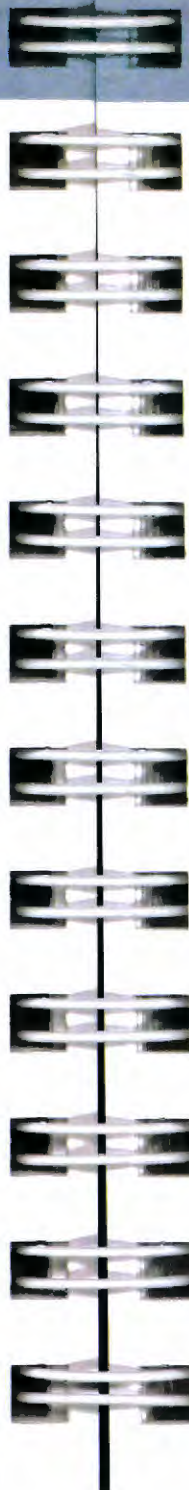
If there is a false start during a simultaneous or group start, the IR and officials in charge will stop the competitors at the end of the set parallel tracks. After a false start, there must be a new start. If the Relay hand-over occurs before or after (outside) the hand-over zone, it shall be a false start and the procedure must be repeated within the zone. A competitor or Relay Team will be considered as having not started if they have made a false start and do not return to start again, correctly.

6.4.7 Late Start

If competitors are late to the start, they must start at the first possible opportunity as directed by the starter, without obstructing other competitors.

6.4.7.1

If the competitor was late due to his own fault, his start time will be the one on the start list. If the late start was due to force majeure, the Competition Jury will decide his start time.



6.5

START NUMBERS

6.5.1 General

At all IBU competitions, all competitors must wear a bib which has their start number on it. Competitors must also wear their start number on both thighs. Competitors are responsible to ensure that their start numbers remain attached to the required positions during a competition. The start number and sequence color worn by a competitor must be the number and color assigned for that competitor for that competition by the competition start list.

6.5.1.1 Numbering

At OWG, WCH, WC, DEC U26 and IBU Cup competitions, the set of start numbers for Men and Women for each start must begin with the number 1 and must continue in numerical sequence to the last number.

6.5.1.2 Color

The color of the start numbers must clearly contrast against the base color of the cloth.

6.5.1.3 Sizes of Start Numbers

The sizes which must be used for start numbers in IBU competitions are detailed in the Material Catalogue.

6.5.2 Start Number Colors by Competitions

6.5.2.1 Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Super Sprint Competitions

The start numbers of all competitors shall be of the same design.

6.5.2.2 Relay Competitions

The start number colors within the team shall be red for the starting member, green for the second, yellow for the third and blue for the fourth.

6.6

WEATHER CONDITIONS

6.6.1 Temperature

Biathlon competitions must not be started if the air temperature is colder than minus 20 degrees Celsius measured at the coldest part of the site (range or course), 1.5 m above ground.

6.6.2 Wind Chill

Regardless of temperature, wind chill must be considered before start-

ing and during the competition. In the case of a high wind chill factor, the Competition Jury, in consultation with the IBU Medical Delegate or the Competition Physician, will decide whether to start or continue the competition. Changing of the course to be skied may also be done to avoid windy areas. The following Table 2 shows wind chill temperature equivalents.

TABLE 2 WIND CHILL TEMPERATURE EQUIVALENTS WIND SPEED IN KM/H

Wind speed	Temperature (degree Celsius) °C												
	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50
10 km/h	8,6	2,7	-3,3	-9,3	-15,3	-21,1	-27,2	-33,2	-39,2	-45,1	-51,1	-57,1	-63
15 km/h	7,9	1,7	-4,4	-10,6	-16,7	-22,9	-29,1	-35,2	-41,4	-47,6	-53,7	-59,9	-66,1
20 km/h	7,4	1,1	-5,2	-11,6	-17,9	-24,2	-30,5	-36,8	-43,1	-49,4	-55,7	-62	-68,3
25 km/h	6,9	0,5	-5,9	-12,3	-18,8	-25,2	-31,6	-38	-44,5	-50,9	-57,3	-63,7	-70,2
30 km/h	6,6	0,1	-6,5	-13	-19,5	-26	-32,6	-39,1	-45,6	-52,1	-58,7	-65,2	-71,7
35 km/h	6,3	-0,4	-7	-13,6	-20,2	-26,8	-33,4	-40	-46,6	-53,2	-59,8	-66,4	-73,1
40 km/h	6	-0,7	-7,4	-14,1	-20,8	-27,4	-34,1	-40,8	-47,5	-54,2	-60,9	-67,6	-74,2
45 km/h	5,7	-1	-7,8	-14,5	-21,3	-28	-34,8	-41,5	-48,3	-55,1	-61,8	-68,6	-75,3
50 km/h	5,5	-1,3	-8,1	-15	-21,8	-28,6	-35,4	-42,2	-49	-55,8	-62,7	-69,5	-76,3
55 km/h	5,3	-1,6	-8,5	-15,3	-22,2	-29,1	-36	-42,8	-49,7	-56,6	-63,4	-70,3	-77,2
60 km/h	5,1	-1,8	-8,8	-15,7	-22,6	-29,5	-36,5	-43,4	-50,3	-57,2	-64,2	-71,1	-78

Notes to Table 2 1. This is only a guide - the decision to start or not will be made by the Competition Jury in consultation with the IBU Medical Delegate or the Competition Physician. 2. Top shaded line is the -20 degree Celsius equivalent boundary. 3. Bottom shaded area indicates that exposed flesh freezes in one minute. 4. Wind speed is to be measured at height of 1.5 m on the range. 5. Temperature is measured at 1.5 m at the coldest point in the competition area.

7. SKIING REGULATIONS

7.1 GENERAL

7.1.1 General Skiing Rules

Competitors must ski the entire distance of the stipulated competition course in the correct sequence and direction on skis, carrying their rifle and the required number of rounds, and following the marked course precisely. They may use no other form of propulsion than skis, poles and their own muscular force. All skiing techniques shall be permitted. As required for timing and other sensor purposes, competitors must carry the electronic transponder device(s) provided by the event timing firm, during the competition, attached to one or both ankles as directed. The transponder may not be removed until the official removal place after the competition. The transponder must be of such design that it does not interfere with the competitors' movements in the competition. Maximum weight of a transponder may not exceed 25 gm each.

7.1.1.1 Did Not Finish

If a competitor withdraws from the competition before the finish, he must inform the first official he meets and is responsible for returning the transponders and the start number to the finish equipment/material and clothing inspection area as soon as possible.

7.1.2 Carrying the Rifle

The rifle must be carried on the back, with the barrel pointing up. If the rifle is so damaged during the competition that it can not be carried on the back, it must be safely carried in hand to the shooting range and then must be immediately exchanged for the team reserve rifle.

7.1.3 Wrong Course Section

If a competitor skis on a wrong course section, which would result in a time advantage or the wrong sequence, he must return to the point where he made the wrong turn, along the part of the course he skied in error. In order to do so, the competitor may have to ski against the correct ski direction and shall be totally responsible for ensuring that he does not obstruct or endanger other competitors. There will be no penalty for having committed the error as long as no time advantage has been gained and there has been no interference with other competitors.

7.1.4 Passing and Giving Way

A competitor who is in position to pass another competitor, and wishes to pass, will yell "Track". A competitor who is about to be overtaken must clear the course in front of the passing competitor at the first yell of "Track" or other voice signal, even if the course is wide enough. However, this obligation does not apply to the last 50 m before the finish line and the last 50 m before the hand-over zone.

7.1.5 Skiing Penalty Loops

In all competitions in which the shot-penalty is the 150 m penalty loop, the competitors must ski the loop once for every missed target immediately after the shooting bout.

7.1.5.1 Responsibility

Competitors themselves shall be responsible for skiing the required number of penalty loops immediately after the shooting bout. It is not permitted to complete penalty loops at a later time.

7.1.5.2 Penalty Loop Error

If competitors, due to a mistake by the OC or a target malfunction, ski too many penalty loops, the Competition Jury shall decide on an appropriate time allowance. The OC shall ensure, in each competition in which the penalty loop is used, that the average penalty loop ski time is recorded, based on at least five competitors.

7.1.6 Skating at Relay, Mass and Group Starts

The use of the skating technique (one or both legs sideways) is prohibited in the tracked portion after the start line in simultaneous or group starts.

7.2 OBSTRUCTION

It is strictly forbidden to impede other competitors in any way at any time during the competition. This prohibition also includes the dropping of objects on the competition course or the shooting range in such a way that it obstructs other competitors.

7.3 EXCHANGING EQUIPMENT, REPAIRS, ASSISTANCE**7.3.1 Exchange of Skis and Poles**

A competitor may exchange one of his skis, but only if it is broken or the

binding is damaged. Broken poles and straps may be exchanged repeatedly. The replacement skis and poles must be in conformity with the IBU Material Catalogue rules.

7.3.2 Glide Performance and Equipment Repairs

The competitors may not change the glide performance of their skis by the application of any substances during a competition. They may repair their equipment during a competition, provided they receive no assistance from any person.

7.3.3 Rifle Repairs, Exchange and Ammunition

Assistance to repair a rifle shall only be permitted on the shooting range, by the Competition Armourer or a competition official on the shooting range. A rifle may be exchanged only on the shooting range. Competitors shall be permitted to receive ammunition on the course and the shooting range.

7.3.4 Refreshments

Competitors may consume refreshments during the competition. The refreshments may be carried by the competitors or be given to them.

7.3.5 Other Assistance

Competitors are not permitted to receive any assistance from any person, other than as expressly stated in these Rules.

8 SHOOTING REGULATIONS**8.1 GENERAL****8.1.1 Shooting Rules**

All shooting during training and competition shall take place at the shooting range. In a competition competitors shall shoot after having completed each of the required sections of the course for the competition, except the last section which shall end at the finish or the Relay hand-over. The shooting specifications for all competitions are given in Table 1 under 1.3.8. When a rifle is taken out of the stadium area, it must be in a case or a cover bag.

8.2

SPECIFIC SHOOTING RULES FOR TYPES OF COMPETITIONS**8.2.1 Selection of Shooting Lanes**

In Individual and Sprint competitions, shooting lanes may be freely chosen by the competitor from among the targets that are ready in the correct sequence (prone or standing). In the Pursuit, Individual and Sprint with group start competitions, the competitors must go sequentially in the shooting lanes starting with lane 1 and taking the lowest available number, until the last shooting lane is reached, at which time the next competitor must go to lane number 1 and the process begins again. For the Mass Start, in the first shooting bout the competitors must shoot from the lane number designated by their start number and for subsequent bouts by filling in the range sequentially from the right in the order of arrival on the range. In Relay competitions, the shooting lane designated by the team's start number must be used for the first shooting bout of the first competitor of each team and after that the range will be filled in sequentially from the right in the order of arrival on the range.

8.2.2 Relay Competitions – Spare Rounds

In the Relay competition, each competitor must fire the first 5 rounds and if targets remain standing he must use the 3 spare rounds until all 5 targets are hit or until all 8 rounds are fired. If the spare rounds are needed after having fired the first 5 rounds, the spare rounds must be hand loaded one by one – not loaded directly from a magazine.

8.3

SHOOTING POSITIONS**8.3.1 Prone Position**

In the prone position the competitors must comply with the following regulations: the rifle may only be in contact with hands, shoulder and cheek. The lower side of the wrist of the arm supporting the rifle must be distinctly raised from the ground (snow surface).

8.3.2 Standing Position

In the standing position the competitors must comply with the following regulations: they must stand without any support. Only hands, shoulder, cheek and the chest next to the shoulder may be in contact with the rifle. The arm supporting the rifle may be held against the chest or put onto the hip.

**8.3.2.1 No Removal of Skis**

It is prohibited to remove one or both skis while shooting, including training and zeroing, and it is prohibited for athletes to place any kind of object under their skis.

8.3.3 Position in Shooting Lane

The competitor must ensure that no part of his body, clothing, materials or equipment protrudes over the 1.5 m red lines marking the shooting lane or the extension of those boundaries while shooting. The competitor must also ensure that the rifle muzzle extends over the firing line.

8.3.4 Enforcement

If a competitor is warned by a Range Official that his shooting position or his position in the shooting lane is not according to the rules, the competitor must immediately make the correction.

8.4

SHOOTING AIDS**8.4.1 Use of Shooting Sling and Arm Cuff**

The use of a shooting sling and arm cuff is permitted in both the prone and standing positions.

8.4.2 Use of Magazine

The five rounds required in each bout of shooting may be loaded with the use of a magazine. If rounds are lost from the magazine or fail to fire, a new magazine may not be inserted into the rifle. Such rounds must be loaded individually. However, if a magazine is lost or defective, it may be replaced with another magazine.

8.5

SAFETY REGULATIONS**8.5.1 General**

Shooting shall be permitted only on the shooting range, during officially authorized times. It is forbidden to make movements with a rifle which might endanger persons, or which may be perceived by others as dangerous. The rifle muzzle must be over the forward edge of the shooting ramp (= firing line) from the beginning to the end of the shooting stage. When the range is open for shooting, no one shall be permitted to be forward of this line. TV crew members and photographers shall take responsibility for their own safety if they enter this area. At all times, the

competitor shall be responsible for the safety of his actions and rifle.

8.5.2 Loading and Unloading

The rifle may be loaded and unloaded only with the barrel pointing in the direction of the targets or up. To insert a magazine containing bullets into the rifle is also part of the loading procedure. When moving from one shooting lane to another, the competitor must first unload his rifle and place the rifle on his back in the normal carrying position.

8.5.2.1 Safety Check on the Range after Shooting

After each shooting bout the rifle must be unloaded – that is, no round may be left in the chamber or in the inserted magazine. However, it is permitted to leave the cartridge case in the chamber and the empty magazine in the rifle after the last shot. At the end of training and/or zeroing sessions, the competitor must perform a safety check before leaving the shooting range by opening the bolt and removing the inserted magazine, with the barrel pointed toward the target or upward.

8.5.3 Aimed Shots

All shots must be aimed and fired only at the targets.

8.5.4 Removal of Rifle on the Range

A competitor may not remove a strap of his rifle carrying harness from his shoulder before he has reached the firing lane from which he will shoot. He must cross the lane marking line with both feet and lay both ski poles on the ground prior to removing his rifle from the carrying position.

8.5.5 Safety at the Finish

At all IBU competitions there must be one or more official(s) at the end of the finish area who will open the rifle action of every competitor. This check may only be performed when the rifle is pointing upwards. At the same time, the official will inspect the cartridge case ejected from the chamber. If this safety check is not done, the competitor must do it himself.

8.6 MISFIRES, LOST ROUNDS/MAGAZINES AND DAMAGED RIFLES

8.6.1 Misfires and Lost Rounds/ Magazines and Damaged Rifles

Misfired or lost rounds, or magazines, may be replaced by a competitor if he is carrying spare rounds or magazines. If he is not carrying



spare rounds or magazines, replacement rounds or magazines may be obtained by the competitor from a Range Official by raising a hand and saying "Ammunition" and the name of his NF loudly. The Range Official who responds will get the spare rounds from the team's reserve rifle or from the team's support staff behind the range and deliver them to the competitor. Competitors are permitted to receive ammunition and magazines on the course as well.

8.6.2 Damaged Rifles

If a rifle needs to be repaired, the competitor may do the repairs or may accept assistance, but only from the Competition Armourer or a Range Official. If the rifle cannot be made functional, it may be exchanged for the team's reserve rifle.

8.6.2.1 Reserve Rifle

A rifle which has been damaged during the competition or malfunctions for technical reasons to such an extent that it cannot be used to continue the competition may be exchanged for a team reserve rifle which has been inspected and marked at the equipment check and deposited in the designated reserve rifle rack on the range before the competition by the team. The competitor must then continue the competition with the reserve rifle.

8.6.2.2 Rifle/Magazine/Ammunition Exchange Procedure

If the rifle has been damaged or a magazine lost on the course, the competitor himself may ski to the team reserve rifle in the rack on the range, prior to going to the shooting lane, and exchange his rifle or replace his magazine, and then continue to his shooting lane. During shooting the competitor shall indicate that his rifle needs to be exchanged by raising his hand. When a Range Official responds, the competitor will point to his rifle and say "Rifle" and the name of his NF loudly. The Range Official will obtain the team's spare rifle from the designated rifle rack and bring it to the competitor.

8.6.3 No Time Adjustment

There shall be no time adjustment for repairing or exchanging a rifle or obtaining a spare magazine or rounds.

8.6.4 Response by Range Officials

All Range Officials must be alert to observe a raised hand or a yell by a

competitor to ask for spare rounds or rifle exchange. The Range Officials must react with a sense of urgency and move quickly to minimize the time required to bring the rounds or to exchange the rifle.

8.7 TARGET ERRORS AND MALFUNCTIONS

8.7.1 Incorrectly Set Target

If a competitor is confronted with an incorrectly set target, standing for the prone position or vice versa, the incorrect target shall be set to the correct position immediately. The competitor will then commence shooting from the beginning.

8.7.2 Target Malfunction

If a target fails to function, the competitor must be directed to another target and the defective target must be blocked off immediately. The range official will inform the competitor whether he should continue the shooting bout or recommence shooting from the beginning.

8.7.3 Cross-firing and Target Hit by Another Competitor

If the target on which a competitor is shooting is fired on by another competitor, the one shooting incorrectly must be stopped immediately. If no target plates have fallen, the correct competitor may continue shooting. If a target plate has been hit, the target must be reset immediately and the competitor shall then fire the remaining shots on the reset target.

8.7.3.1 Before such a target is reset, the hits and their positions must be recorded. In such a case in the Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start or Relay competition, the competitor must be told by the Range Official how many penalty loops must be done.

8.7.3.2 If a competitor cross-fires onto a target not in his shooting lane, and no other competitor is shooting on that target, he shall be allowed to continue without the mistake being pointed out to him. The competitor's hits will be only those which are on the correct target.

8.7.4 Time Adjustments and Responsibility

In those cases where a competitor loses time due to a target error which is not his fault or a target malfunction, the Competition Jury shall make an appropriate time adjustment.



8.7.4.1 Own Error

If, however, a competitor makes an error such as cross-firing or selecting a target which has been used and not reset, he shall be responsible and no time adjustment will be made.

8.7.5 Scoring of Shooting

For all shooting in competitions, a system of scoring the shooting must be put in place by the OC. Each shot that is fired in a competition must be observed by three independent persons or methods. For OWG, WCH and WC competitions, the system shall consist of the electronic target scoring device and two separate observations by Range Officials.

9. THE FINISH, COMPETITION TIME AND RESULTS

9.1 THE FINISH

9.1.1 Moment of Finish

Finish is the moment when a competitor's or a Relay team's competition time ends. When electronic timing is used, the finish will occur when the beam of the electronic sensor at the finish line is broken by the competitor. When manual timing is used, the finish will occur when the competitor crosses the finish line with one or both feet. In Relay competitions the timing is to be taken from the last member to finish.

9.2 COMPETITION TIME

The competition time is the period of elapsed time during the competition on which the placing of a competitor or Relay team in the results of the competition are based. The time always includes any penalties or adjustments imposed or awarded by the Competition Jury.

9.2.1 Individual Competitions

In Individual competitions, the competitor's time will be the elapsed time between start and finish plus any shot-penalty minutes imposed.

9.2.2 Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start Competitions

In Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions the competitor's time will be the elapsed time between start and finish. In the Pursuit competition and the Mass Start competition, the first competitor to cross the finish line, subject to penalties and time adjustments, shall be declared the

winner. This also applies to the rankings of subsequent finishers.

9.2.3 Overtaken competitors in Pursuit and Mass Start competitions

At OWG, WCH and WC, in Pursuit and Mass Start competitions if the leading competitor laps a competitor on the course, the overtaken competitor must withdraw from the competition at a suitable area in connection with the shooting range.

9.2.4 Relay Competitions

In all Relay competitions the competition time of a team member shall be the elapsed time from the start, or hand-over, to the next completed hand-over or from the hand-over to the finish. The total time of a Relay team is the time elapsed between the start of the first member to the finish of the last member. The time of the incoming member stops when he crosses the timing line into the hand-over zone and the time of the outgoing member begins at the same moment.

9.2.4.1 Placing in Relay competition

The placings of Relay teams in the results shall be decided by the order of finish of their respective last competitors, subject to time penalties or time adjustments.

9.2.5 Equal Time – Tie

If two or more competitors have the same competition time, they shall be placed in the results with equal (tie) rankings. At OWG, WCH, Y/J WCH, WC and OEC U26 in Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, if analysis of the photo-finish camera data cannot resolve the order of finish of two or more athletes then a tie shall be declared. Equal placings (tie) in a competition shall be given an equal number of points.

9.2.6 Photo-Finish

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, and OEC U26 in Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, a photo-finish camera must be installed at the finish line to record the finish. The camera must be placed exactly in line with the finish line and in such a position that the entire finish line is seen by the camera. If the photo-finish record is required to decide the order of finish, the order in the photo-finish record shall determine the placings. The decision shall be based on the first part of the first foot crossing the finish line. If there is a photo finish, the Competition Jury shall decide the finish order based on the photo finish record.

9.2.6.1 Finish Video Camera

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC and OEC U26 events a video camera must be installed at the finish in such a way that it will record the start numbers of competitors as they cross the finish line. Such a system is recommended for all other events as well.

9.2.7 Intermediate Times

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC competitions, times after each bout of shooting must be available to the electronic information board, the media and teams. An intermediate timing line will be set after the penalty loop (or after the range for the Individual competition) and each competitor's time shall be recorded after each bout of shooting.

9.3 TIMING SYSTEMS

9.3.1 Requirements

Competition time must be measured electronically, backed by manual timing. Manual timing shall be used only if the electronic system fails during the competition. Specifications of timing equipments are given in the IBU Material Catalogue (Annex A).

9.3.2 Units of Measurement

Electronically and manually measured competition times must be registered to 1/10 (0.1) of a second.

9.4 THE COMPETITION RESULTS

9.4.1 General

Results are the record of the performance of the competitors or teams in a competition. The OC shall be responsible for producing and distributing the results on paper and electronically. At all IBU events, English must be used in the results, however, more than one language may be used in the same results. Provisional and Final Results must include the following information:

- Name and location of the event;
- Type, time and date of the competition;
- Course and weather data;
- Names of the Competition Jury members;
- Signature of the TD;

- f. Number of entered competitors and total ranked;
- g. Number of those who did not start and did not finish;
- h. Notes about imposed penalties: article, time adjustment or kind of penalty;
- i. Columns for:
 - placings, in ranking order from first to last;
 - start numbers;
 - last and first names of competitors;
 - NF or team;
 - shooting penalties per bout;
 - shooting penalties, total;
 - ski times to 1/10 (0.1) second;
 - total time, and team time in Relay;
 - time behind;
 - World Cup points (when appropriate);
 - Nations Cup points (when appropriate).

For the Pursuit Competition the times shown will be the time behind the first starter for the winner, followed by the time behind the winner for the remaining competitors.

9.4.1.1 Ties

If there is an equal competition time, the tied competitors shall be given equal ranking and equal points in the results, however, there shall be no next placing in the results.

9.4.2 Types of Results

There are three types of results: Intermediate, Provisional and Final.

9.4.2.1 Intermediate Results

Intermediate Results reflect the competition situation during the competition and are for information only. They will be displayed on the score board, announced by the public announcer and will be available through the electronic information system.

9.4.2.2 Provisional Results

Provisional Results are the first official record of the competition produced by the OC after the last finish. Provisional Results are always subject to protest and must be published and posted at the finish area and competition office as soon as possible after the finish of the last com-

petitor. The TD must sign and write the time of posting on the Provisional Results List so that the end of the protest period will be clear.

9.4.2.3 Final Results

The Final Results are the incontestable final record of the competition and must be published immediately after the deadline for protests has passed, or as soon as the Competition Jury has made its decisions on protests which were submitted.

9.4.3 Results Booklet

The Final Results and other important information about all the competitions for all IBU events must be made into a booklet. The booklet must contain:

- a. the event program;
- b. participant list - NFs, competitors, trainers;
- c. decisions of the Competition Jury and Jury of Appeal;
- d. all Final Results, with applicable points lists and title page.

All results pages of the booklet must be on white paper only.

9.4.4 Distribution of Booklets and Results

At all IBU events, one copy of the Results Booklet must be distributed to all NFs that have participated in the event. If this cannot be done before their departure, the booklet must be sent by mail as soon as it is ready. A copy of the Results Booklet must be sent to the SG of the IBU. In addition, the Results Booklet, and CD, produced at the WC Final must be sent to all NFs that have participated in any WC event during the season. One copy of each results list and meeting minutes as well as analysis after each competition shall be distributed to the mailbox of each participating NF. Additional copies shall be available at the competition office upon request.

10. PROTESTS

10.1

GENERAL

Protests must be submitted in writing, using the official IBU Protest Form, to the Competition Secretary, for the Competition Jury, and must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 50, or equivalent in the currency of the host NF.

The IBU protest form can be obtained from the Competition Secretary. If the protest is upheld, the money shall be paid back. If the protest is rejected, the money will go to the IBU.

10.2 PROTEST TYPES AND CONDITIONS

10.2.1 Eligibility Protests

Protests concerning the eligibility of a competitor may be submitted at any time up to the end of the protest time for the competition in question.

10.2.2 Protests During and After Competitions

Protests concerning violation of rules by competitors and team staff, mistakes made by officials, competition conditions and the Provisional Results must be submitted in the time period between the start of zeroing for the competition until 15 minutes after the posting of the Provisional Results. A clear announcement must be made by the OC immediately after the posting of the Provisional Results to inform everyone that they have been posted.

10.2.3 Repetition or Annulment

If the examination of a protest reveals circumstances which are so serious that they make the sporting value of the competition doubtful, or if the Competition Jury from its own observation comes to the same conclusion, the Competition Jury may decide to repeat the competition or to annul the competition without repetition.

11. PENALTIES

For penalties, refer to the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

12. WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS – EVENT RULES

12.1 GENERAL REGULATIONS

12.1.1 Jurisdiction and Terms

The WCH and Y/JWCH are IBU events and shall be held under its jurisdiction for Men, Women, Junior Men and Junior Women, and for Youth Men and Youth Women. In this section the rules stipulated for WCH shall

also apply to the Y/JWCH unless a specific difference is indicated.

12.1.2 Event Dates

WCH shall be held for Men and Women together annually during dates approved by the IBU EB, but shall not be held during years of the OWG. Y/JWCH for Junior Men and Junior Women and for Youth Men and Youth Women together shall be held annually during dates approved by the IBU EB. If any IBU authorized competition is not in the program of the OWG, a WCH competition shall be held for it in years of the OWG.

12.1.3 Best Biathletes – Financial Responsibility and Selection

Each OC of the WCH must pay the accommodation and meal expenses for the best male and the best female Biathletes for a maximum of twelve days during the WCH according to the numbers of Biathletes set by the IBU EB. Selection of the best Biathletes at the WCH will be from the top rankings of the current WC Total Score prior to the start of the WCH.

12.2 BIDS TO HOST AND APPOINTMENT OF OCS

12.2.1 General

The task of organizing the WCH shall be entrusted to a Member Federation of the IBU, for the appointed location, by the IBU Congress at least four years and not more than five years in advance.

12.2.2 Application to Host a WCH

The bid to host a WCH must be submitted by a NF wishing to host to the IBU SG in writing, and the application must be received not later than 90 days before the applicable IBU Congress. The site for which the bid is made must have a current IBU license. The application must be submitted using the official IBU application form and must be signed by the NF President or SG.

12.2.3 The IBU Event Hosting Declaration

After a host for a WCH has been appointed, the hosting NF must sign the IBU Event Hosting Declaration. By signing, the hosting NF shall testify that it accepts and will fulfill, in the required time, the tasks, measures and duties stipulated in the Declaration.

12.3 EVENT SCHEDULE AND PROGRAM

The proposed event schedule and program will be established by the OC

in consultation with the RD/Asst. RD and submitted to the IBU Headquarters at least two years prior to the start of the event. The program must be submitted to the TC for review and must be approved by the IBU EB at the latest one year prior to the start of the WCH.

12.4 PROGRESS REPORTS

The OC must report regularly about its progress to the IBU.

12.5 INFORMATION BULLETINS AND INVITATIONS

12.5.1 Preliminary Information

At least one year prior to the WCH, the OC must send a preliminary information bulletin approved by the RD/Asst. RD to all IBU Member Federations and to the IBU Headquarters. The bulletin must provide all significant information about the WCH which is required by the NFs at that time.

12.5.2 Official Invitation

Not later than 1 September of the year preceding the WCH, the OC must send the official invitations approved by the RD to all IBU NFs and to the IBU Headquarters. NFs which require a special invitation for visa purposes must request them from the OC.

12.5.3 Final Bulletin

Not later than 15 October prior to the WCH, the OC must circulate a detailed information bulletin to all IBU NFs and to the IBU Headquarters. The bulletin must provide detailed information in accordance with the Organizers' Guide.

12.5.4. Electronic Bulletins and Invitations

Bulletins and invitations may be sent in electronic form by e-mail and by placing it on a website, with notification by e-mail.

12.6 PARTICIPATION

12.6.1 Quotas - WCH

12.6.1.1 Maximum Registration and Entries

Each NF in good standing shall have the right to register a maximum of 8 male and 8 female competitors and to enter 4 male and 4 female



competitors in the Individual and Sprint competitions. Additionally, the NFs of the Individual, Sprint and Mass Start champions of the previous year's OWG or WCH will be granted the right to enter those competitors at the WCH Individual, Sprint and Mass Start competitions respectively, in addition to their NF's quota.

12.6.1.2 Pursuit Competitions

The top 60 competitors from the qualifying competition shall be entitled to start in the Pursuit competition.

12.6.1.3 Mass Start Competitions

The Mass Start competition entries shall consist of 30 competitors, selected as follows: the top 15 from the WC Total Score plus any medal winners that are not among the top 15 in the WC Total Score, then the remaining competitors shall be filled in from the points they have acquired in the Individual, Sprint and Pursuit competitions of the WCH being held, in ranking order. Start numbers shall be assigned in the order as follows: the gold medalist of the first personal competition of the WCH shall receive start number 1; the gold medalist of the second personal competition shall receive number 2; and the gold medalist of the third personal competition shall receive number 3, with the silver medalists of the personal competition receiving start numbers in the same order beginning with start number 4 – 6, and bronze medalists in the same way beginning with start number 7 – 9. The top competitors in the current WC Total Score will receive start number 10, and so on. If a competitor has won more than one medal in the personal competitions of the WCH being held, he will receive the lowest start number in keeping with the above sequence and other competitors will move up in the same order, and the same principle shall apply if more than one competitor wins multiple medals, or if one or more competitors are missing. Four competitors will be the maximum number of entries for any NF. However, if an NF has more than four medalists, then all medalists of this NF will be entitled to start. In addition to the NF's quota, the champion of the previous year's OWG or WCH in Mass Start will be allowed to be entered. Unless he is not already selected in accordance with the above rule, he shall receive start number 30.

12.6.1.4 Relay Competitions

The best 30 NFs, for Men and Women, may enter Relay teams based on the previous year's Nations Cup Score.

12.6.1.5 Mixed Relay Competitions

A maximum of 30 Mixed Relay Teams shall be allowed to participate, based on the sum of the NF's current Nations Cup Score for Men and Women.

12.6.1.6 Team Staff

NFs shall be allowed to register team staff according to the number of competitors they registered. If this number is 4 or less, they shall be allowed to register a maximum of 4 team staff members. Starting from 5 competitors the maximum number of team staff that may be registered shall equal the number of competitors registered by the respective NF. If the OC is able to accept more than this number, the number must be stated in the invitation along with the conditions for the extra staff.

12.6.2 Quota – Y/JWCH**12.6.2.1 Maximum Registration and Entries**

Each NF may register a maximum of five each of Junior Men and Junior Women, and five each Youth Men and Youth Women for the Y/JWCH. Entries for specific competitions at Y/JWCH shall be as follows:

12.6.2.2 Individual and Sprint Competitions

A maximum of four competitors per NF may be entered for each Junior Men, Junior Women, Youth Men and Youth Women. Additionally, the NFs of the Individual and Sprint champions of the previous year's Y/JWCH shall be granted the right to enter them at the Y/JWCH Individual and Sprint competitions in addition to their NF's quota, as long as the competitors are still in the same class as they were at the previous Y/JWCH.

12.6.2.3 Pursuit Competitions

The top 60 competitors from the qualifying competitions will be entered for each of the competitions Junior Men, Junior Women, Youth Men and Youth Women.

12.6.2.4 Relay Competitions

Each NF shall have the right to enter one Relay team per class for the Y/JWCH Relay competitions.

A competitor may start in one Relay only (Youth or Junior).

**12.6.2.5 Team Staff**

Article 12.6.1.6 shall apply accordingly.

12.7 AWARDS**12.7.1 Official Medals**

Competitors placed first, second and third in the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions shall be awarded the IBU medal in gold, silver and bronze, respectively. Each member of the Relay teams placed first, second and third shall be awarded the IBU medal, in gold, silver and bronze, respectively.

12.7.1.1 Awards Ceremony

The presentation of the official World Championships medals must include flag raising and national anthems. Competitors may not appear with their competition materials/equipment.

12.7.1.2 Flower Ceremony

The flower ceremony is the presentation of the top 8 competitors and top 6 Relay teams immediately after the end of the competition. The competitors shall appear wearing their competition start numbers and may have with them their competition materials/ equipment.

12.7.2 Other Prizes

The Organizing Committee and other bodies may present other prizes.

12.8 LEADER START NUMBERS

The competitors, both Men and Women, who are the best ranked in the current World Cup Score for the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions shall wear a numbered "World Cup Leader" start number during the World Championships instead of a conventional start number. World Cup Leader Bib colors:

- Total Score leaders - yellow
- Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start leaders - red
- Total Score leaders who are at the same time best ranked in the respective competition type - yellow/red combined.

13. THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES – EVENT RULES

13.1 RULES

The IOC has jurisdiction over the OWG; however, these Event and Competition Rules shall apply for the OWG except when otherwise stipulated by IOC regulations. For the Mass Start competition at OWG, the World Championships Event Rules shall apply accordingly, except that the previous year's world champion shall not be allowed to start in addition to the NF quota unless otherwise qualified.

13.2 SCHEDULE AND PROGRAM

The event schedule and program for the competitions will be established by the OC in consultation with the RD/TD and Assistant TD. The schedule and program must be submitted to the TC for review and must be approved by the IBU EB.

13.3 NATIONAL FEDERATION QUOTA

The NF Registration and Entry Quota for the OWG shall be based on NF's ranking of Nations Cup Points achieved at the two preceding World Championship events, scoring the top three athletes of each NF in the Individual, Sprint, and Relay competitions. Further details are determined by agreement between the IOC and IBU EB. Note: for the OWG 2010, the Relay competition will not count and the IBU Point system will be used as described in the letter to the IOC dated 20 May 2007.

14. CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CONTINENTAL CUPS – EVENT RULES

14.1 CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

14.1.1 General

The CCH are IBU events that are organized under its jurisdiction jointly for Men, Women, Junior Men and Junior Women. These rules shall apply to the following championships:

- Asian Championships (ACH)
- Open European Championships (OECH U26)
- North American Championships (NACH)

d. South American Championships (SACH).

FOR CCHs, the host will be appointed two years in advance of the event by the EB based on recommendations by the TC. OECH U26 are subject to an event hosting declaration.

14.1.2 Inspection

The immediate inspection is to be exercised by an IBU Asst. RD whose expenses are to be paid by the OC.

14.1.3 Competition Types

The following competition types shall be authorized for CCH: Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start, Mixed Relay and Relay. All official IBU classes of competitors will be authorized to participate as set by the respective NFs of the continent.

14.1.4 Eligibility and Participation

Biathletes of all IBU member NFs shall be eligible to participate in CC and CCH events.

However, only members of the teams of the host continent NFs shall be eligible to be Continental Champions and medalists. Participation quotas will be set by the respective NFs of the continent.

14.1.5 Competition Rules

The IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply to the CCH. Special rules may be prepared and set by the respective NFs of the continent. CCH rules are detailed in Annex D.

14.1.6 Awards

Official IBU medals will be awarded to the competitors as follows: first place – gold; second – silver; third – bronze. Additional prizes may be awarded by the respective NFs of the continent.

14.2 CONTINENTAL CUPS

14.2.1 General

The CC are IBU events that are organized under its jurisdiction. They can be organized as joint event series for Men, Women, Junior Men, Junior Women, Youth Men and Youth Women. The CCH rules shall apply to CC with the following exceptions. The following CC Series are authorized:

- Asian Cup (AC)
- IBU Cup (Open European Cup)

- c. North America Cup (NAC)
- d. South America Cup (SAC).

14.2.2 Not to be Held Together with WC

The CC are separate events and may not be organized at the same venue together with WC competitions.

14.2.3 Event Hosting Applications and Appointment of NFs

Each IBU member NF may apply to organize one or more CC event(s) a season. Applications must be submitted to the IBU SG by the deadline established by the EB. The host NFs will be appointed by the IBU EB based on recommendations of the TC.

14.2.4 Competition Rules

The IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply to the CC. Special rules may be prepared and set by the respective NFs of the continent. The CC competition rules are detailed in Annex E.

14.2.5 Juries

Only Competition Juries will be established, under IBU jurisdiction for CC events. NFs of the continent may establish a Jury of Appeal for events.

15. WORLD CUP – EVENT RULES

15.1 GENERAL REGULATIONS

15.1.1 Jurisdiction

WC are IBU events and shall be held under its jurisdiction for Men and Women. These Rules shall apply for WC events.

15.1.2 TD and IR Expenses

The travel, accommodation and meal costs, and daily allowance of the IBU TD and IRs shall be borne by the OC for the period they are required for the event, in accordance with the current IBU policy.

15.1.3 Best Biathletes – Financial Responsibility and Selection

Each OC of a WC event must pay the accommodation and meal expenses for the best male and the best female Biathletes for a maximum of seven full days for a three-competition WC event and five full days for a two-competition WC event, according to the numbers of Biathletes set by the IBU EB.

Selection of the best Biathletes for the current competition season, up to the end of December, will be from the top rankings of the previous year's World Cup Total Score. For the part of the season beginning on 1 January, the selection will be from the top rankings in the World Cup Total Score as of the end of December. For the part of the season beginning on 1 February, the selection will be from the top rankings in the World Cup Total Score as of the end of January and will continue on that basis for the remainder of the season.

15.2 WC ANNUAL SCHEDULING

15.2.1 Number of WC per Season

The number of events to be held shall be determined by the IBU EB based on the recommendation by the TC.

15.2.2 WC Annual Calendar

WC events shall be held prior to and after the annual WCH or the OWG. They are to be held in the time-frame set by the IBU EB.

15.3 BIDS TO HOST AN EVENT AND APPOINTMENT OF HOSTS

15.3.1 Authority to Appoint

Hosts of WC events shall be appointed by the IBU EB, based on a recommendation by the IBU TC.

15.3.2 Applications to Host WC Events

Applications for hosting WC events must be submitted by the applying NFs to the IBU Headquarters before the deadline established by the IBU EB. An IBU A license is required to apply. Applications must be submitted to the IBU Headquarters using the official IBU application form and must be signed by the President or SG of the NF.

15.3.2.1 A NF may apply to organize one or more WC events during a competition season. Normally a NF may organize only one WC event per season.

15.3.3 The IBU Event Hosting Declaration

The hosting NF must sign the IBU Event Hosting Declaration, thereby testifying that it accepts and will fulfill, in the required time, the tasks, measures and duties stipulated in the Declaration.

15.4 WC PROGRAM

The program for a WC event will be established by the IBU EB in consultation with the event host, the broadcasting company with which the IBU has entered a contractual agreement for TV distribution and the TC, as soon as possible.

15.5 INVITATIONS

Invitations to WC events must be approved by the RD and must be sent by the OC to all IBU NFs and the IBU Headquarters not later than three months before the start of the event. The invitation may be sent electronically by email or posting on a website with notification by e-mail.

15.6 PARTICIPATION

15.6.1 Registration and Entry Quotas

Based on the previous year's Nations Cup Score final standings, NFs may participate with the following numbers of male and female competitors respectively at WC events: Individual and Sprint Competitions. The quota is based on the NF's ranking in the previous season's Nations Cup Score:

NF CUP RANKING	REGISTER	ENTER
1 - 4	8	7
5 - 8	7	6
9 - 12	6	5
13 - 22	5	4
23 - up	5	2

15.6.2 Additional Start Rights at WC Final on the basis of IBU Cup Total Score

For the World Cup Final, the winner of the IBU Cup Total Score for men and women can be entered in addition to the NF quota and the respective NFs shall receive additional funding (as determined annually by the EB) for this competitor's participation. Furthermore, NFs are allowed to enter competitors in addition to the quota based on how many com-

petitors they have ranked in the top 10 of the IBU Cup Total Score Final Standing up to a maximum of two per NF. The NF is free to use these additional entries for any qualified competitor.

15.6.3 Pursuit Competitions

For the Pursuit competition, the top 60 competitors from the qualifying competition shall be entitled to start.

15.6.4 Mass Start Competitions

The Mass Start competition entries shall consist of the top 30 competitors in the current WC Total Score list. If competitors are missing, filling in will be done from the current WC Total Score list in rank order. Start numbers shall be assigned based on the list standings - with the top ranking NF receiving number 1, the second number 2, and so on.

15.6.5 Relay Competitions

The best 30 nations may enter Relay teams for Men and Women respectively, based on the previous season's Nations Cup Score.

15.6.6 Team Staff

NFs shall be allowed to register team staff according to the number of competitors they registered. If this number is 4 or less, they shall be allowed to register a maximum of 4 team staff members. Starting from 5 competitors the maximum number of team staff that may be registered shall be equal to the number of competitors registered by the respective NF. If the OC is able to accept more than this number, the number must be stated in the invitation along with the conditions for the extra staff.

15.6.7 NFs Not Registered in Time

NFs that have not registered their team by name by the official deadline may participate if the OC accepts the registration and if it is approved by the TD.

15.7 WORLD CUP LEADER START NUMBERS AND FLOWER CEREMONY

15.7.1 General

The competitors, both Men and Women, who are the best ranked in the current World Cup Score in the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions, and in the WC Total Score must wear during the competition a "World Cup Leader" start number.

15.7.2 World Cup Leader Start Numbers

The WC leader start numbers shall have the competitors' number according to the start list and be coloured as follows:

- WC Total Score leaders – yellow;
- Each Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start leader – red;
- WC Total Score leaders who are at the same time best ranked in the respective competition type – yellow/red combined.

Numbers shall be printed on the start numbers. Any advertising on the WC leader start numbers shall be totally under IBU jurisdiction.

15.7.3 Provision of Leader Start Numbers

The World Cup leader start numbers shall be provided by the IBU and will be brought to WC events as organized by IBU.

15.7.4 Flower Ceremony

The flower ceremony is the presentation of the top 8 competitors and top 6 Relay teams immediately after the end of the competition. The competitors shall appear wearing their competition start numbers and may have with them their competition materials/equipment.

15.8 WORLD CUP SCORING SYSTEM**15.8.1 General**

A scoring system will be used to reflect the competition performance of competitors, Relay teams and NFs throughout each WC competition season. Those competitors who have attained the highest final scores of the season shall be the winners.

15.8.1.1 Types of Scores

The following types of scores will be used.

- World Cup Total Score;
- World Cup Individual Score;
- World Cup Sprint Score;
- World Cup Pursuit Score;
- World Cup Mass Start Score;
- World Cup Relay Score;
- Nations Cup Score.

15.8.2 Awarding of Points

There will be two kinds of points awarded at WC and WCH, or OWG, competitions: World Cup points and Nations Cup points. They will be awarded as follows:

15.8.2.1 World Cup Points

At each WC, WCH or OWG Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competition, a first place shall give the competitor [relay]

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. place | 60 Points; |
| 2. place | 54 Points; |
| 3. place | 48 Points; |
| 4. place | 43 Points; |
| 5. place | 40 Points; |
| 6. place | 38 Points; |
| 7. place | 36 Points; |
| 8. place | 34 Points; |
| 9. place | 32 Points; |
| 10. place | 31 Points further decreasing by one down to ... 40. place (1 Point). |

15.8.2.2 Nations Cup Points

At each IBU Cup, WC, WCH or OWG Individual and Sprint competition the following points are awarded:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. place | 160 points |
| 2. place | 154 points |
| 3. place | 148 points |
| 4. place | 143 points |
| 5. place | 140 points |
| 6. place | 138 points |
| 7. place | 136 points |
| 8. place | 134 points |
| 9. place | 132 points |
| 10. place | 131 points and then decreasing by one point down to the last place. |

15.8.3 Criteria

The number of competitions to be scored in each type of competition, the Total Score and the Nations Cup score will be set annually by the EB upon recommendation of the TC and will be published in the IBU Biath-

lon Calendar.

15.8.3.1 WC Total, Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay Scores

Scoring will be based on the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions of the WC events and the WCH, or OWG, of that season.

15.8.3.2 Nations Cup Score

Scoring of the Nations Cup shall be based on all of the WC and WCH, or OWG, Individual, Sprint, and Relay competitions of that season.

15.8.4 Calculation

15.8.4.1 World Cup Total Score

For all competitors, the World Cup Total Score will be based on the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions. The scores from the set numbers of competitions will be added together and the sum will be the WC Total Score.

15.8.4.2 World Cup Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start score

The WC score of each of the types of the competitions will be calculated the same way by adding together the scores of the set number of competitions for each type.

15.8.4.3 Nations Cup Score

- The NFs' best three competitors' Nations Cup points in Individual and Sprint competitions shall be added together and that sum shall become the NF's Nations Cup Score for that competition. The Relay Nations Cup points shall be added to those from the Individual and Sprint; the cumulative sum shall become the respective NF's current ranking.
- After the WC Final, based on numbers set by the IBU EB, the best Individual, best Sprint and the best Relay competition Nations Cup Scores for each NF shall be counted from all of the Individual, Sprint, and Relay competitions of that season and will be added together. The sum will become the NF's Nations Cup Score.

15.8.5 Breaking of Ties in Standings

If there is an equal number of points in any standings during or at the end of the season, the best placed competitor or NF shall be the one who won more first places, and if there is still a tie, who won the most

second places, etc. If, after following this procedure, the tie cannot be broken, a tie will be declared.

15.8.6 World Cup Score

15.8.6.1 Interim Standings

After each WC and WCH, or OWG competition, the OC of the event must compile and distribute a World Cup interim standing list based on the results of that and the preceding competitions.

15.8.6.2 Final Score

The OC of the World Cup Final must compile and distribute lists for the final Score of all the World Cup and Nations Cup Scores to all NFs that took part in any WC event in that season.

15.9 AWARDS

15.9.1 General

World Cup trophies will be awarded at the end of the competition season, based on the World Cup Score final standings. In order to avoid extremely lengthy ceremonies, the trophies will be awarded by the IBU Representative in a dignified ceremony after the last competition of each competition type of a season.

15.9.2 Award Categories

The World Cup trophies shall be awarded to:

- the Man and Woman placed first in the World Cup Total Score;
- the Man and Woman placed first in the World Cup Individual Score;
- the Man and Woman placed first in the World Cup Sprint Score;
- the Man and Woman placed first in the World Cup Pursuit Score;
- the Man and Woman placed first in the World Cup Mass Start Score;
- the NFs placed first in the Men's and Women's World Cup Relay Scores;
- the NFs placed first in the Men's and Women's World Cup Nations Score.

15.9.3 Right to Retain Trophies

World Cup trophies may be retained as follows:

- The World Cup trophies awarded for the World Cup Total, Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start Scores shall become the property of

the winners.

- b. The World Cup trophies awarded for the World Cup Relay Score shall become the property of that NF.
- c. The Cup for the World Cup Nations Score is a perpetual challenge cup that will be retained by the IBU. Miniature cups, for retention by the winning NFs, will be awarded every year.

15.9.4 Provision of Trophies

The World Cup trophies and certificates shall be provided by and at the expense of the IBU.

15.9.5 World Cup and Nations Cup Certificates

The IBU will present a certificate to the 10 best placed competitors and NFs according to the World Cup Total Score and Nations Cup. In each type of competition the IBU will present a certificate to the top placed competitor at the end of a competition season. The presentations will take place during the WC Final at a suitable occasion.

15.9.6 Other Prizes

The OC and other bodies may present other prizes.

15.9.7 Prize Money

Prize money shall be permitted in amounts as directed by the IBU EB.

16. ENTRY INTO FORCE

The IBU Event and Competition Rules were adopted by the 1998 Congress and amended by the 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006 Congresses. The last amended version entered into force on 7 September 2008.

ANNEXES TO THE IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

LIST OF CONTENTS

ANNEX A	Material Catalogue	123
ANNEX B	Duties of the Competition Jury, Technical Delegates and International Referees	142
ANNEX C	Training and Licensing of Technical Delegates and International Referees	154
ANNEX D	Rules for Continental Championships	165
ANNEX E	Rules for Continental Cup Events	167
ANNEX F	Rules for Summer Biathlon	170

4 ANNEX A MATERIAL CATALOGUE

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	General Regulations	123
2.	Organization bodies and appointments	125
3.	Competition Venues and Facilities	126
4.	Advertising	135
5.	Inspection Procedures	137

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	Biathlon Rifle Diagram	140
TABLE 2	Standard Dimensions for Biathlon Targets	141
TABLE 3	Example of a Wind flag	141

1. GENERAL

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the IBU Material Catalogue is to regulate all aspects of materials relating to Biathlon competitions. It is based on the binding nature of the IBU Event and Competition Rules and is part of those Rules. The Material Catalogue provides the definitions, current specifications and requirements of all competition-related material, the approval process for the admission of new materials and the inspection procedures for enforcing the material regulations. In essence, the Material Catalogue safe-guards:

- a. the principle of fairness and equal opportunity for all competitors;
- b. the safety and health of all persons associated with Biathlon competitions;
- c. the preservation of the nature and traditions of the sport of Biathlon.

1.2 DEFINITION

The term material is sub-divided into two major categories: Competition Equipment and Organization Equipment.

1.2.1 Competition Equipment

Competition equipment refers to all items that a competitor wears or carries for a competition and Official or Unofficial training during an event. Competition equipment includes e.g. skis, poles, bindings, boots, rifle, ammunition and magazines, clothing; and accessory equipment such as gloves, goggles and earmuffs, rifle bags and ski clips.

1.2.2 Organization Equipment

Organization equipment consists of all the other materials that are required to conduct a Biathlon competition or training during an event, that are not worn or carried by the competitor. Examples of organization equipment are: targets, timing equipment, mats, relay cups, wind flags, signage and equipment measuring devices, etc.

1.3 GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

In principle all materials shall be prohibited that:

- a. affect the natural movement of feet and arms during push off action or those that enhance it (such as spring devices or other mechanisms in skis, poles, bindings or boots);
- b. make use of sources of energy not originating from the competitor, such as artificial heating devices, chemical energy suppliers, electrical batteries, mechanical aids, etc.;
- c. affect the external conditions for the competition to the detriment of other competitors, such as changing the track or snow conditions;
- d. increase the risk factor for injury of competitors and other persons who are authorized to be present on the competition facility, when used normally.

2. NEW MATERIALS

2.1 DEFINITION

New material is defined as any competition equipment or organization equipment that has not been approved or rejected by the IBU TC. Any new material must be submitted to the IBU TC Material Sub-Committee for approval before it can be used in an IBU event or competition.

2.2 APPROVAL PROCESS

2.2.1 Procedure

Any new developments in materials produced by the industry or the NFs for the following season must be submitted to the IBU no later than 1 May of the year in which the season begins. The submission must be accompanied by appropriate information material such as drawings, descriptions or test results. Prototypes may be submitted as well. New developments that are in accordance with the regulations will be immediately approved by the IBU TC Material Sub-Committee.

2.2.2 Provisional Approval

In rare cases a provisional approval may be granted for a year, following which a definitive decision must be made in the subsequent season.

2.2.3 Standard Products

New designs of competition clothing, bindings, boots, rifle slings, headgear and gloves do not have to be presented to the IBU TC Material Sub-Committee, provided that it is clear that the new products meet IBU regulations. If the materials do not meet regulations they can be banned on short notice.

2.2.4 Availability

Any new materials must be accessible to all NFs and competitors in the following season.

3. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

3.1.1 Competition Skis

Changes to these regulations will be published in the IBU Biathlon Calendar as required.

3.1.1.1 Ski Length

Minimum length of skis shall be the height of competitor minus 4 cm; maximum length: no limit. If the competitor is so tall that commercially produced skis are too short for him according to this rule, the TD may authorize an exemption so that the competitor may use the longest commercially available skis of any usual brand.

3.1.1.2 Ski Width

The ski waist, measured under the binding, can have a minimum width of 40 mm; maximum: no limit.

3.1.1.3 Ski Tip Section

Minimum width of the ski tip area shall be 30 mm.

3.1.1.4 Ski Tail Section

When the unweighted ski is placed on a flat surface, the height of the ski tail from the surface must not exceed 3 cm.

3.1.1.5 Weight

The total weight of a pair of skis must be at least 750 grams, without bindings. There shall be no restrictions on the distribution of weight.

3.1.1.6 Construction

3.1.1.6.1 Type of Construction

No limitations.

3.1.1.6.2 Shaping

Both skis must have the same type of construction, so that there is no difference between the left and the right ski. There shall be no restrictions on the types of lamination construction used. There shall be no limitations on rigidity in any dimension.

3.1.1.6.3 Gliding Surface

The entire length of the running surface can either be smooth or slightly grooved in the longitudinal direction. Except for the guiding grooves, the

entire length and width of the running surface must be flat. Engraved or impressed climbing aids such as scales or steps shall be permitted. Devices that are activated by any energy other than the competitor's own muscular power shall not be permitted.

3.1.1.6.4 Top Surface

No limitations.

3.1.1.6.5 Edges

The side walls may not be angled as they extend upwards so that the ski base becomes narrower than the upper surface [wedge form not allowed].

3.1.1.7 Stress Properties

No limitations.

3.1.2 Ski Bindings

There are no restrictions on the type of material used or its make.

3.1.3 Competition Ski Boots

There shall be no restrictions on the type of material used or their construction.

3.1.4 Competition Ski Poles

3.1.4.1 Specifications

- The maximum length of the poles must not be longer than the competitor's body height, measured by placing the pole tip on the ski in front of the binding;
- The pole must have a fixed length: the shaft must not be telescoping or of variable length;
- The pole must not have any energy source to improve push, such as springs or other mechanical devices;
- There shall be no upper or lower weight limit for poles;
- The poles may be asymmetrical: there can be a distinct right and left hand pole;
- The pole must not cause changes to the competition conditions such as changes to track or snow conditions;
- The hand grip must be permanently fastened to the shaft. There are no restrictions concerning its geometry, construction or material;
- The strap must be connected to the handgrip or the shaft but may be detachable. It can be adjustable both in length and width. There are no restrictions on materials;



- i. There are no limitations on the shape or material of the shaft, or on the mass distribution;
- j. Exchangeable baskets with different geometric features and materials to match different snow characteristics shall be allowed;
- k. The tip may be connected at any angle to the shaft. One or more tips shall be allowed. There shall be no restrictions on materials.

3.1.5 Clothing

The following regulations shall apply to competitors' apparel:

- a. Advertising on the competition clothing must be in accordance with the current IBU regulations;
- b. Padding shall only be allowed on the inside of the racing suit. The total thickness of the padding, cloth and lining of the competition garment may not exceed 6 mm when measured in an unpressed state, except on the back of the suit, where the rifle is carried. The back area shall not be subject to any restriction on padding;
- c. On the outside of the sports clothing no adhesive materials, such as Velcro or tape, wax, resin, glue or any additional stitching (with the exception of the stitching to fasten the padding) may be used. However, non-slip material may be used;
- d. A special device for preventing the shooting sling from slipping down shall be allowed on the sleeve of the upper arm.

3.1.6 Rifles

3.1.6.1 General

The rifles may not be of automatic or semi-automatic design. Loading or unloading may be executed only by the competitor's muscle force.

3.1.6.2 Parts of a Biathlon Rifle

A diagram of a Biathlon rifle with names of parts is provided in Table 1.

3.1.6.3 Approved Types of Actions

The types of authorized rifle actions are as follows:

- a. the common bolt system;
- b. pistol grip cocking;
- c. straight pull action;
- d. straight pull action with ball-bearing locking.

3.1.6.4 Specifications

Rifles used in competitions must meet the following specifications:



- a. The distance between the center-line of the barrel and the lower edge of the forestock, including magazine and trigger guard, must not exceed 120 mm;
- b. The thickness of the cheek piece must not exceed 40 mm;
- c. A folding stock is not permitted;
- d. The sight system may not have any optical device and may not have a magnifying effect. The insertion of optical lenses into the eye for this purpose is also prohibited;
- e. The caliber of the barrel must be 5.6 mm (.22 in. long rifle);
- f. The trigger resistance must be a minimum of 0.5 kg;
- g. The trigger must be surrounded by a rigid, closed trigger guard;
- h. The rifle may have a sling and must have a carrying harness. The width of the sling and cuff must not exceed 40 mm;
- i. Including all accessories – except magazines and ammunition – the minimum weight of the rifle must not be less than 3.5 kg;
- j. The magazines must not permit the insertion of more than 5 rounds. For the Relay competition, three spare rounds may be carried in a magazine installed for that purpose, or in a special quick release device. However, a spare round may not be carried in the chamber. The magazines may be carried in the forestock or the butt.
- k. The advertising attached to the rifle must be in conformity with current IBU regulations;
- l. On both sides of the forestock, a smooth – meaning flat or nearly flat –, rectangular IBU marking surface shall be kept free of other markings and reserve ammunition, namely 15 cm in front of the trigger or the bolt handle or the front end of the trigger guard (the competitor may choose), over the entire width of the stock and at least 4 cm high. Alternatively, the bolt handle or the trigger guard may extend into this area, however, only so much that the IBU rifle control sticker is not covered up or cut off.

3.1.7 Ammunition

3.1.7.1 Required Characteristics

Only international standard .22 in. (5.6 mm) long rifle rim fire ammunition may be used. The bullets must be made of a uniform substance, lead or a similar soft material such as a lead alloy.

3.1.7.2 Muzzle Velocity

The muzzle velocity must not exceed 380 m/s, measured 1 m after leaving the muzzle.

3.1.7.3 Hit Impulse

The impact of the bullet, fired from a distance of 50 m at a relatively stiff steel plate, must not exceed 0.9 Ns (=0.09 kps) with a maximum impact tolerance of 0.099 Ns.

3.1.7.4 Hit Impulse Tolerance and Testing

The maximum permitted tolerance in hit impulse value of the tested ammunition shall be 11 %, that is, maximum hit impulse shall be 1.0 Ns (=0.1 kps). Admissibility of ammunition can be verified by shooting at a test target with variable release impulse. This target must be adjusted in such manner that no release occurs at a hit impulse at 1.0 Ns, but definitely records a hit impulse at 1.1 Ns. Ammunition shall become authorized for use if no release is recorded after 5 shots have been fired from a distance of 10 m. Testing of ammunition must be done with the competitor's own rifle or an identical one. Ammunition testing may be ordered by the Competition Jury during an event.

3.1.8 Rifle Bag

The rifle bag must provide a window of minimum 15 x 15 cm that allows a clear view of the rifle bolt.

3.2 ORGANIZATION EQUIPMENT

3.2.1 Target Systems

3.2.1.1 Uses of Targets

The numbers and types of targets authorized for use in various competitions are detailed in the IBU Event and Competition Rules. Targets must be situated, set up, numbered and maintained as detailed in the IBU Event and Competition Rules.

3.2.1.2 Types of Targets

There are two main types of targets used for Biathlon training and competitions – metal and paper.

3.2.1.3 Targets – OWG, WCH and WC

At OWG, WCH and WC competitions only electro-mechanical and elec-

tronic target systems that are in accordance with the current IBU Material Catalogue shall be used.

3.2.1.4 Targets – Y/JWCH, CCH and CC

For Y/JWCH, CCH and CC competitions, mechanical, manually operated targets will be permitted, but the use of electro-mechanical and electronic targets is to be encouraged. The ropes for manually operated targets should be placed through tubes under the shooting ramp to the rear of the ramp so that the targets can be operated without interference to shooters.

3.2.1.5 Metal Target Operating Systems

Metal targets are produced in mechanical and electro-mechanical variations. They operate as follows:

- Mechanical Target Operating Systems** In a mechanical target the hit of a bullet is indicated by the physical force of the bullet impact knocking down the target and replacing it with a white indicator disc. As well, mechanical targets can be manually reset after a shooting bout by pulling a rope to bring the fallen target plates back into position. Changing between standing and prone configurations is done manually with a rope for mechanical targets;
- Electro-Mechanical and Electronic Target Operating Systems** In an electro-mechanical or electronic system, the resetting of targets and changing configurations is done by remote control with electrically powered servo-motors. Hits in electro-mechanical or electronic systems are normally recorded electronically through a magnetic, motion or impact sensor in the target. Visual hit indication normally occurs with a mechanically or electronically activated white indicator disc.

3.2.1.6 Metal Target Description

The target must consist of a white target face plate with 5 target apertures, behind which are 5 independently operating knock down, falling plate or electronic sensor plate scoring targets. The scoring plates must be black. A hit must be indicated by the black target circle being replaced by a white indicator disc.

3.2.1.7 Paper Target Description

Paper targets must be identical to the metal targets in size and appear-



ance. The paper background must be white in color and may not be reflective. The five circular targets must be black.

3.2.1.8 Target Sizes and Aperture Positions

Table 2 details all the required dimensions and the positioning of the target circles for both metal and paper targets. The diameters of the black circles for the aiming and the scoring areas, for both metal and paper are as follows:

Standing - aiming 115 mm - scoring 115 mm

(dotted line at 110 mm on paper targets)

Prone - aiming 115 mm - scoring 45 mm

(dotted line at 40 mm on paper targets).

3.2.1.9 Functional Requirements for Metal Targets

The target system must meet the following requirements:

- Reliable functioning under all types of weather conditions in which competitions are carried out;
- The release of the hit register at a standard hit impulse (releasing impulse) that has been determined by the IBU TC Material Sub-Committee, to ensure that the same releasing impulse is functional for all targets used during a competition.

3.2.1.10 Tolerances and Shape Requirements

Size for target openings must be:

Diameter 115 mm, +/- 0.3 mm for standing position;

Diameter 45 mm, +/- 0.3 mm for prone position.

The target apertures used for shooting in the standing and prone positions must be concentric. Permissible tolerance shall be 0.3 mm. The aperture rim must be well defined and devoid of deformations. Centering of the prone target aperture must be within a tolerance of +/- 0.5 mm.

3.2.1.11 Deformations

Continuous use of a target system can result in deformations of the flat surface.

Such deformations must not deviate more than 1 mm from the remaining surface of the target. The depth of the deformation must be measured relative to the edge of the surface of the 115 mm diameter target.



3.2.1.12 Material and Hardness

Metal targets must be made of steel with a hardness of at least 350 HB, with a hit plate with a minimum of 480 HB.

3.2.1.13 Release Impulse

The release of the hit impulse should occur when hit by a bisected bullet at a release impulse of at least 0.45 Ns. A release tolerance of +/- 33.33 % shall be permitted. That means that all target systems must be adjusted in such a manner that it is independent of where the bullet hits the target. A release impulse of less than 0.3 Ns will not be recorded as a hit; A release impulse greater than 0.6 Ns will definitely be recorded.

3.2.1.14 Special Requirements for Electronic Target Systems

In addition to the standard requirements for Biathlon targets, electronic systems must comply with the following:

- Data Feed Distribution** The system must be able to distribute data to multiple operation points such as timing, data processing and TV (including graphics) production;
- Interface Hardware** All data flow to other than system internal requirements must be by use of RS-232 interface. No buffering or handshake controls are necessary;
- Communication Protocol** In order to process and log the data feed with standard PC equipment, a simple ASCII coded protocol must be used. The following information must be transmitted: - competitor arrival at shooting lane (start of shooting); - assignment of start number to shooting lane, including A to D indicators for Relay competitions; - missed shot(s); - target hits (including target plate numbers 1 to 5); - end of shooting bout (important data such as shooting lane, start number, total misses, number of spare rounds used in Relay competitions, and shooting time should be in this feed);
- Transmission Delay** The maximum delay, from registering of a target hit or missed by the sensor system of the targets, to the complete transmission via the data output line must not exceed 200 ms. This value must also be maintained during heavy shooting on the range, such as in the Pursuit and Mass Start competitions;
- Backup Systems** To guarantee reliable data feed during major international events, the target system must have two completely separate processing systems, and therefore, must provide two data feeds

to the main and backup timing, data processing and TV graphics systems.

3.2.1.15 Approval of Targets

All target systems that are to be used during IBU competitions will require approval by the IBU TC Material Sub-Committee. Authorization of a target system will be granted to a manufacturer who submits a prototype to the IBU, which the IBU then finds acceptable according to these regulations. Approval can be withdrawn if technical flaws occur, or when a particular type of target system becomes technically outdated.

3.2.1.16 Targets Currently Authorized by the IBU

At present, the following target systems are approved for use:

- a. Mechanical Systems Kurvinen - FIN,
Devon Model BT-500 - USA,
HORA 1000 - GER,
VingMek - NOR;
- b. Electronic/electro-mechanical Systems Kurvinen (KES 2002) - FIN
- c. Electronic Systems HoRa 2000 E - GER.

3.2.2 Wind flags

The wind flags for the shooting range must be of a highly visible color, 10 x 40 cm in size and must be made from thin artificial silk or natural silk. Flags may not weigh more than 5 grams. Their construction must allow for easy 360 degree rotation, pivoting at a right angle to the flag post. A diagram of wind flag construction is shown in Table 3 of this Annex.

3.2.3 Relay Cups

A relay cup is a container on a stand for holding spare rounds, placed 1 m above the ground. The containers must have rounded bottoms and must facilitate the easy picking-up of the spare rounds.

3.2.4 Start Numbers

3.2.4.1 Sizes

Sizes of start numbers shall be as follows:

- a. Front and back numbers: outlined figures or block figures - height at least 12 cm, width (of each line in a figure) at least 1.5 cm for outlined figures and 2 cm for block figures;
- b. Side numbers on the start number: height at least 6 cm, width at least 1.2 cm. The bottom edge of the figures on the sides must be

- spaced 8.5 cm from the bottom edge of the start number;
- c. Leg numbers: 12 cm high and 2 cm wide.

3.2.4.2 Cloth/Material

Pullover (vest) start numbers must be made of smooth cloth, 100% polyester interlock or 100% polyester-warp knitting. The start numbers must be tailored to the needs of the competitors: they may not impede movements of the shoulder joints.

3.2.5 Timing Equipment

For OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH and WC competitions, computer supported electronic timing equipment must be used. The equipment must be compatible for electronic interface with the target system in use and must have electric or electronic sensors at the start and finish. Additionally, the equipment system must be able to receive and process manually or automatically activated intermediate time signals. For manual timing, good quality professional stop watches or manually activated electrical timing devices must be used.

4. ADVERTISING

4.1 ADVERTISING RULES

The IBU advertising regulations (IBU Rules for Advertising) shall apply to the WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, CCH and CC events and competitions.

4.2 COMMERCIAL MARKINGS ON EQUIPMENT

Technical specifications of the size, the form and the number of commercial markings will be decided by the EB and will be published in the IBU Biathlon Calendar or as a separate document.

4.3 MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISING SURFACES

4.3.1 General

Advertising occurs in two dimensions within a shape defined by its text, line boundary or color boundary. All advertising will occur in square, rectangle, triangle, circle, polygon or irregular shapes. The size of the surface area that the text or the area within the boundary occupies must be determined by measuring in order to approve or reject the advertise-



ment according to the sizes stipulated in the foregoing regulations.

4.3.2 Measuring Procedures

The size of the commercial marking is the surface area within a line that follows the actual outline of the full marking. If the marking is contained within an area of different color, the total surface area having a different color from the competition clothing is to be measured.

4.3.3 Text or Letters

If the text is within a line or color boundary, the applicable shape formula will be used. If the text or letters stand alone on the general garment background, the outline of the furthest extensions of the letters will be traced and the appropriate shape formula then applied to the outline thus created.

4.3.4 Measurement of Geometric Shapes

The surface area of a square, rectangle, triangle, circle or polygon will be determined by the standard geometric formula. If there is doubt about a polygon being a polygon, it is to be measured as irregular.

4.3.5 Irregular Shapes

If the appropriate equipment is available, a computer scanner may be used to determine the surface area. If the computer devices are not available, a string must be used to trace the outline to determine the number of square cm in the area.

4.4 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF ADVERTISING

In cases of doubt about the size of advertising, NFs are requested to send an actual size fax or photocopy to the IBU SG, as early as possible before the start of the competition season, for a determination of its size. If questions exist about certain advertisements after the start of the competition season, NFs will be requested to present the items at latest at the preliminary examination of materials/equipment or clothing for the respective event.



5. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

5.1 GENERAL

Inspections must be conducted on competition and organization equipment to ensure that all material is in accordance with all IBU regulations.

5.2 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

The inspections that must be carried out on competition equipment are detailed in the IBU Event and Competition Rules. Inspections will be conducted primarily by the organizing staff appointed for that purpose and by the IR Material Inspection responsible for an event. Competition Juries, RD/Asst. RD TDs and IRs shall be responsible for the effective and correct implementation and enforcement of material inspections.

5.3 ORGANIZATION EQUIPMENT

TDs and IRs shall be responsible to ensure that organization equipment used within their area of responsibility is functional and conforms with all IBU regulations.

5.3.1 Specific Checks

5.3.1.1 Targets

- placement and levels;
- functioning, paint and maintenance;
- deformation of face and target plates;
- condition of moving parts;
- position of wires and cables;
- diameter measurement of target apertures;
- centering of prone apertures;
- strike test of target release impulse;
- routing of reset ropes in mechanical systems;
- backup system for those systems that require electrical power.

5.3.1.2 Timing Systems

- a. principle of operation;
- b. functioning and maintenance;
- c. backup and redundant systems;
- d. power sources;
- e. placement of sensors;
- f. computer capabilities, including speed of producing printed results;
- g. interface with electronic target systems.

5.3.1.3 Computers for Draw of Start Numbers

- a. functioning and maintenance;
- b. printers;
- c. display device, projector;
- d. software program - validity, possibility of manipulation;
- e. backup and spares;
- f. total system interfaces and placement;
- g. speed of producing start lists.

5.3.1.4 Other Organizational Equipment (in IBU Event and Competition Rules)

- a. wind flags - placement, operation, specifications;
- b. relay cups - placement, specifications;
- c. shooting mats - placement, specifications;
- d. rifle racks - construction, placement, markings;
- e. lane markers - placement, color, no interference with shooting;
- f. numbering and signage - placement, sizes, colors.

5.4

INSPECTION INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS AND MATERIALS

The following is a list of devices required for material and other checks that should be available to the responsible officials:

- a. measuring tapes (50 or 100 m) - for various measurements: range, penalty loop;
- b. water/bubble levels - for checking level of targets;
- c. radar chronograph - for checking ammunition velocity;
- d. strike tester - for target plates;
- e. centering template - for prone target apertures;
- f. weigh scale - for weighing rifles and skis;
- g. templates - for measuring rifle dimensions;
- h. calipers, rulers - for measuring the dimensions of rifles, skis, advertising;
- i. trigger weights - for measuring trigger resistance;
- j. stickers, paint - for applying inspection markings.

TABLE 1 BIATHLON RIFLE DIAGRAM

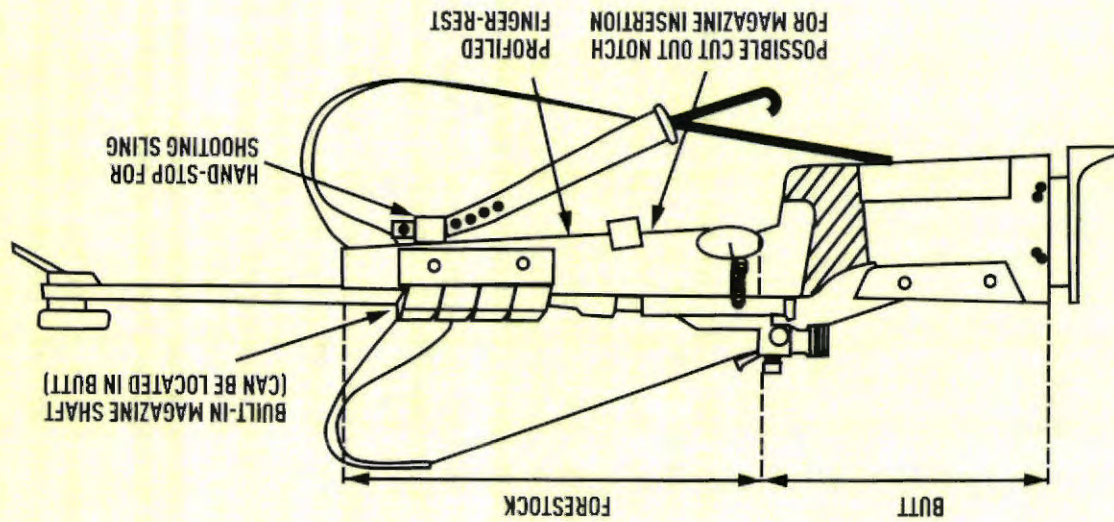


TABLE 2 STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR BIATHLON TARGETS

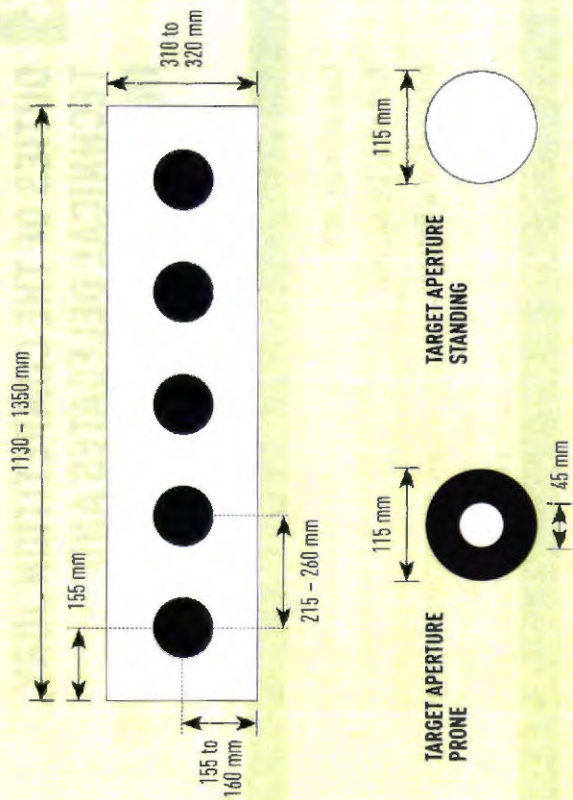
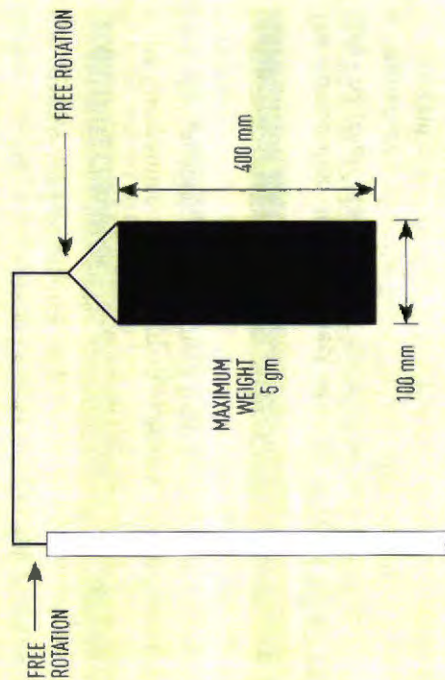


TABLE 3 EXAMPLE OF A WINDFLAG



4 ANNEX B DUTIES OF THE COMPETITION JURY, TECHNICAL DELEGATES AND INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	Competition Jury	142
2.	Technical Delegates	144
3.	International Referees	150

1. COMPETITION JURY

1.1 GENERAL

The powers, election, composition and various procedures of Competition Jury operations are detailed in the IBU Event and Competition Rules. This Annex provides additional procedural directives and the specific tasks of the Competition Jury.

1.2 SUBSTITUTE CHAIRMAN

If the Competition Jury Chairman is absent, the remaining Jury members shall appoint a replacement from among themselves to chair the meeting.

1.3 COMPETITION JURY MEETINGS

The Competition Jury will meet when so directed by the Competition Jury Chairman. Meetings will normally be held as follows:

- immediately after the Team Captains Meeting where it was elected;
- approximately one hour before the start of the competition;
- at any time during the competition when directed by the Competition

Jury Chairman;

- immediately before the last finish in the competition, or as soon as possible after the last shooting;
- at any other time when a meeting is called by the Competition Jury Chairman.

1.4 TASKS OF THE COMPETITION JURY

The Competition Jury shall have the following tasks:

1.4.1 Prior to the Competition

- to check if the competition venue complies with the rules;
- to check the eligibility of all competitors registered for the event;
- to supervise the draw;
- to determine if a competition has to be postponed or annulled due to serious difficulties (such as extremely unfavorable weather conditions - extreme cold, high winds, etc.);
- to restrict or prohibit training on the competition venue due to adverse circumstances such as very wet snow or very little snow that could jeopardize the conduct of the competitions;
- to decide if, and under which conditions, a late entry may be accepted;
- to decide if a competitor properly entered for participation may be replaced by a substitute in the case of force majeure;
- to decide on protests concerning eligibility of competitors;
- to check if the qualification records of a competitor submitted by a NF permit the competitor's participation in OWG or WCH, or if start must be denied;
- to appoint a Competition Jury member to be permanently present on the range during the competition;
- to appoint a Competition Jury member to assist at the inspections of the equipment;
- to order ammunition checks, if required.

1.4.2 During the Competition

- to ensure that the competition is conducted according to the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- to direct the necessary measures if difficulties occur - such as heavy fog or a storm - that seriously endanger the correct and fair conduct

of the competition: an extreme option may be to stop the competition;

- c. to decide on the admission of competitors who arrive late at the start due to force majeure.

1.4.3 After the Competition

- a. to oversee the critical process that begins immediately after the last finish, relating to the authorization of the unofficial awards ceremony and the posting of Provisional Results;
- b. to decide on protests;
- c. to impose or reject the penalties reported by the TDs, IRs, Competition Jury members and officials of the Organizing Committee;
- d. to determine necessary time adjustments;
- e. to annul a competition, if necessary;
- f. to order the repeat of a competition, if justified and possible.

1.4.4 Before, During and After the Competition

The Competition Jury must be prepared at all times to decide on all matters that are not covered in the Rules or other IBU regulations.

2. TECHNICAL DELEGATES

2.1 GENERAL

Regulations for the selection, appointment and general duties of TDs are given in the IBU Event and Competition Rules. This Annex provides more specific guidelines for the performance of TD duties. TDs appointed for IBU events must consult both this Annex and the IBU Event and Competition Rules.

2.2 PRINCIPLES OF THE TD FUNCTION

The TD at an IBU event shall have three primary functions:

- a. to represent the IBU in a technical capacity;
- b. to ensure that the event and its competitions are conducted in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules and with other pertinent IBU regulations;
- c. to act as a consultant and advisor to the OC to ensure that the competitions are held as well as possible.

As well, the TD is always the Competition Jury Chairman, an extremely critical position. Additionally, the TD shall function as the leader of the IBU technical group of IRs.

The TD must conduct his duties with dignity, competence, caution and objectivity. He must treat competitors, team staff, OCs and IRs with respect and must demand to be treated with the same respect, as the technical representative of IBU, by all persons involved with the event. The TD must stop all attempts by anyone to interfere with his work or to usurp his authority or mandate. In serious cases of interference, the TD must report the circumstances to the IBU SG and to the IBU Race Director. OCs, teams and IRs must follow the directions given in accordance with the IBU regulations by the TD in the preparation and conduct of the event.

2.3 CONTACT WITH OCS AND SITE VISITS

2.3.1 Establishment of Contact

Immediately following the appointment of TDs for events, the IBU SG shall inform the OCs of events for the following season about the TD appointments. Normally the OCs will contact the TD shortly after being advised. If this does not happen, the TD must contact the OC, and inform the SG that he has done so.

2.3.1.1 Continuing Contact and Problem Solution

After initial contact is established, the TD and OC may communicate as necessary, however, it is advisable that the SG be forwarded copies of all written correspondence. If any problems arise with the OWG or WCH, the SG must be informed immediately.

2.3.2 Inspections and Site Visits

A TD should inspect the site of the event for which he has been appointed in time to direct necessary changes in the facility or plans, and to give timely assistance to the OC. Inspections are to be made as follows:

2.3.2.1 OWG

Normally both TDs should first visit the site for an inspection and meetings shortly after the host of the Games has been appointed. The visit is to be organized in consultation with the SG and the OCs. Further visits will be made as necessary.

2.3.2.2 WCH and Y/JWCH

The TD has to inspect the competition venue not later than eight months prior to the beginning of the event.

2.3.2.3 WC, CCH and CC Events

The inspection must be made not later than four months before the event. If the DWG, WCH, Y/JWCH or a WC event has been held on the site within the previous two competition seasons, it will not be necessary to make an inspection prior to the coming event. However, if major changes have been made or if the OC wishes an inspection, the TD will inspect.

2.3.3 Areas to be inspected

During the inspection the following must be confirmed:

- The competition venue must be in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- All preparations for the event must be in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- The structure of the Organizing Committee must be appropriate and the officials appointed for the event must be properly trained and prepared, and a sufficient number have the required IR license;
- Accommodation and food arrangements for teams must meet the requirements, including costs per person for full board;
- Transport plans must be functional and distances within the requirements;
- Import and export laws for rifles and ammunition must be clear, and what storage arrangements have been made for rifles and ammunition;
- Appropriate publicity arrangements must have been made with the press, radio and TV;
- Measures for conducting Doping Controls and blood tests must have been arranged;
- All required safety precautions must have been implemented.

2.3.4 Inspection Reports

TDs must make a written report of inspections to the IBU SG, the VP for Sport, the IBU Race Director and the Chairman of the Organizing Committee immediately following the inspection. The reports should in particular address unresolved problems and unsatisfactory situations

but must also include the information in the following format:

- Title name of event, location, date(s) of inspection;
- Inspection Party: names and appointments of persons who participated in the inspection;
- Inspection Routine: meetings, facility inspections;
- Site and Facility Description: general location and character of the site, description of the venue course, stadium, shooting range, etc.;
- Organizing Committee: general structure, numbers of appointed officials, relevant training and qualifications;
- Hosting Arrangements: accommodation, meals, transport, ceremonies, social events, media, costs;
- Problem Areas;
- Conclusion - general summary.

- 2.3.4.1 TDs who are members of the IBU TC, must present their report to the following meeting of the TC.

2.4 TD TASKS AT EVENTS

TDs must perform the following tasks at events:

2.4.1 Tasks Prior to Events

TDs must arrive in due time before the start of the Official Training to check whether the competition venue meets all requirements for training and competition and to ascertain where changes are required. He must make immediate contact with the Organizing Committee to ensure that:

- Team Captains Meetings and draws are prepared;
- arrangements for the assembly of the Juries have been made;
- the entries of the participating nations were received in time;
- corresponding plans for the reception of the teams are ready;
- the costs for the teams are the same as those stated in the application to host the event.

2.4.2 Tasks During Events

2.4.2.1 General

The TD must work closely with the Competition Chief during the event and each competition, ensuring that all operations are conducted correctly, without incidents and in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules and other pertinent IBU regulations.

2.4.2.2 Meetings

The TD must take part in all the meetings of the Organizing Committee, the team captains and the Competition Juries, as well as at all draws.

2.4.2.3 Responsibility to IRs

The TD must keep IRs briefed on the current situation and engage in their activities in a directing and coordinating manner.

2.4.2.4 IBU Race Director

The TD shall communicate and cooperate with the IBU Race Director.

2.4.3 Tasks Prior to Competitions

2.4.3.1 TV Zones

The TD shall assist the IBU Race Director and TV advisor to establish TV zones in consultation with TV representatives, IR Course and the OCs, including location, size, required fencing and enforcement methods and personnel.

2.4.3.2 Information Channels

The TD shall hold a meeting with the IRs to brief the IRs on the plans for the competition and the telecommunications available during the competition, and to assign tasks. This meeting can also be combined with the meeting that is held by the Competition Chief with his chiefs prior to each competition.

2.4.3.3 Inspections

The TD shall make a general inspection of the venue.

2.4.3.4 Reports

The TD shall obtain status reports from the IRs and the Competition Chief.

2.4.3.5 Competition Jury Meeting

The TD shall hold a meeting of the Competition Jury one hour before first start to determine if conditions are suitable for the competition. The

TD must obtain reports from the IRs about their areas of operation and from the Competition Chief prior to this meeting.

2.4.4 Tasks During Competitions

2.4.4.1 General

The TD shall oversee and coordinate the work of the Competition Chief and the IRs, receive reports on the progress of the competition and take remedial actions as necessary.

2.4.4.2 Competition Jury Meetings

The TD shall hold meetings of the Competition Jury as required.

2.4.5 Tasks After Competitions

2.4.5.1 Last Finish

With the Competition Chief, the TD shall direct and coordinate the critical phase that starts immediately after the last finish.

2.4.5.2 Provisional Results

The TD shall confirm the correctness of the Provisional Results, sign the result lists and authorize their posting, and record the time of posting on the results.

2.4.5.3 Flower Ceremony

The TD shall authorize the conduct of the unofficial awards ceremony when he is satisfied that the first necessary placings are confirmed. It must be noted that there may be a later protest and that the unofficial ceremony is at the risk of the OC.

2.4.5.4 Event Points

The TD must ensure that the OC calculates the WC, Nations Cup or other applicable event points correctly.

2.4.5.5 Evaluation

The TD shall hold an evaluation meeting about the competition with the Competition Chief and his chiefs and the IRs.

2.4.6 Tasks After the Event

2.4.6.1 WC Points

The TD shall ensure that the lists of WC, Nations Cup or any other event points are sent immediately to the next host of WC or other event.

2.4.6.2 Event Evaluation

The TD shall hold an evaluation meeting about the entire event for all Organizing Committee chiefs and the IRs.

2.4.6.3 Written Report

The TD shall prepare a written report about the event and send it to the IBU SG, to the Event Host and the Chairman of the Organizing Committee not later than one month after the event. A prepared IBU TD report form for this purpose will be distributed by the Chairman of the TC Referee Sub-Committee to all TDs appointed for the coming season.

2.4.6.4 Report at TC Meeting

IBU TDs who are members of the TC shall report on the event at the next meeting of the IBU TC.

3. INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

3.1 GENERAL

The general regulations for the selection, appointment and the work of IRs are provided in the IBU Event and Competition Rules. This annex supplements the general regulations by detailing specific duties of IRs.

3.1.1 Principles of the IR Function

IRs, like TDs, have the responsibility of being the technical representatives of the IBU at an event, in their area of responsibility and under the direction of the TD. Within their area of responsibility, all of the principles that apply to the TD function shall apply to IRs, except being in the Competition Jury.

3.1.2 Notification of Appointment and Preparation

Shortly after being appointed for an event, the IR will be notified of the appointment by the IBU SG. The IR will not be required to establish formal contact with the OC except for travel and accommodation arrangements. Once notified of the appointment, the IR must prepare so that he is fully conversant with the current IBU rules and regulations for his area of responsibility.

3.2 IR TASKS AT EVENTS

IRs shall have the following tasks at an event:

3.2.1 Tasks Prior to Events

IRs must arrive at the event site in time to prepare prior to the first Official Training; the IR Material Inspection must arrive in time for the preliminary inspection of equipment. On arrival they must report to the TD to announce their presence and to receive briefings and directions. Then they must contact the chiefs from the Organizing Committee for their areas of responsibility and review arrangements, and inspect their areas. The checklist in the Organizers' Guide should be used as a guide. If there are problems, they must be reported to the TD.

3.2.2 Tasks Prior to Competitions

In preparation for each competition, the IRs must:

- attend all Team Captains Meetings, any other meetings as directed by the TD and meetings held by the chiefs of their areas;
- carry out a detailed inspection of their areas and check all plans using the checklist to ensure they are in accordance with the Rules, and direct corrections to be made as necessary;
- remain in their areas to oversee preparations and activities;
- report to the TD when their areas are ready for the competition;
- carry out other tasks as directed by the TD.

3.2.3 Tasks During Competitions

During each competition the IRs must:

- remain in their areas to supervise all activities to ensure the correct and orderly conduct of the part of the competition that is their responsibility;
- intervene to stop an error from being made;
- assist and advise the Organizing Committee officials if required;
- ensure all safety precautions are being adhered to;
- report to the TD when significant occurrences take place such as first start, last start, first shooter on the range, last shooter on the range, first finish, etc., and if any unusual incident occurs such as an injury, etc.;
- observe violations of the Rules and report them to the TD;
- carry out any other tasks as directed by the TD.

3.2.4 Tasks After Competitions

At the end of each competition IRs must:

- a. report to the TD that all is clear for their area or report the problems that have occurred and have not been previously reported; these reports must be made immediately if possible, in order to assist the speedy posting of the Provisional Results and the conduct of the unofficial awards ceremony;
- b. report to the Competition Jury about the circumstances of penalties, when so directed;
- c. hold a short evaluation meeting about the competition for the chief and supervisors of the respective area.

3.3 IR AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

3.3.1 Authority

IRs are responsible and subordinate to the TD for the appropriate preparations and the correct and orderly conduct of competitions in their areas of responsibility. IRs shall not be in charge of the conduct of activities in their areas, but shall be responsible to ensure that all routines are correct. They must maintain close contact with the chiefs of their areas during the entire event in order to fulfill their tasks.

3.3.2 Specific Areas of Responsibility

The specific areas of responsibility for IRs within their general areas shall be:

- a. IR Course: all course matters including configurations of loops, technical specifications, grooming, signage and fencing, inspection and checkpoints, access control, TV zones layout and their enforcement, forerunners, communications, safety and first aid arrangements;
- b. IR Range: all range matters including layout and configurations, specifications, targets and their operation, penalty loop, coaches enclosure, signage and numbering, lane markings, wind flags, rifle racks, relay cups, grooming, scoring, control procedures, telecommunications, and safety;
- c. IR Start/Finish: all start/finish area matters and timing systems including layout, configurations, specifications, relay hand-over zone, start clock and course sequence board, photo-finish camera for Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, acting as the photo-finish

judge, and finish video camera for all competitions, warm-up area, storage areas for competitors' clothing, grooming, signage and fencing, traffic flow and control, start and finish procedures, telecommunications, timing procedures and equipment, and safety;

- d. IR Material Inspection: all equipment/material inspection matters including timings, inspection equipment, preliminary equipment/material inspection, start and finish inspection layouts (in consultation with IR Start/Finish), inspection procedures, traffic flow and control, telecommunications, and safety.

3.3.3 Organizational Relationships

The primary relationships for IRs with the Organizing Committee (direct liaison) shall be as follows:

- a. IR Course - Chief of Course;
- b. IR Range - Chief of Range;
- c. IR Start/Finish - Chief of Timing (may be regulated differently by some OCs);
- d. IR Material Inspection - Chief of Timing and/or Material Inspection Supervisor.

4 ANNEX C TRAINING AND LICENSING OF TECHNICAL DELEGATE AND INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	General	154
2.	Selection, Training and Testing	156
3.	Licensing	160
4.	Qualification and Appointment Badges	162
5.	Employment of TDs and IRs	163
6.	Financial Matters	164

1. GENERAL

The IBU has a training, licensing and employment system for technical officials in order to ensure that all IBU officials working at IBU events perform their duties effectively and correctly, with a common training standard. The Rules direct the appointment and duties of technical officials (TDs and IRs) for IBU events. This Annex details the training, testing, licensing and employment conditions for technical officials.

1.1 JURISDICTION

All aspects of selection, training, testing and licensing of Biathlon technical officials at international level is to be under the jurisdiction of the IBU TC. The TC Referee Sub-Committee will be responsible for implementation and administration of the system applying to officials.

1.1.1 Liaison

NFs may discuss matters concerning technical officials directly with the Chairman of the Referee Sub-Committee or the IBU SG. NFs will be requested to appoint a contact person within their area responsible for technical officials and to provide the Chairman of the Referee Sub-Committee with the contact information for that person.

1.2 QUALIFICATION LEVELS

There are two levels of qualification for IBU technical officials:

- Technical Delegate (TD);
- International Referee (IR).

1.2.1 Intended Roles of TDs and IRs

Officials will be trained and licensed for the following purposes:

1.2.1.1 TDs

The TD qualification is primarily intended to train an official to function as a TD at IBU events. Persons qualified to be a TD may also fulfill any IR function at IBU events and may hold positions corresponding to those of an IR in an organizing committee.

1.2.1.2 IRs

The purpose of the IR qualification is to train and certify officials who can function in IR positions at IBU events and who can hold IR designated positions in organizing committees. As well, the certified IRs will form the pool of qualified persons from which candidates will be selected for further training for the TD qualification.

1.3 ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT

In order to be eligible for appointment to function as a TD or IR at IBU events, an official must hold the necessary qualification and the required valid license for the position.

1.4 AGE LIMITS

The following age limits shall apply for the certification and employment of TDs and IRs:

1.4.1 TDs

1.4.1.1 TD Test

Persons wishing to sit the TD qualification test must be at least 28 and not older than 55 years of age.

1.4.1.2 Assignment of function of TD at an IBU Event

Persons may not be assigned the function of TD at an IBU event if they are older than 65 years of age.

1.4.2 IRs

1.4.2.1 IR Test

Persons wishing to sit the IR qualification test must be at least 22 and not older than 57 years of age.

1.4.2.2 Employment as IR at an IBU Event

Persons may not be employed as an IR at an IBU event if they are older than 65 years of age.

1.5 TERMINOLOGY

It must be noted that the terms TD and IR are the names of both the levels of qualification and the position titles when appointed for an IBU event. Should confusion arise in the use of the terms for both purposes in one context, the qualification terms shall be indicated as TD (Q) and IR (Q)

2. SELECTION, TRAINING AND TESTING

Selection, training and testing of candidates for TD and IR qualification shall be done as follows:

2.1 SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR CERTIFICATION

2.1.1 TDs

Candidates for TD qualification shall be selected by the IBU TC from among the qualified IRs, based on observed performance. However, NFs may nominate suitable IRs as candidates for consideration by the TC.

2.1.1.1 TD Prerequisites

- a. The candidate must have clearly proven his suitability as an IR and

- must be able to function in a senior leadership role in conditions of extreme stress and in view of the fact that an error could have the highest level of consequences. In addition, he must be capable of negotiating and liaising successfully with senior members of Organizing Committees, representatives of the media and with dignitaries;
- b. The candidate must have and have held a valid IBU IR license for at least four years and must have officiated in at least two international events during the past four years;
- c. The candidate must be within the TD age limits.

2.1.1.2 TD Quota

Candidates shall be selected for TD training and certification in sufficient numbers to maintain the required number of TDs within the TD Group and the necessary reserves as determined by the TC.

2.1.2 IRs

2.1.2.1 IR Applications

Candidates shall be selected for training and licensing as IRs based on a nomination by their NF, in writing, to the Chairman of the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee. Applications must be sent by the deadline date given in the seminar invitation or by 31 May in the case of a test under special circumstances. Applications must include the following information:

- a. full name, date and place of birth, gender, nationality, full residence, address, phones, fax, e-mail address;
- b. mother tongue and command of other languages;
- c. language in which the test is to be held;
- d. seminar location and dates;
- e. length and type of experience as a national referee.

2.1.2.2 IR Requirements

All candidates must meet the applicable prerequisites for IRs. NFs shall be required to screen their nominations with regard to general suitability and prerequisites, and to confirm in their nominations that the person meets all necessary criteria. Final acceptance of a candidate into the program shall then be decided by the IBU TC.

2.1.2.3 IR Prerequisites

- The candidate must be able to perform very responsible duties with a high consequence of error under stressful circumstances, in winter outdoor conditions, for long periods of time. The candidate must have sufficient skills in cross-country skiing to be able to ski on the competition course as necessary;
- The candidate must have and have held a valid national referee license for at least four years;
- The candidate must be within the IR age limits.

2.1.2.4 IR Quota

There is no set limit for numbers of IRs.

2.1.3 The TD Group

The TD Group will be established under the control of the TC and shall consist of 30 or more qualified TDs with the applicable licenses plus all of the members of the TC - i.e. a total of 40 or more. All TDs appointed for IBU events shall be from the TD Group. There should be at least one TD from every continent in the TD Group. A TD will retire from the TD Group when he reaches the age of 65.

2.2 TRAINING

2.2.1 General

Training of TDs and IRs will be conducted at seminars instructed by members of the IBU TC. Seminars will be held in various regions of the world, according to requirement. Scheduling of the seminars will be decided by the IBU EB based on recommendations of the TC. TD seminars will be held at least once every two years.

2.2.2 Seminar Specifications

The following specifications shall apply to TD and IR seminars:

2.2.2.1 TD Seminars

- Duration - 22 hours, including the test;
- Candidates - maximum 15, minimum 5;
- Instructors - IBU Race Director, Chairman of the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee plus one or two other members of the TC as directed by the TC;
- Language - English and/or German or Russian with translation as required.

2.2.2.2 IR Seminars

- Duration - 18 hours, including the test;
- Candidates - maximum 25, minimum 5;
- Instructors - two members of the TC appointed by the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee;
- Language - as required.

2.2.3 Attendance of Observers

The TC may authorize the attendance of observers at IR seminars. These persons will normally be national referees who will not sit any test, or qualified IRs who are doing refresher training for themselves, or other interested persons.

2.2.4 NF Sponsored Seminars

A seminar with a test may be held at the request of a NF if there are a sufficient number of eligible candidates and the NF(s) will pay all costs for instructors provided by the IBU and the seminar. The final decision for the approval of such a seminar shall rest with the IBU TC.

2.2.5 Seminar Content

The TD and IR seminars will be held in accordance with a standardized seminar training plan established by the TC for them and which will include:

- General Information about the Biathlon TD and IR System, the IBU, Definitions, History;
- Classes of Competitors and Types of Competitions, Competitor Qualification Entries;
- Organizations and Duties: Organizing and Competition Committees, Juries, TDs, IRs;
- Preparations for Competitions: Training, Team Captains Meetings, Draws, Facility Preparations, Equipment Checks, Zeroing;
- Implementation of Competition Rules: Use of the Rules and regulations, Equipment and Measuring Devices, Advertising, Start, Skiing, Shooting, Finish, Penalties and Protests;
- Competition Activity: Supervising Officials, Monitoring Competition Activity, Timing, Forms, Results, Communications and Reports;
- Case studies (Competition Jury cases, etc.) - at TD seminars only;
- Test.

2.3 TESTING

All TD and IR candidates must successfully complete a written test or oral examination in order to become a qualified TD or IR. The test shall be conducted in conjunction with TD and IR seminars; in exceptional circumstances the TC may set other test dates.

2.3.1 Test Formats

Tests shall be formulated by the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee, with changes for each individual test. The candidates will be asked questions that will test knowledge required by TDs and IRs for conducting their duties. Tests must be done without the use of any reference material. The following test specifications shall apply:

- Questions - TD: 35, IR: 25;
- Allowed time - 120 minutes;
- Pass Grade - if 80 % of all questions have been answered correctly.

2.3.2 Scoring of Tests

Tests shall be marked according to the standard marking guide established by the TC.

2.3.3 Supplementary Questions

The TC may direct that supplementary questions are to be answered during the test.

2.3.4 Test Languages

TD tests must be given and answered in English, German or Russian, however the TC may authorize exceptions as required. IR tests may be administered in any language, as appropriate for the circumstances.

3. LICENSING

3.1 RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATION

Following attendance at a seminar and completion of the test to the required standard, successful TD and IR candidates will be reported to the next meeting of the IBU TC. If no other circumstances exist as grounds for denial, the TC shall appoint all persons who have passed the seminar and test TD or IR, respectively.

3.2 ISSUE, FORMAT, VALIDITY AND CONDITIONS FOR LICENSES

3.2.1 Issue

Following approval by the TC, a license will be issued to a TD or IR and will be effective from the date of the issue.

3.2.2 Format

Licenses issued to IRs and TDs must contain the following information:

3.2.2.1 TD and IR

- type of qualification - TD or IR;
- full name, date of birth, gender, nationality;
- period of validity and extensions;
- photo of the holder, impressed with the IBU seal;
- signature of the Chairman of the TC or his appointee.

3.2.2.2 TD - Additional Information

- record of employment at IBU events signed by the TD of the event - or the Chairman/Competition Chief of the Organizing Committee if the license holder was himself the TD there - and must be stamped with the OC's seal;
- qualification record - dates of qualification as national referee, IR and TD;
- record of IR and TD seminars attended;
- biennial license validity stamp.

3.2.3 Periods of Validity

TD and IR licenses are valid for two years (TD) and for four years (IR) from the date of issue and may be renewed for further such periods without any other limit than the age, and as long as no factors exist as grounds for denying a renewal.

3.2.3.1 Renewal Process

TD and IR licenses may be renewed after the expiry of their validity period. For this purpose the NF of the official must submit a written request, accompanied by the license, to the Chairman of the TC Referee Sub-Committee. The requests for renewal must be submitted prior to the expiry date of the license for IRs and by 31 May prior to expiry for TD licenses.

3.2.3.2 Biennial Validation of TD Licenses

NFs or TDs must send TD licenses for biennial validation to the Chairman of the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee by 30 April of a given year. If all circumstances are in order, the license will be stamped in the biennial validation record and returned.

3.2.3.3 Retention of TD License

Even though a TD is no longer a member of the TD Group for reasons other than age, disciplinary reasons or incompetence, his license may be renewed and validated, as long as all other factors required for its validity are maintained.

3.2.4 Revoking a License

A license may be taken away from a TD and IR for disciplinary reasons or for other reasons having to do with that person. The process for revoking a license shall be initiated by a corresponding recommendation by the Chairman of the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee to the TC. After thoroughly investigating all circumstances relating to the case, the TC may propose to the IBU EB to revoke the license, subject to the provisions of the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

4. QUALIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT BADGES

Distinctive qualification and appointment badges and markings will be issued to TDs and IRs. It is the right of every TD and IR with a valid license to wear the appropriate qualification badge at any time.

4.1 QUALIFICATION BADGES

Badges of qualification will be issued to TDs and IRs at the same time as their licenses are granted, as follows:

4.1.1 TD

TDs will be issued a metal badge of gold color with the IBU Logo and the words "Biathlon Technical Delegate" imprinted. Prior to issue, the name of the recipient shall be engraved on the badge.



4.1.2 IR

IRs will be issued a white and gold colored metal badge with a Biathlete figure and the words International Referee imprinted. As well, each IR badge will have an imprinted sequential issue number.

4.2 APPOINTMENT MARKINGS

TDs and IRs appointed to specific positions as TDs and IRs at IBU events shall be issued a distinctive marking to identify them as having responsibility for that position. The markings may be a badge, armband or item of clothing and must clearly indicate the bearer's IBU TD or IR qualification, as appropriate. The IBU TC will periodically direct what types of marking will be used by what TDs and IRs appointed for what IBU events.

5. EMPLOYMENT OF TDs AND IRs

5.1 GENERAL

TDs and IRs shall be appointed for OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, CCH, CC, Continental Games, CISM, EYOF, the University Games and other IBU events by the IBU TC based on the recommendation of the IBU TC Referee Sub-Committee. TDs for events not under IBU jurisdiction shall be appointed only if requested by the responsible body for the event.

5.1.1 New TD Employment

Newly qualified TDs may be employed only as IRs at IBU events during the first two years after their qualification. The TC may authorize exceptions to this restriction if circumstances so demand.

5.2 EMPLOYMENT GUIDELINES

Appointment of TDs and IRs is to be based on the principle of utilizing the best and the most experienced officials for each event while at the same time providing development opportunities for less experienced officials. Factors such as language capability and travel costs must be considered as well. As many different officials as possible should be employed on an alternating basis.

5.2.1 OWG Preparation

Senior officials of the Organizing Committee for the next OWG, such as the Competition Chief, Chiefs of Course, Range and Timing, should be considered as candidates for TDs and IRs at a preceding WCH, if appropriate and possible.

5.2.2 Regulations for the Employment of Officials

The TC shall appoint the TDs and IRs from among its members and the TD group for the following IBU events:

- a. OWG - 2 TDs, 8 IRs;
- b. WCH - TD, 4 IRs;
- c. Y/JWCH - TD, 4 IRs;
- d. WC - TD, 3 IRs, 1 IR (NF);
- e. ECH - TD, 4 IRs;
- f. EC - TD, 1 IR, 3 IR (NF);
- g. Other CCH - TD;
- h. Other CC - TD;
- i. CISM, University Games, Continental Games, EYOF - TD;
- j. Summer Biathlon WCH, - TD, IR

6. FINANCIAL MATTERS

6.1 TD AND IR EXPENSES

TDs and IRs shall receive a daily allowance for each travel and work day arising from IBU duties, and reimbursement of travel expenses, in accordance with the current IBU Rules for Travel Expenses.

6.2 FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR SEMINARS AND TESTING

Financial remuneration for TD and IR holding seminars and tests shall be directed by the IBU EB.

ANNEX D RULES FOR CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	General	165
2.	OECH U 26	165
3.	Entry into Force	166

1. GENERAL

Continental Championships are an event under the jurisdiction of the IBU. All Member Federations of the concerned continents shall be responsible for Organizing the Continental Championships. They take place annually.

2. OPEN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS U 26

2.1. PARTICIPANTS

Competitors must be members of an IBU NF. Men's and Women's classes are restricted to those competitors who will be not older than 26 years of age in the calendar year of the respective Championships (U26 Men, U26 Women, Junior Men and Junior Women). All NFs of the IBU may register up to six competitors in each class to participate in the OECH U26 and up to an equal number of team staff per NF team. Four competitors from each NF may be entered to start per category in the Individual and Sprint competitions. Each NF may enter one Relay team per category in the Relay competition. The 60 best competitors of the qualification competition from each class will be eligible to start in the Pursuit competition. Additionally, the NFs of the Individual and Sprint champions of the previous year's OECH U26 will be granted the right to enter them at the OECH U 26 Individual and Sprint competitions, in addi-

tion to their NF's quota, provided they are entered within the respective class from the prior season.

2.2. COMPETITION PROGRAM

The competition program consists of the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Relay competition.

2.3. EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

2.3.1. Scope

The IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply to the OECH/ OEC with the following deviations:

2.3.2. Classes of Competitions

At OECH U 26 no separate competitions for youth will be organized.

2.3.3. Start Sequence in Relay and Pursuit Competitions

The classes will start in the following sequence:

- Men - Junior Men
- Women - Junior Women.

3. ENTRY INTO FORCE

These Rules shall enter into force in the season 2008/2009.

ANNEX E RULES FOR CONTINENTAL CUP EVENTS

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	IBU Cup Events	167
2.	North American Cup Events	169
3.	Asian Cup Events	169
4.	South American Cup Events	169

1. IBU CUP EVENTS

1.1 GENERAL

The number of IBU Cup events in each competition season shall be set by the IBU Executive Board upon recommendation by the TC. The TC shall make recommendations to the EB, which will decide how many and what types of competitions shall be organized at an event. This information shall be included in the IBU Biathlon calendar. No IBU Cup Points will be awarded at the OECH U26.

1.2 COMPETITORS AND ENTRIES

Each NF may register 8 and enter seven (7) competitors in each class, Men and Women. The Host NF may enter an additional five competitors per class.

All entered competitors shall be eligible to earn IBU Cup points.

1.3 SCORING

For IBU Cups, IBU Cup points are awarded as described in the Rules for the World Cup Points(15.8.2.1., 15.8.2.2.).

1.3.1 Types of Scoring

There shall be the following types of scoring for Men, Women, Junior Men and Junior Women:

- a. IBU Cup Total Score (Individual, Sprint, Pursuit);
- b. IBU Cup Individual Score;
- c. IBU Cup Sprint Score;
- d. IBU Cup Pursuit Score.

1.3.2 IBU Cup Total Score

Three results can be deleted from the total of all scores in IBU Cup events and the OECH U 26 in the competitions listed in 1.3.1 a.

1.3.3 IBU Cup Individual Competition

One competition of the Individual competitions in the IBU Cup and OECH U 26 can be deleted.

1.3.4 IBU Cup Sprint Competition

One competition of the Sprint competitions of the IBU Cup and OECH U 26 can be deleted.

1.3.5 IBU Cup Pursuit Competition

One competition of the Pursuit competitions of the IBU Cup and OECH U 26 can be deleted.

1.4 AWARDS

1.4.1 The competitors placed first in the competitions listed under 1.3.1 a-d shall be awarded an IBU Cup.

1.4.2 The IBU Cup Trophies shall be paid by the IBU.

1.5 COMPETITION RULES

1.5.1 Scope

The IBU Event and Competition Rules shall be applied to the OECH U 26 events; however, there shall be the following deviations:

1.5.1.1 Pursuit Competition

Lapped competitors may finish the competition. The start sequence of the categories and the zeroing times will be established by the Team Captains Meeting for the competition.

2. NORTH AMERICAN CUP EVENTS

2.1 GENERAL

A NAC events series will be conducted annually in Canada and the United States, with an east and west circuit, with scheduling, locations, programs and special rules directed by US Biathlon and Biathlon Canada. The IBU Event and Competition Rules will be used wherever applicable.

3. ASIAN CUP EVENTS

3.1 GENERAL

AC events will be held as agreed upon by the NFs of the continent, using the IBU Event and Competition Rules applicable.

4. SOUTH AMERICAN CUP EVENTS

4.1 GENERAL

SAC events will be held as agreed upon by the NFs of this continent, using the IBU Event and Competition Rules as applicable.

4 ANNEX F COMPETITION RULES SUMMER BIATHLON

LIST OF CONTENTS

1.	Cross Biathlon	170
2.	Roller Biathlon	174
3.	Mountain Bike Biathlon	176

1. CROSS BIATHLON

1.1 GENERAL REGULATIONS

Cross-country running and small-bore shooting (Cross Biathlon) is a form of Summer Biathlon, which is conducted in a similar fashion to Winter Biathlon, without snow and skis. In principle, all IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply unless other regulations are formulated in this Annex.

1.1.1 Rifle Usage

The rifle will not be carried by the competitor while running but will be left at the shooting range in a rack, and will be picked up by the competitor for each shooting bout. The competitors themselves will remove the rifles from the rifle rack by grasping the barrel, or the forestock, and then carrying it to the shooting lane, with the barrel pointing upwards at all times. The same method will be used to return the rifles to the racks after each bout of shooting. The carrying harness may be left on the rifle, or it may be removed. Competitors must deposit their rifles in the racks not later than 5 minutes before the first start, and will not be permitted to start if they have not done so. Rifles must not be removed from the racks until the entire competition is finished and all of the rifles have been inspected by the Referee.



1.1.2 Lapping

The winter rules for the Pursuit competition, which require the withdrawal of a competitor if lapped do not apply to Cross Biathlon competitions.

1.2 COMPETITION SPECIFICATIONS

Cross Biathlon will be conducted according to the following table:

TABLE TO 1.2 COMPETITION SPECIFICATIONS - RUNNING AND SHOOTING

1 Class of Competitor Type	2 Course Length and Competition	3 Shooting Bouts 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	4 Shot Penalty
MEN	7 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	4 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	4 x 4 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spararounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
WOMEN	6 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	3 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	4 x 3 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spararounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
MEN & WOMEN	2 x 3 + 2 x 4 KM MIXED RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spararounds per bout	70m penalty loop

1 Class of Competitor Type	2 Course Length and Competition	3 Shooting Bouts 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	4 Shot Penalty
JUNIOR MEN	7 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	4 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	3 x 4 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 sparerounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
JUNIOR WOMEN	6 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	3 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	3 x 3 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 sparerounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
JUNIOR M & W	2 x 3 + 2 x 4 KM Mixed Relay	P, S (each) + 3 sparerounds per bout	70m penalty loop

Column 1: Column 1: Class of Competitor: according to these Rules. **Column 2:** Course Length and Type of Competition: the required length of the course and the type of competition according to these Rules. **Column 3:** Shooting Bouts: the number and sequence of shooting bouts and shooting positions. **Column 4:** Shot Penalty: the automatically imposed penalty for each target not hit.

1.3

COMPETITION VENUES

The competition venues shall be arranged in general in conformity with Winter Biathlon rules, with the appropriate differences suitable for summer conditions naturally being considered. Requirements for the venues may be modified with the approval of the TD. All areas on which competitors run must be smooth, level and well packed with a firm surface that provides good traction for competitors in all summer weather conditions.

1.3.1

Course

Courses must be of a minimum width of 3 m and each course loop may be used as many times as required by the competition. The courses must be surfaced with grass, sawdust, asphalt or cinder and must be free of any obstacles or bumps. All parts of the course must be safe for the competitors running at full speed.

1.3.2

Start and Finish Zones

The start and finish zones must be flat and level and at least 5 m wide. The course after the start and the course before the finish must be straight for at least 50 m. Lanes for the Relay and Mass Start start area must be at least 1 m wide and 30 m long.

1.3.3

Shooting Range

The shooting range shall be constructed in accordance with the winter rules.

1.3.3.1

Rifle Racks

An adequate number of rifle racks must be located on the shooting range to allow each competitor a place for his rifle while he is running. Racks must be located so that each competitor runs the same distance with the rifle. The racks must be made of wood (metal causes damage to the rifle) and must facilitate easy deposit and removal of rifles by the competitors, and must prevent accidental falling down of the rifles. The distance between the notches to accept the rifles must be at least 35 cm. The racks must be numbered with the start numbers of the competitors placed on the notches to indicate where the rifles must be placed. The numbers must be a minimum of 10 cm in height with line width of 1 cm.

1.3.4 Penalty Loop

The penalty loop must be 70 m (+ or - 5 m) in length.

2. ROLLER BIATHLON

2.1 GENERAL REGULATIONS

Roller skiing with small-bore shooting (Roller Biathlon) is a form of Summer Biathlon which is conducted in a similar fashion to Winter Biathlon, without snow. In principle, all IBU Event and Competition Rules shall apply unless other regulations are formulated in this Annex. The competitions may only be carried out with roller skis of the same type and model. The OC will announce this in the invitation. For the WCH, the IBU will define the type and model of the roller skis and provide these roller skis. Competitors must bring their own ski boots, bindings, ski poles and helmets. Helmets shall be worn during all types of training and competition. The rifle will either be carried on the course or left at the shooting range. If the rifle is left at the shooting range, racks with numbers must be set up there. The racks are to be placed so that the track to and from the shooting lanes passes them. The invitation shall state whether the rifle will be carried during the competition or left at the shooting range.

2.2 COMPETITION SPECIFICATIONS

2.2.1 Roller Biathlon will be conducted according to

Table 1 under Article 1.3.8 of the Event and Competition Rules. Any changes to the specifications, which must be authorized by the TD, must be stated in the invitation.

2.2.2 Inspection of equipment/clothing

The jury and the OCs are to provide for a technical inspection of the roller skis. The participants' roller skis must be put through an inspection after the Official Training.

The inspection will be of the model, the type and the speed of the roller skis. The participants will get their roller skis with an approval marking immediately before the start. Athletes shall be permitted to start with additional knee and elbow pads as well as padding for other parts of the body.



2.3 COMPETITION VENUES

Venues that have been specifically built for Winter Biathlon are particularly suitable for Roller Biathlon competitions.

However, the competitions can also be conducted on regular roads which are closed to traffic during the competition. All surfaces on which the competitors will roller ski must be asphalted. The last 50 m before the finish line must be straight and flat.

2.3.1 Start and Finish Areas

The start area for single starts must have a straight start line at right angles to the skiing direction. The start line for group or simultaneous starts must be placed so that the competitors have to ski the same distance. The finish area must be straight and flat for 50 m after the finish line.

2.3.2 Courses

The minimum width of the course shall be 3.5 m. Downhill parts and curves must be laid in such a way that the competitors are able to ski at full speed without risk of an accident. Using parts or sections of the course several times during one competition is permitted, provided the competitors do not interfere with or obstruct each other, or endanger themselves.

2.3.3 Shooting Range

Winter Biathlon regulations shall apply to the construction of shooting ranges.

2.3.4 Penalty Loop

A paved penalty loop of 150 m (+ or - 5 m) must be constructed according to Winter Biathlon rules.

2.4 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

The regulations valid for Winter Biathlon must be applied to Roller Biathlon with the exceptions listed below:

- the standing shooting lanes for roller skis must have wooden planks on which the shooter will stand during shooting and which will ensure that the wheels of the roller skis do not touch the ground;
- the competitors may stand on the planks on the shooting range so that the wheels of the roller skis do not touch the ground or they may stand on a shooting mat.

2.5 REGISTRATION AND ENTRY

- 2.5.1** For WCH and ECH, NFs may register and enter up to six competitors in each respective category of Cross and of Roller Biathlon.
- 2.5.2** For SB Cups, NFs may register and enter up to eight competitors in each respective category of Cross and of Roller Biathlon. An NF can register and enter more competitors with the consent of the TD and Asst. RD. The additional competitors must be entered in an extra draw group placed in front of the normal draw groups.

3. MOUNTAIN BIKE BIATHLON

3.1 DEFINITION

- 3.1.1 Mountain Bike Biathlon**
is a summer sport combining mountain biking and Small bore rifle shooting.

3.2 CLASSES OF COMPETITORS

Men and Women
15 - 20 years; 21 - 30 years; 31 - 40 years; 41 + years.

3.3 COMPETITIONS

Men 9 km (3-3-3) with two shootings (P, S);
Women 6 km (2-2-2) with two shootings (P, S).

3.3.1 Qualification if required by large entry numbers

Men 6 km (2-2-2) with two shootings (P, S);
Women 4.5 km (1.5-1.5-1.5) with two shootings (P, S).

3.4 DRAW OF START NUMBERS BY CLASSES

Group draw in every class; maximum of 4 draw groups per class.

3.5 COMPETITION JURY

1 TD appointed by IBU TC;
1 IBU International Referee;

1 UCI International Referee;
2 Team Captains.

3.6 COMPETITION VENUE AND FACILITIES

3.6.1 Start/finish

- Individual start at 60 second intervals;
- Mass start.
Finish zone minimum 6 meters wide followed by a 10 x 30 meter slowdown area.

3.6.2 Course

Minimum of 2 loops consisting of varying terrain.

3.6.3 Penalty loop

A loop of mildly varying terrain, to provide a handicap of 30 seconds.

3.6.4 Shooting range

Following IBU Event and Competition rules, with the addition of bike and rifle racks.

3.7 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Competition equipment and clothing must be in accordance with IBU and UCI rules.

3.7.1 Inspection of equipment and clothing

Prior to the start and following the finish, equipment and clothing will be inspected by the IBU and UCI International referees.

3.8 TRAINING AND ZEROING

- 3.8.1** The day prior to the competition, competitors will have the opportunity to train on the competition course and range.

- 3.8.2** Zeroing will take place beginning one hour and ending 10 minutes prior to the start.

3.9 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

After placing the bike in the rack provided, the competitor will retrieve his rifle from the rack, place the rifle on his back in the carrying position, proceed to the appropriate shooting lane (prone or standing), fire 5

rounds, replace the rifle on his back in the carrying position, return the rifle to the rack and resume the race on his mountain bike.
For each target missed the athlete must complete one penalty loop.

3.10 PENALTIES

3.10.1 IBU and UCI rules will be applied where appropriate.

3.10.2 Disqualification

- a. For not carrying the rifle on the back in the carrying position;
- b. For violating safety regulations.

3.11 RANKING

Competitors will be ranked according to their time taken (to 1/10 second) to complete the course.

5

IBU ANTI-DOPING RULES

Approved at the 8th Regular IBU Congress on September 4th to 7th 2008 In Prague / CZE

LIST OF CONTENTS

	INTRODUCTION	
PREFACE	Fundamental Rationale for the Code and IF's Anti-Doping Rules	181
	Scope	182
ARTICLE 1	Definition of Doping	182
ARTICLE 2	Anti-Doping Rule Violations	182
ARTICLE 3	Proof of Doping	187
ARTICLE 4	The Prohibited List	189
ARTICLE 5	Testing	192
ARTICLE 6	Analysis of Samples	199
ARTICLE 7	Results Management	214
ARTICLE 8	Right to a Fair Hearing	220
ARTICLE 9	Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results	223
ARTICLE 10	Sanctions on Individuals	224
ARTICLE 11	Consequences to Teams	243
ARTICLE 12	Sanctions and Costs assessed against National Federations	243
ARTICLE 13	Appeals to the IBU Court of Arbitration	244
ARTICLE 14	Appeals to CAS	247
ARTICLE 15	National Federation Incorporation of IBU Rules, Reporting and Recognition	249
ARTICLE 16	Recognition of Decisions by other Organisations	251
ARTICLE 17	Statute of Limitations	251
ARTICLE 18	IF Compliance Reports to WADA	251
ARTICLE 19	Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules	252
ARTICLE 20	Implementation of the Olympic Movement Medical Code	253
ARTICLE 21	Divergences	254
ARTICLE 22	Entry into Force	254
APPENDIX 1	Definitions	255

PREFACE

The IBU is subject to the World Anti-Doping Code and cooperates with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) concerning its application and implementation. The IBU will automatically follow any amendments of the World Anti-Doping Code or any WADA Bylaw applicable to the IBU.

The definitions contained in Appendix 1 to the World Anti-Doping Code are integral parts of these Rules.

At the IBU Congress held on September 4. – 7.2008 in Prague, IBU accepted the revised (2009) World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with IBU's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of IBU's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Biathlon.

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and IBU's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity
- Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

SCOPE

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to IBU, each National Federation of IBU, and each Participant in the activities of IBU or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in IBU, its National Federations, or their activities or Events.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules.

In some countries, the National Federation itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the National Federation have been delegated or assigned by statute or agreement to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the National Federation shall apply, as appropriate, to the National Anti-Doping Organization.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which IBU and its National Federations have jurisdiction. All IBU member federations shall report their Anti - Doping test statistics annually in December.

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 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), IF's Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code ("OMADC") and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances)) or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance (Article 10.4 (Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances)). The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete's Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete's system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Athlete's part. It is important to emphasize that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in IF's Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

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

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: IF may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.2: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), 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. 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, 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 IF provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance 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 will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.]]

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

[Comment to Article 2.3: Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection after notification was prohibited in almost all pre-Code anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical pre-Code rule to include "otherwise evading Sample collection" as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an Athlete was hiding from a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

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

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of IF or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to declare whereabouts filing failures and missed tests in accordance with the International Standard for Testing shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]

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

[Comment to Article 2.5: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or providing fraudulent information to IF.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

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

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

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

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

2.8 **Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete**

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

[Comment to Article 2: The Code does not make it an anti-doping rule violation for an Athlete or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel who are serving a period of Ineligibility. However, IF may adopt its own specific policy which prohibit such conduct.]



ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by IF or its National Federation is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and hearing panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, IF or its National Federation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) 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.]

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

occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then IBU or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to IF or its National Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

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

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

3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. IBU will make the current Prohibited List available to each National Federation, and each National Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents, as well as these Anti-Doping Rules and the WADA Code through the Medical port on the IBU web page.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by IBU. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, IBU may upon the recommendation of its Medical Committee request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of Biathlon. IBU may also upon the recommendation of its Medical Committee request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of Biathlon, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by IBU.

There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances. The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so iden-

tified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

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

[Comment to Article 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defense to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the Prohibited List is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.]

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE.

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

4.4.2 Subject to Article 4.4.3, Athletes included by IBU in its Registered Test-

ing Pool and other Athletes participating in any IBU International Event must obtain a TUE from IBU (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level).

The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation in the IBU Event.

The applications must be submitted via ADAMS by the National Federations Doctors, typewritten with documentation in English language and without any abbreviations.

4.4.3 As an exception to Article 4.4.2, in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, Athletes not in IBU's Registered Testing Pool who inhale formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline to treat asthma or one of its clinical variants do not need a TUE in advance of participating in an International Event unless so specified by IBU.

Instead, any such athlete should declare this use through ADAMS when reasonably feasible at the same time as the use starts and must be declared on the DCF at the time of testing. Any such Athlete may apply for a Retroactive TUE after the Event in accordance with Article 7.13 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and Article 7.1.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules. As a further exception, Athletes using Glucocorticosteroids by non systemic routes namely, intraarticular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal injections and inhaled route will be required to file a declaration of use at the same time the use starts.

4.4.4 TUE's granted by IBU shall be reported to the Athlete's National Federation and to WADA via ADAMS.

Other Athletes subject to Testing (ie non RTP athletes) who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to IBU and WADA.

4.4.5 The IBU Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee) shall

consist of three members of the IBU MC, all of them appointed by the Chairman of the IBU MC.

The chairperson of the IBU Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee shall be authorized to deal with TUE Applications and must report on them to the IBU TUE Committee. The chairman of the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of IBU. The granting or denial of the TUE must be taken no later than 7 days prior the competition that the athletes aims to attend, when the application is made at least 21 days prior to the competition.

The IBU TUE Committee may approve TUEs issued by other authorized anti-doping bodies (NADOs etc.) They must be reviewed and approved by the chair of the IBU TUE Committee prior to the acceptance. All TUEs granted by the IBU shall be reported to the respective athlete, member federation and WADA via ADAMS.

TUEs granted by NFs must be promptly reported to IBU and to WADA.

4.4.6 The athlete may appeal against this decision to the IBU Anti-Doping Panel.

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

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing and Out of competition testing by

- a. IBU,
- b. the Athlete's National Federation,
- c. and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a IBU Competition or Event in which they participate.

[Comment to Article 5.1: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even

weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose coaches have had other Athletes test positive, etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing]

5.1.1 In competition testing is defined as the period of 3 hours before an IBU competition until 5 hours after an IBU competition. The athletes to be tested have to be notified within this time period.

5.1.2 All other tests are defined as Out of Competition Tests.

5.1.3 All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Athletes serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by

- a. IBU,
- b. WADA,
- c. the Athlete's National Federation,
- d. the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present,
- e. the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the
- f. IPC during Paralympic Games.

Target Testing will be made a priority.

5.2 Responsibility for IBU Testing

The IBU Medical Committee shall be responsible for drawing up a test distribution plan for the sport of biathlon in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of IBU. Testing may be conducted by members of the IBU Medical Committee, IBU Medical Assistants or by other qualified persons so authorized by IBU.

5.2.1. Without any advanced notice, the IBU has the right to carry out Doping Controls, with and without the assistance of WADA or other organizations specialised in carrying out Doping Controls as agreed with them, of Athletes, including banned or suspended Athletes of IBU member federation are obliged to support the work of the IBU, especially by secur-

ing that the selected Athletes are available for testing at the announced place or providing all necessary information, including information on their training schedules, giving dates and locations.

- 5.2.2.** IBU Doping Controls can be conducted at all IBU events as decided by the IBU Executive board, based on a recommendation by the IBU Medical Committee. The recommendation of the IBU MC is to be coordinated with the IBU TC.

They must be conducted at OWG, WCH, Y/J WCH, OECH U 26 and WC.

- 5.2.3.** In addition, the NFs are entitled to carry out further Doping Controls applying these Rules. If there is an anti – doping rule violation, this must be immediately reported to the IBU SG and medical committee chair. This report must include the facts of the case, the substance or method that caused the infraction and all other respective decisions.

5.2.4. Out-of-Competition Doping Controls

Out-of-Competition Doping Controls are subject to these Rules and shall be conducted by agents of WADA or Persons or entities (hereafter “authorised agents”) authorized by the IBU. Such Doping Controls can also be conducted by IBU MDs.

Out of Competition Tests by WADA shall be carried out on the basis of the respective agreement signed with WADA. After the necessary coordination arrangements have been made between the organization and the IBU regarding the selected Member Federation, Sample Collection Personnel from the organization, who are equipped with a letter of appointment of the IBU, must be granted the desired access to the training area for the purpose of performing a Doping Control on the selected Athlete(s). The same goes for WADA Sample Collection Personnel who must be equipped with a letter of appointment from WADA. The letters of appointment carrying the IBU or WADA letterhead must be shown to the selected Athlete(s); a copy must be left with him/them. All Sample Collection Personnel must also show the selected Athlete(s) proof of identity. The athlete needs to sign the doping control form.

5.2.4.1 Selection procedure for OOC

The chairperson of the IBU MC shall select the nation and the names of the Athletes to be tested. Names and location of all athletes belonging to the IBU RTP have to be provided according to Art. 11.3 of the Interna-



tional Standard for Testing.

5.2.4.2 Independent Sampling Officer (ISO)

- Sample Collection Personnel who are sent by the IBU shall be called Independent Sampling Officers. They shall either be members of IBU Committees with appropriate training or employees specialised in Doping Controls. They will be appointed by the IBU EB, as far as possible based on the advice of the IBU MC.
- The IBU MC shall maintain a register of persons selected by the IBU to act as ISO's.
- ISO or WADA Sampling Officers need a letter of authorization to conduct Out of Competition testing.
- ISOs must be available to travel on short notice.

5.2.4.3 Collection of Samples

The International Standard for Testing applies.

- The Sample Collection Personnel will require proof of the identity of the Athlete. This will involve photographic proof of identity (passport, ID card, etc.). The Sample Collection Personnel may also require a photograph of the Athlete to be taken.
- The same procedures as listed for collection, storage and transport of the respective Samples (urine or blood) during In-Competition Testing must be followed as far as applicable.
- The Sampling Officer shall continually make every effort to act as discreetly as possible during Sample Collection for analysis for Prohibited Substances or Methods and with respect for the Athletes' privacy. Every effort will be made by the controller to collect the Sample as speedily and efficiently as possible and with the minimum of interruption to the Athlete's training plans and his social and professional life. However, if there is a disruption then no Athlete may take action to gain compensation for any inconvenience caused.
- If the Athlete refuses to provide a Sample, the Sampling Officer must explain to the Athlete that by refusing to provide a Sample, he shall be deemed to have violated the Anti – Doping Rules, Art.2.3.
- As for the transport of Samples to the Laboratory, if at all possible, the outer container should not be opened during transit.
The respective Sampling Officer will provide identification labels in the event that they are required for customs formalities. However,

the opening of the outer container will not, of itself, invalidate the Doping Control.

5.2.5. All Samples provided by Athletes for the purpose of Doping Control shall become the property of the IBU. The IBU reserves the right to store any and all samples (blood or urine) for future anti doping analysis under whatever provisions might be afforded this measure by the WADA Code.

5.2.6. All communications and correspondence intended for the IBU MC shall be sent to the IBU SG at the IBU Headquarters.

5.2.7. In connection with Doping Controls the official IBU representative, in the presence of a medical person, shall be entitled to enter and inspect rooms used by Athletes and their team officials and check their personal belongings with or without assistance of the respective national police authorities during IBU events starting with the first Official Training and ending with the end of the last competition.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by IBU and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

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

5.4 Coordination of Testing

IBU and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.



5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 Registered Testing Pool

A minimum of 30 male and 30 female athletes will comprise the IBU Registered Testing Pool (IBU RTP). These athletes are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing. They are selected based on the prior years World Cup Final Score. Athletes can be added to the IBU RTP under the following circumstances:

- by virtue of their placing in the top twenty of any IBU World Cup ranking competition.
- when a change in performance or hematological profile is deemed significant when evaluated by the MC.
- Athletes who are serving periods of ineligibility as consequences of anti-doping rule violations are to be part of the IBURTP.
- Athletes who apply for haemoglobin exemption will be added automatically to the IBU RTP.

Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool

- shall advise IBU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing via ADAMS;
- shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. They shall to enter specifically one hour per day where they can be located.
- shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

[Comment to Article 5.5.1: The purpose of the IF Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level International Athletes who the IF requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by IF and other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athletes. IF will identify such Athletes in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.]

5.5.2 An Athlete who has been identified by the IBU for inclusion in the IBURTP will continue to be available for No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing, unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to the IBU that he has retired or until he no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IBU RTP and has been so informed by the IBU. An Athlete who has

given notice of retirement to the IBU may not resume competing unless he notifies the IBU at least 6 months before he expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.5.3 In addition to Athletes included in the IBU RTP, the Chairperson of the IBU MC may select Athletes for IBU Target Testing based on the following criteria:

- a. Withdrawal or absence from expected Competition;
- b. Retirement;
- c. Behaviour indicating doping;
- d. Changes in performance;
- e. Changes in Athlete Whereabouts Information that may indicate a potential increase in the risk of doping.
- f. Changes in haematological profile;
- g. Details of past Doping Controls;
- h. Athlete reinstatement after a period of ineligibility; and
- i. Injury;
- j. haemoglobin scores exceed 17.5 g/dl (males) or 16 g/dl (females) at anytime or the off model score exceed 133.2 (males) or 121.4 (females), or off model scores less than 80 (males) or 65 (females).

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

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

5.5.6 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Athletes are also in the IBU Registered Testing Pool, the IBU and the National Anti-Doping Organization will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Athlete and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.7.

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.6 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An Athlete who has been identified by IBU for inclusion in IBU's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to IBU that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in IBU's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by IBU.

5.6.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to IBU may not resume competing unless he or she notifies IBU at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 National Federations and the organizing committees for

National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by IBU.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

IBU shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method

approved by WADA] used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by IBU.

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

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

[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.]

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of IBU or WADA, starting from January 1, 2009.

The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.]

6.6 Sampling Procedure

6.6.1 General Procedure and organization

6.6.1.1 It is the responsibility of the MD and other authorised agents and persons, as mentioned above under Article 4 (Doping Control Officers –

DCO) to ensure that the Doping Controls are conducted correctly.

6.6.1.2 At each event a Doping Control Committee (DCC) must be established. It shall consist of:

- the IBU MD as chairperson;
- a person appointed by the Organizing Committee of the event and who is responsible for the Doping Control Station;
- a representative of a national Doping Control Institution, IBU approved by the IBU Executive Board;
- additional members such as assistants, interpreters, couriers, etc., to carry out the duties and functions of the DCC.

6.6.1.3 The main tasks of the DCOs shall be:

- inspection of the Doping Control Station where the Samples are to be taken;
- ensuring that the necessary material for collecting the Samples is available;
- technical guidance of the Doping Control Station personnel;
- cooperation with the IBU TD with regard to the selection of the Athletes for examination;
- verification of the identity of the Athletes to be tested;
- collection of Samples, their coding and sealing, recording and packing as well as dispatching or surveillance of the whole process;
- writing a report to be addressed to the chairperson of the IBU MC.

6.6.1.4 The Organising Committee will establish a secure Doping Control Station with adequate hygienic and ergogenic conditions that must consist of the following:

- a clean, warm Control room with good light (table, chairs, wash stand);
- an adjacent room with toilet, sink, paper tissues and good light;
- a waiting room for Athletes and their accompanying officials;
- a bicycle ergometer
- sealed drinks including water, beer, pop, etc.
- two fridges and freezers for sample storage which need to work properly already 2 days prior to the official arrival day

6.6.1.5 The Doping Control Station must be situated near the arena and clearly marked on the outside. Refreshment drinks in sealed containers must

be available in the waiting area. It must have secure locked access with key access only by the venue anti-doping supervisor and the IBU MD/MAst.

6.6.1.6 Only the following persons shall be permitted to enter the Doping Control Station:

- The Members of the DCC and DCOs;
- the Athlete to be tested and his accompanying official;
- the IBU President and Executive Board Members and members of the IBU MC
- The Anti-Doping Administrator of IBU;
- the IBU TD;
- the IBU Race Director;
- international observers under the Independent Observer program according to the World Anti-Doping Code.

6.6.1.7 The Organizing Committee will provide a heated Anti-Doping check point space in the vicinity of the entrance to the wax cabin area. This space can be a wax cabin, a trailer, tent etc.

6.6.2. Urine Testing

6.6.2.1 Mode of Selection of Athletes for Urine Testing

- As a matter of principle, the best placed Athlete plus one additional Athlete whose name has been determined by a random draw have to undergo urine testing.
The draw will be made immediately after the start of the first Athlete. The DCO will be responsible for holding the draw.
Therefore, all Athletes who at the moment of the draw have not officially withdrawn from the competition, and whose names are drawn for testing, must undergo urine testing.
- In Senior and Junior World Championships, the Athletes placed 1 – 4 and one other Athlete drawn by lot will be tested after each competition. The same goes for one member of each team placed 1 – 4 and for one Athlete drawn by lot from another team.
- In Youth World Championships the best placed Athlete and one additional Athlete chosen by random will be tested.
- In World Cups and Continental Championships the winner of each competition plus one other Athlete, in each competition, drawn by lot

will undergo testing. The same goes for one member of the winning team and for one Athlete drawn by lot from another team. At each World Cup event, Doping Controls will take place.

The IBU EB or the Medical Delegate can choose more Athletes for any type of urine testing without previous notice.

WADA is given authorization to conduct its own tests as agreed upon with the IBU. Immediately after the competition or after the lots have been drawn, all Athletes selected for urine testing shall be handed a request to attend Doping Control by a Doping Control Escort (Chaperone) appointed by the DCC. From then on the Chaperone shall be physically beside the Athlete and keep the Athlete under observation at all times and accompany him to the waiting room at the Doping Control Station. When initial contact is made, the DCO must ensure that the Athlete is informed of his rights and responsibilities and of the location of the Doping Control Station.

The Athlete shall report to the Doping Control Station with his accreditation card or national identification document immediately and no later than one hour after receipt of the request to attend Doping Control. It is the Athlete's responsibility to remain within the sight of the DCO and Chaperone at all times from the first moment of in-person notification by the DCO until the completion of the Sample collection procedure.

6.6.2.2 Collection of Urine Samples

- A person (a team coach, a doctor or a team-mate from the Athlete's team) and an interpreter may accompany the competitor to the Doping Control Station and may watch all procedures except urination. This accompanying person shall possess proper accreditation and shall be a member of the same team as the Athlete; in exceptional circumstances, the Athlete may choose a member of another team.
- Should the Athlete report to the Doping Control Station later than one hour after the time of notification, this fact must be noted in the record and the IBU RD must be informed of this directly.
The Sampling procedure, nevertheless, shall be carried out like in all other cases. Also an Athlete who has reported too late is entitled to be accompanied by an official from his team.
- A member of the DCC will prepare a Record of Doping Control, in duplicate, which must include the name of the Athlete, the country



he represents, his start number, the time of notification and the time of arrival at the Doping Control Station.

- d. The Athlete and the accompanying person must remain in the waiting room of the Doping Control Station under supervision until the Athlete is called into the consulting area. The Athlete and any personal belongings he or the accompanying person bring with them (clothing, bags, etc.) may be searched for evidence of manipulation, upon entering and leaving the Doping Control Station.
- e. No photographs, video or tape recordings may be taken inside the Doping Control Station during the Doping Control procedure.
- f. Only one Athlete at a time shall be called into the Control room.
- g. The Athlete shall select a collection vessel, visually check that it is empty and clean, that all seals on the selected vessel are intact. If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected vessel, he may select another. If the Athlete is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for the selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the Athlete's opinion that all the collection vessels available for the selection are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the Sample collection session. If the DCO agrees with the reasons put forward by the Athlete that all the collection vessels available for the selection are unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the collection of the Athlete's urine Sample and this shall be recorded by the DCO.
- h. Prior to collecting the sample, the athlete will be made to wash their hands.
- i. The Athlete shall proceed to the toilet and urinate a minimum of 75 ml into the collection vessel under the observation of a person appointed by the DCC who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. Any clothing preventing the direct observation of the urination shall be removed. Then the Athlete shall return to the Control room with the collection vessel containing the urine and shall retain control of the collection vessel and any Sample provided until the Sample is sealed. The DCO or Chaperone shall witness the Sample leaving the Athlete's body and record the witnessing in writing.
- j. The DCO shall use the relevant laboratory's specifications to verify, in full view of the Athlete, that the volume of the urine Sample satisfies the laboratory's requirements for analysis. If insufficient urine has

been provided by the Athlete, the partial Sample must be placed in a box and locked. The Athlete will hold the box personally until he is able to urinate again. The DCO will keep the key until the Athlete is ready to urinate again. The Athlete will remain under observation until further urine has been provided and Sample taking procedures are complete.

- k. If the requested urine volume of 75 ml has been provided the Athlete will select another sealed plastic bag (Sample collection kit) which contains two bottles (for A and B Samples). The bottles may already have a code number engraved on them. Once a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the Athlete shall check that all code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO. If the Athlete or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another kit in accordance with the above procedure and record the matter. The Athlete himself will pour the urine into the bottles, that is to say first the relevant laboratory's prescribed minimum volume of urine into the B bottle, and then fill the A bottle as much as possible. The Athlete shall then fill the B bottle as much as possible with the remaining urine. A few drops of urine shall remain in the collection vessel. Next, the Athlete shall close the two bottles hermetically and check that no leak occurs. The Athlete shall seal the bottles as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the Athlete, that the bottles have been properly sealed.
- l. Using the residual volume of urine in the collection vessel, the specific gravity and pH of the urine must be measured by the DCO as guided by the laboratory. These values will be recorded in the Record of Doping Control. If the specific gravity is lower than 1005, the entire Sampling procedure as described above must be repeated until the specific gravity of the demanded volume is 1005 or above. The DCO shall inform the Athlete that he is required to provide a further Sample. While waiting to provide an additional Sample, the Athlete shall remain under continuous observation. The DCO shall record that the Samples collected belong to a single Athlete, and the order in which the Samples were provided. IBU it is determined by the relevant laboratory that none of the Athlete's Samples meet the laboratory's pH and specific gravity requirements for analysis and this is not related

to natural causes, the Chairperson of the IBU Medical Committee shall schedule another Sample Collection Session for the Athlete as Target Testing as soon as possible. If the Target Testing Sample Collection Session also results in Samples that do not meet the laboratory's pH and/or specific gravity requirements for analysis, the IBU EB shall investigate a possible anti-doping rule violation.

The non-performance of a second or further test cannot invalidate a positive doping result having been revealed by a Sample with gravity below 1005.

- m. The DCO shall ensure any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the Athlete.
- n. The Athlete shall declare to the DCO any medication and dietary supplements that he may have taken in the preceding three days. The DCO shall record this statement on the Record of Doping Control.
- o. Any behaviour by the Athlete and/or persons accompanying him or anomalies with potential to compromise the Sample collection shall be recorded. If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the Sample, the Athlete shall be asked to provide an additional Sample. In the case of an anomaly or If the Athlete refuses to provide an additional Sample, the DCO is responsible for ensuring that any matters in this case are assessed to determine if a possible failure to comply has occurred. The DCO is responsible for ensuring that all relevant information, including information from the immediate surroundings when applicable, is obtained as soon as possible or when practicable to ensure that all knowledge of the matter can be reported and be presented as possible evidence as well as that appropriate documentation is completed to report any possible failure to comply. Sample Collection Personnel are responsible for reporting to the DCO any matter with the potential to compromise a test, and the DCO is responsible for reporting such matters to the Chairperson of the IBU MC. The Athlete shall be notified of the possible consequences and that a possible failure to comply will be investigated by the IBU EB and appropriate follow-up action will be taken. If possible, the Athlete's Sample Collection Session shall be completed. The President of the IBU and the chairperson of the IBU MC will ensure that the outcomes of its investigation are considered for results management

action and, if applicable, for further planning and testing.

- p. In conducting the Sample Collection Session the following information shall be recorded as a minimum:
 - aa. Date, time and type of notification (No Advance Notice, advance notice, In-Competition or Out-of-Competition);
 - bb. Date and time of Sample provision;
 - cc. The name, date of birth, gender of the Athlete;
 - dd. The Athlete's home address and telephone number;
 - ee. The Athlete's sport and discipline;
 - ff. The Sample code number;
 - gg. The name and signature of the Chaperone who witnessed the urine Sample provision;
 - hh. The name and signature of the Blood Collection Official who collected the blood Sample, where applicable and as specified below;
 - ii. Required laboratory information on the Sample;
 - jj. Medications and supplements taken and recent blood transfusion details IBU applicable, within the time-frame specified by the lab as declared by the Athlete;
 - kk. Any irregularities in procedures;
 - ll. Athlete comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the session, IBU provided;
 - mm. The name and signature of the Athlete;
 - nn. The name and signature of the Athlete's representative, IBU required; and
 - oo. The name and signature of the DCO.
- q. The code number shall be entered into the Record of Doping Control. The Athlete and his accompanying official will check whether the numbers on the two bottles are identical with those in the Record of Doping Control.
- r. The persons listed above will sign the Record of Doping Control thus confirming that the Sampling has been conducted correctly. Any irregularities identified by the Athlete, accompanying official or the DCO must be recorded on the Record of Doping Control before signing it. The original and one copy of the Record of Doping Control will be placed in two separate envelopes which must be closed and sealed with the IBU seal.
- s. The sealed envelope containing the original of the Record of Doping

Control will be delivered to the chairperson of the IBU MC.

The sealed envelope with a copy of the original will be delivered to the IBU SG. One other copy will be given to the Athlete. Two other copies (one for the A and one for the B Sample) will be sent to the Doping Control Laboratory that is to conduct the analysis. The copies sent to the Laboratory must not contain any information about the name or any identifying details of the Athlete or accompanying official.

- t. All the bottles with the A and B samples shall be placed in suitable transport containers, which are to be closed immediately after the Samples have been collected at the end of the competition, for transport.
- u. The bottles must be sent together with a customs declaration by the Organising Committee to the WADA accredited Doping Control Laboratory which has been selected by the IBU MC to carry out the analysis. The transport must take place in accordance with the directions stipulated by the Laboratory. The receipt of the samples must be confirmed in writing by the Laboratory Director or a person appointed by him to the IBU SG.
- v. Chain of Custody shall be checked by the chairperson of the IBU MC. IBU receipt of either the Samples with accompanying documentation or Sample collection documentation is not confirmed at their intended destination or a Sample's integrity or identity may have been compromised during transport. In this instance, the chairperson of the IBU MC shall consider whether the Sample should be voided.

6.6.2.3 The IBU reserves the right to store any and all samples (blood or urine) for future anti doping analysis under whatever provisions might be afforded to measure by the WADA code.

6.6.3 Blood and Gene Testing

6.6.3.1 Purpose

Blood tests shall be organized to determine haematological parameters. Blood tests may also be used to detect doping substances.

Gene tests shall be organized to detect whether gene or cell doping, i.e. the non-therapeutic Use of genes, genetic elements and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance, has taken place.

6.6.3.2 Mode of selection of Athletes for Blood Testing

- 6.6.3.2.1 a)** Before each competition in a World Cup and a World Championship and before other competitions according to Executive Board ruling following recommendation by the Medical Committee, at least six Athletes, chosen by drawing lots, must undergo a blood test. All Athletes who are to be found on the start list at the time of the draw shall be included in the draw.

The lots shall be drawn according to the contingencies of the venue between three (3) and two (2) hours before the start of zeroing. The draw shall take place under the direction of the Medical Delegate.

- b) The Chairperson of the OC, the Medical Delegate and the Race Director will agree upon a system of collecting the drawn Athletes for each venue. The system must be announced for each venue at the first Team Captains Meeting. Immediately after the draw, the start numbers of the Athletes selected for blood testing will be announced on a sign posted at the entrance to the Doping Control Station and on the Athletes Compound Information Board.
- c) The procedure for implementing the agreed system must follow the directions of the Medical Delegate and RD.
- d) Depending on the chosen system, Athletes should either stay at their lodgings until an hour before the start of zeroing or must assemble at the Athletes Compound at the latest 45 minutes before zeroing. The Athletes will identify themselves to the Chaperones by presenting their accreditation card. Athletes selected for blood testing will sign the Doping Control Form and remain with the Chaperone until they arrive at the Doping Control Station. The Athlete shall be considered having been informed as soon as the notification has been given to his team.
- e) As long as Athletes have not been officially withdrawn from the start list by the start of the draw, they shall undergo a blood test. Also, all those Athletes who officially withdrew after the draw shall be subject to blood testing, should their lot be drawn. Upon Doping Control notification, the Athletes in question must sign a declaration of notification and make their way promptly to the Doping Control Station with their Chaperone. The Chaperones must remain with their Athlete from this time on, the entire time until the start of their Athlete's blood test.

- f) WADA is given authorization for a given number of tests as agreed upon with the IBU following the procedure above.
- g) Each Organizing Committee of an event as specified above shall make available to the Medical Delegate and the Medical Assistant one phlebotomists starting at least one day before the first official day of the competition and extending till the end of the last competition.

6.6.3.2.1.1 The Chairman of the Medical Committee shall have the authority to select additional Athletes for blood and gene testing.

6.6.3.2.1.2 The Medical Committee under the direction of the Chairman reserves the right to do blood testing on as many athletes as they deem necessary the day before the competition for each IBU event.

6.6.3.2.2 All blood Samples shall only be taken by qualified personnel (Blood Collection Officials), appointed by the IBU MC with the supervision of a MD or other DCO.

6.6.3.3 Collection of Blood Samples

6.6.3.3.1 Article 6.6.2.2 above shall apply accordingly, as far as not otherwise specified below.

6.6.3.3.2 At the time indicated the selected Athletes must come to blood testing. Should problems occur and the Athlete is not capable of undergoing blood testing at the scheduled time, the time of Sampling can be delayed until five minutes before the start of the first competitor in exceptional cases.

6.6.3.3.3 The Athlete must declare to the DCO and/or Blood Collection Official any blood transfusions he received in the preceding months, giving the date, the reasons for the blood transfusion and the name of the physician or hospital that administered the transfusion. The official receiving the declaration must record these statements in the Record of Doping Control.

6.6.3.3.4 If the Athlete wants to refuse to permit blood Sampling, the possible consequences of his refusal must be explained to him by the DCO. If the Athlete continues refusing, this fact will be noted in the Record of Doping Control and will be signed by the Official. The Athlete and the person accompanying him are requested to sign as well. The respective Official shall inform the Chairperson of the IBU MC of the blood Sampling refusal.

6.6.3.3.5 The DCO shall ensure the Athlete is offered comfortable conditions including being in a relaxed position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a Sample. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to select the Sample collection kit/s required for collecting the Sample and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and the seals are intact. Article 6.6.2.2. g. above shall apply accordingly.

6.6.3.3.6 The Blood Collection Official shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab in a location unlikely to adversely affect the Athlete or his performance and, if required, apply a tourniquet. The Blood Collection Official shall take the blood Sample of such quantity that reliable retesting will be possible if required in accordance to the WADA Rules.

6.6.3.3.7 Should it not be possible to take the blood Sample within three attempts, the Blood Collection Official shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the collection of the blood Sample and record this and the reasons for terminating the collection. The blood testing will be considered passed if the failure depended only on the incapacity of the operator and not on the behaviour of the Athlete.

6.6.3.3.8 The Blood Collection Official shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s) and shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required for completing the Sample Collection Session.

6.6.3.3.9 Should more Athletes be waiting for blood Sampling, the sequence will be conducted in the expected Sampling order. An Athlete arriving late at the Doping Control Station will be shifted to the end of the list.

6.6.3.3.10 If the blood is drawn for analysis in a laboratory then a sealed and numbered container kit certified by WADA will be used. The Athlete shall seal his Sample into the Sample collection kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the Athlete, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory.

6.6.3.3.11 If the blood is drawn for analysis in a laboratory then the sealed Sample shall be kept at a cool, but not freezing, temperature prior to dispatch for analysis at the WADA accredited laboratory or as otherwise approved by WADA.

6.6.3.4 Immediate Analysis of Blood Samples

If the blood is drawn for immediate analysis of haematological param-

eters then a single syringe will be used without use of a sealed blood collection kit.

The blood Samples collected shall be analyzed with regard to the value of reticulocytes and haemoglobin using an appropriate measuring instrument, approved by the IBU MC, in the presence of the Athlete and, if he agrees, of one accompanying person, and within a maximum of two days after the collection.

6.6.3.4.1 Determination of Results with Regard to Haemoglobin

- a. When the results of the analysis show a value of haemoglobin which exceeds 17.5 g/dl in males and 16 g/dl in females, the same Sample will be re-tested two times more, and the average of the three tests will be the final result.
- b. Immediately after this, a report of the results will be printed and given to the Athlete. Should a result exceed the limits as described above, the Athlete, the official accompanying him and the DCO will sign a form declaring the temporary inability of the Athlete to compete. On the same form, the Athlete will have the opportunity to give an explanation. A copy of the form will be given to the Athlete.
- c. The remaining blood will be kept anonymously and subsequently destroyed. The numerical results of haematological parameter analyses will become the property of the IBU and become part of the IBU haematological data base. This data may be used for anti-doping purposes in any appropriate way.

6.6.3.4.2 Consequences of Exceeded Haemoglobin Values and Off Model Scores

- a. If the final result exceeds 17.5 g/dl (males) or 16 g/dl (females), or if the off model score exceeds 133.2 (males) or 121.4 (females), the respective Athlete will be subject to a suspension for health reasons as a matter of precaution. The suspension shall take immediate effect from the respective competition until blood re-testing shows haemoglobin values below 17.5 g/dl for male and 16 g/dl for female Athletes.
- b. Only blood re-tests performed using appropriate measuring instruments approved by the IBU MC, and under IBU supervision, will be accepted. A blood re-test cannot be performed earlier than five days after the initial blood test showing exceeded haemoglobin values. A blood re-test must take place at the latest before the next event, If the



period between the initial blood test showing exceeded haemoglobin values and the next event exceeds five days.

- c. The blood re-test necessary to become eligible for competition again can be performed by appropriate haematological departments designated by the IBU MC, upon proposal of the respective Athlete or his Federation in addition to at the international events in which blood testing is conducted and supported by the IBU. The costs for this testing will be charged to the Athlete's Federation.
- d. If a blood re-test does not exceed the limits, the Athlete will be able to resume the competitions.
- e. Any modification of the procedure for blood testing and re-testing must be authorised by the IBU MC to be considered valid.
- f. If the off model score is less than 80 (males) or 65 (females), the athlete has to undergo an EPO Test, but will not be suspended.
- g. An athlete with natural high haemoglobin – exceeding the limits described above under article 6.6.3.4.2.a - values has the possibility to send certifications to the IBU, stating that he has nature high values. The certifications must include the medical diagnosis supporting the elevated haemoglobin including historical and haematological data. The statement by the evaluating haematologist must certify that the athlete is safe to compete with his medical condition within the spectrum of biathlon training and competition. These certificates have to be submitted to the IBU HQ to the attention Chairman of the IBU Medical Committee for approval. The Chairman has to receive this documentation the latest 14 days before the first competition of the season the athlete wants to start. Athletes submitting applications described above become with immediate effect members of the IBU Registered Testing Pool. The athlete must submit an application annually. The IBU MC shall have the right to re-test these Athletes at each competition where blood testing is intended.
- h. The blood re-testing performed or supervised by the IBU MC will be conducted immediately before the normal blood testing.
- i. The Athlete will immediately undergo a urine test.

6.6.3.4.3 Determination of Results with Regard to Reticulocytes and Consequences of Exceeded Values. If the blood test shows a higher value of reticulocytes than 2.0%, the Athlete must undergo a urine test combined with

an additional blood test and shall be subject to the same sanctions.

6.6.3.4.4 Questions to Resolve

- a. If at any stage in the proceedings a question or issue to be clarified arises concerning testing or interpretation of results, the person in the laboratory responsible for conducting testing may consult the DCO or the chairperson of the IBU MC.
- b. If at any stage in the proceedings a question or issue to be clarified arises in relation to the Sample, the laboratory may conduct any further tests necessary to clarify the facts or issue so raised, and such tests may be relied upon by the IBU when deciding whether a Sample has tested positive for a Prohibited Substance or Method.
- c. The IBU reserves the right to store any and all samples (blood and urine) for future anti – doping analysis under whatever provisions might be afforded this measure by the WADA Code.

6.6.3.4.5 Statistics

At the end of a competition season, the chairperson of the IBU MC will compile statistics on the names of Athletes and number of times they were invited for blood testing.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by IBU

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

- 7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to IBU in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other organizations using it.
- 7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the IBU Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:
 - a. the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE,
 - or

- b. there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 When the Adverse Analytical Finding is for formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline and the Athlete is not in IBU's Registered Testing Pool, or where the IBU rules do not require regular TUE for such substances, then, before the IBU completes its review under Article 7.1.2, the Athlete shall be given an opportunity to apply to the TUE Committee for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. When the Adverse Analytical Finding is for a Glucocorticosteroid, the IBU Administrator shall confirm that a declaration of use is in place for the non-systemic use of Glucocorticosteroids.

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

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

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

Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

Notification of the athlete means that IBU notifies the National Federation of the athlete which is responsible to inform the athlete.

7.1.5 Where requested by the Athlete or IBU, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in Art. 5.2.4.3.2.1. of the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. IBU may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Athlete's National Federation as well as a representative of IBU shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.7 If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless IBU takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and IBU shall be so informed.

7.1.8 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Federation, IBU, and to WADA.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, IBU shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from an Athlete by or on behalf of IBU, the IBU Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:

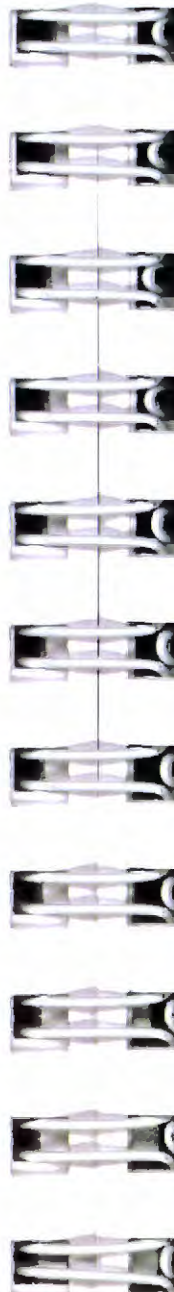
- the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or
- there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and IBU shall be so informed.

7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, IBU shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, IBU shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 IBU will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

- If IBU determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.4 (c) to (f).
- If IBU receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, IBU shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.



7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

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

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

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

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by an Athlete in IBU Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by IBU in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing.

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

7.5.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, an Athlete in IBU's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules



of any other Anti-Doping Organization, IBU shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

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

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

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

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

7.6.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an Adverse Analytical Finding in respect of an A Sample, and any subsequent analysis of the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Athlete has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still

possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

[Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.]

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

Athletes shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.]

7.7 Retirement from Sport

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

[Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

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

- 8.1.1** The IBU Executive Board shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and at least four other experts with experience in anti-doping ("IBU Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of IBU. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

- 8.1.2** When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with IBU Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the IBU Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

- 8.1.3** The Chair of the IBU Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

- 8.1.4** Hearings shall be held in Salzburg as soon as possible but within 30 days after IBU has sent the complete documentation to the federation of the athlete of the positive A sample, if the B sample is waived or the positive B sample from the laboratory. The National Federation is responsible to inform the athlete of the receipt of the complete documentation and to forward this complete documentation to the athlete.

The hearing may in exceptional cases be at any other location if so proposed by the chairman and both parties agree in writing. In this case the agreement must name the place for the hearing which shall be confirmed by the IBU.

- 8.1.5** The National Federation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

- 8.1.6** IBU shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

- 8.1.7** An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by IBU. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge IBU's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 2 weeks. Where no hearing occurs, IBU shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

- 8.1.8** Decisions of the IBU Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

- 8.2.1** When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with IBU Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.
- 8.2.2** Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, IBU may elect to bring the case directly before the IBU Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.
- 8.2.3** National Federations shall keep IBU and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.2.4** IBU and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 8.2.5** The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 2 weeks. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.2.6** Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.
- 8.2.7** Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

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

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.]

- 8.4.** Rule 5.2.4.3.2.6. of the International Standard for Laboratories will be applied mutatis mutandis.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. The same applies to a Relay team of which a member, or members, have violated these Anti - Doping Rules in connection with an In -Competition test. Athletes are automatically disqualified when evading a Doping Control when ordered to attend.

[Comment to Article 9: When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results. For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams). In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of IF.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. If the athlete is member of a relay team, an Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of the relay team results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.]

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

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

[Comment to Article 10.2: 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 (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between IFs and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- 10.3.1** For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.
- 10.3.2** For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: 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 credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 Athletes belonging to the IBU Registered Testing Pool that infringe their duty under the Art. 2.4. Alt. 1 and/ or 2 for the first time within an 18 months period, they and their National Federation will be warned in writing; for the second time within an 18 months period: They will be fined 300 €; for the third time within an 18 months period they shall be deemed to have committed an Anti – Doping Rule violation. For violations the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete's degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances as now defined in Article 4.2.2 are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of Ineligibility and could receive up to a four-year period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation.]



This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete's open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of an intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

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

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

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

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineli-

bility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: IF's Anti-Doping Rules provide for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation. Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.]

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. [For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited

Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.] For purposes of assessing the Athlete or other Person's fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. While minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete or other Person's fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.4 and 10.5.1. Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]

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

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

sion. If IBU subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Athlete or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Athlete or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: 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.]

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration under Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectable in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 [Waiver of Hearing], IF shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to IF to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, IF shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by IF under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under IF's Anti-Doping Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.4: 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 knows he or she is about to be caught.]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to a reduction under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9. The following four examples demonstrate the proper sequence of analysis:]

4. If Article 10.5.4 was considered by the hearing panel in arriving at the minimum six month period of Ineligibility at step 3, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date the hearing panel imposed the sanction. If, however, the hearing panel did not consider the application of Article 10.5.4 in reducing the period of Ineligibility in step 3, then under Article 10.9.2, the commencement of the period of Ineligibility could be started as early as the date the anti-doping rule violation was committed, provided that at least half of that period (minimum of three months) would have to be served after the date of the hearing decision.]

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; 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 Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.]



10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

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

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

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

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

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

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping

rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

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

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

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of

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

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

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

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008 which IF does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008 and the Athlete is notified of this violation by IF on March 30, 2008 and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008

anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the basis for Aggravating Circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

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

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

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

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

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

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athletes.

[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in IF's Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the IBU or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction may

start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

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

[Comment to Article 10.9.2: This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).]

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.9.4: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

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

[Comment to Article 10.9: The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

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

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

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

[Comment to Article 10.10.1: For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation. Further, an ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15).]

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility

may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Athlete or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by IBU.

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, IF shall determine whether the Athlete violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by IF under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.]

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, IF may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.]

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

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

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by IBU, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified IBU and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the Article 5.6 and period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the Athlete with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any

Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to IBU. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must undergo Testing by IBU for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of an Athlete's Ineligibility has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete's National Federation will then be necessary.

10.12 Any person hired to organize IBU events found to have violated or cooperated in violating Articles 2.5 (tampering with Doping Control) or 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules by Athletes – with or without the knowledge of the Athlete – in or out of competition will be banned from IBU competitions for two years for the first violation and for life for the second violation. The respective person will lose all sport related financial support or other sport related benefits from the IBU and the respective member federations.

No ban may be imposed for a violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules unless the respective procedure is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

10.13 Any person under Article 3.2 above and/or persons hired to organize IBU events found having violated Articles 2.1 (presence of a Prohibited Substance), 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use), 2.7 (Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any prohibited substance) or 2.8 (administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules shall be banned for a minimum of four years up to life time from participation in any IBU sports organization, IBU Body, IBU activity or IBU event in any capacity whatsoever. Any attempt at such a violation shall be penalized in the same manner as the act itself. For persons found having committed such a violation, ignorance of the nature or composition of the Prohibited Substances or the nature and effects of the methods in question shall not constitute any attenuating circumstances or grounds for exemption from punishment. Any such violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel, shall result in a ban for

lifetime. In addition, any such violation which also violates non-sporting laws or regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative authorities, professional associations/directorate or judicial authorities.

No ban may be imposed for a violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules unless the respective procedure is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 If a member of a relay team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event, the relay team shall be Disqualified from the Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

12.2 A Member Federation that does not inform the Medical Committee of the IBU in writing about the use of admissible substances which must be registered before the start of a competition will be sentenced to a fine of 1,000 € if the use is revealed at a doping control by the laboratory. The same fine will be imposed on a Member Federation that does not fulfil its obligations under Article 3 of the Anti-Doping Rules or that does not coordinate the reporting of the whereabouts of its Athletes belonging to the IBU Registered Testing Pool or who have been selected for Target Testing.

Furthermore, a fine of the sum of 1,000 € will also be imposed on a Member Federation if more than one Athlete or more than one Person from this Member Federation commits a violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules during a 12 months period.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS TO THE IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

13.1.1 WADA is not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of IF's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of IF's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in IF's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the IBU or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by any National Federation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as in provided in this Article 13.2.)



- 13.2.1** If both parties agree, the decision may be appealed directly to CAS. This agreement must be reached in writing within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

In cases involving Athletes who do not have a right to appeal under Article

[Comment to Article 13.2.2: IF may elect to comply with this Article by giving its national-level Athletes the right to appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the IBU Court of Arbitration:

- (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) IBU and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
- (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
- (e) WADA.

- 13.2.4** The parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

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

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



13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by IBU and its National Federations

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

[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 IF to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with IF and give IF an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this rule prohibits IF from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to the IBU Court of Arbitration by the Athlete, IBU, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to IBU Court of Arbitration and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to IBU Court of Arbitration by WADA. When IBU, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.



13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by IBU pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to IBU Court of Arbitration by the National Federation.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to the IBU Court of arbitration shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the IBU Court of arbitration.
The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:
 - Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
 - Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 APPEALS TO THE CAS

14.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made by the IBU Court of Arbitration may be appealed to CAS as set forth in below in Article 14.2 onwards or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules.

Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted.

14.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

The following parties shall have the right to appeal to the CAS:

- the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

15.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes it shall report the following information to IF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update IF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to IF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), IF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither IF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

15.4 Public Disclosure

15.4.1 Neither IBU nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged [or the Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended]. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. IF or its National Federation must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. IF or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

15.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the

decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. IF or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

15.4.3 Neither IBU nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

15.5 Recognition of Decisions by IBU and National Federations

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

ARTICLE 16 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 18 IBU COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 19 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 19.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IBU Executive Board.
- 19.2** Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 19.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 19.4** The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 19.5** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 19.6** Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.
- 19.7** These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:
- 19.7.1** Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.
- 19.7.2** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by IF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for



Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules. [Note: where existing whereabouts violations are carried over to the new regime, any restrictions under the old rules on combining those whereabouts violations with other whereabouts violations must also be carried over. Hence:] [Unless otherwise stated by IF, however:

- a filing failure that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Filing Failures;
- a missed test that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-Effective Date) Missed Tests; and
- a filing failure or missed test declared by any Anti-Doping Organization other than IBU prior to the Effective Date may not be combined with any Filing Failure or Missed Test declared under these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

ARTICLE 20 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MEDICAL CODE

- 20.1.** The Olympic Movement Medical Code is considered integral part of the IBU Medical Rules.
- 20.2.** An IBU Medical Complaints Committee is, herewith, established. It consists of three members elected by and from among the members of the

IBU Medical Committee. The chairman of the IBU Medical Committee is also chairman of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee.

- 20.3. The IBU Medical Complaints Committee is responsible to deal with violations of the Olympic Movement Medical Code at IBU events.
- 20.4. Such alleged violation must be brought to the attention of the chairman of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee via the IBU Headquarters in writing and within 21 days after its occurrence.
- 20.5. The Complaints Committee shall explore the facts of the case and prepare a report to the IBU Executive Board, which shall include a recommendation on which measures to undertake to solve the case. It shall not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence. It shall sit in person or via phone or internet conference and is entitled to hear the persons involved in person or via phone or internet. The report shall be finalized at the latest 1 month after the receipt of the allegation.
- 20.6. Based on the report of the IBU Complaints Committee, the IBU Executive Board can order all necessary measures, including sanctions. Art. 7 IBU Constitution and Art. 13 IBU Disciplinary Rules apply accordingly. With regard to sanctions, pending on the seriousness of the violation and the circumstances of the case, the IBU Executive Board can apply either Art. 8.1 or 8.2. IBU Disciplinary Rules accordingly.

ARTICLE 21 DIVERGENCES

In case of any divergences between the IBU Rules and the WADA Rules, the WADA Rules overrule the IBU Rules.

ARTICLE 22 ENTRY INTO FORCE

The IBU adopted these rules at Congress in September 2008. The WADA Code 2009, implemented in those rules, went into effect on January 1st 2009.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

[Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber 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 IFs and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursu-

ant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all persons on national teams and all persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such Athletes must be included in a National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping control program beyond national-caliber athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition. Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

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

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

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

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations. An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition*



tion prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 [Right to a Fair Hearing].

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

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

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

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

In-Competition. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, "*In-Competition*" means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

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

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

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

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

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

International Standard. A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *Inter-*

hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences* above.

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

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

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

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

[Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

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

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bring-



ing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

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

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

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

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

TUE. As defined in Article 2.6.1.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.4.

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.



Via email : Nicole.Resch@ibu.at

Montreal, March 10, 2009

Nicole Resch
IBU Secretary General
International Biathlon Union
Peregrinstr. 14
A 5020 Salzburg
Austria

Subject: Compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code

Dear Ms. Resch,

We would like to thank you for submitting a copy of the IBU's revised anti-doping regulations. We confirm that you have successfully incorporated all the mandatory articles of the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") into these rules, and that your changes with respect to Articles 7.1.4 and 8.1.4 are in line with the Code.

This correspondence therefore constitutes your assurance that the IBU Anti-Doping Rules are in line with the 2009 Code.

After this important step, it is fundamental that the IBU enforces its regulations in accordance with the Code. If you require any assistance in enforcing your anti-doping regulations or programs, please do not hesitate to contact us at:

Emiliano.Simonelli@wada-ama.org or by fax +1 514 904 4450

We thank you once again for your efforts in this legal exercise and continued commitment to drug-free sport.

Yours Sincerely,

Rune Andersen
Director
Standards and Harmonization

Emiliano Simonelli
Senior Manager - Code Compliance
Standards and Harmonization

CC: Kelly Fairweather
Director, European Office and Relations with International Federations

Stock Exchange Tower, 800 Place Victoria (Suite 1700), PO Box 120 - Montreal (Quebec) H4Z 1B7 Canada
Tel: +1 514 904 9232 0 Fax: +1 514 904 8650
www.wada-ama.org

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INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION

Peregrinstraße 14
A-5020 Salzburg
AUSTRIA

Telephone 43- 6 62 - 85 50 50

Telefax 43- 6 62 - 85 50 508

E-Mail biathlon@ibu.at

Homepage www.biathlonworld.com