



**IBU**



# IBU RULES

**Adopted by the 2010 9<sup>TH</sup> Regular IBU Congress.  
WADA CODE compliant 2009.**

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WADA CODE compliant 2009.**

## **THE INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION**

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**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 also mean 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

6

IBU RULES FOR ELECTIONS

7

IBU RULES FOR HONORS

8

IBU DECLARATION OF OBLIGATIONS FOR  
ATHLETES AND TEAM OFFICIALS

9

IBU RULES FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

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, 2008 and 2010 Congresses.

The Constitution was made subject to Austrian law at 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  | General Provisions   | 5  |
| ARTICLE 2  | Membership   | 7  |
| ARTICLE 3  | Termination of Membership  | 10 |
| ARTICLE 4  | Associated Organs  | 11 |
| ARTICLE 5  | Composition, Tasks and Responsibilities of the Associated Organs | 11 |
| ARTICLE 6  | Conduct of Congress Sessions                                     | 13 |
| ARTICLE 7  | Conduct of Meetings of the Executive Board                       | 17 |
| ARTICLE 8  | Duties of Executive Board Members                                | 18 |
| ARTICLE 9  | Committees   | 19 |
| ARTICLE 10 | IBU Court of Arbitration   | 19 |
| ARTICLE 11 | IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel                                    | 20 |
| ARTICLE 12 | Liability  | 20 |
| ARTICLE 13 | Conflicts of Interest  | 21 |
| ARTICLE 14 | Auditing   | 21 |
| ARTICLE 15 | Rules  | 21 |
| ARTICLE 16 | Sanctions and Disciplinary Measures                              | 22 |
| ARTICLE 17 | Use of the Funds and Assets in Case of Dissolution of the IBU    | 22 |
| ARTICLE 18 | Radio, TV/Internet Broadcasting Rights                           | 22 |
| ARTICLE 19 | Entry into Force   | 22 |

## ARTICLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

## 1.1 International Biathlon Union

The International Biathlon Union (IBU) is the association of the nations of the world participating in biathlon and of 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). Through the 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 Definition of biathlon

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 Objectives

The objectives of the IBU are:

- to constantly improve the sport of biathlon and promote it globally in the light of its unifying, educational, cultural and humanitarian values, particularly through youth and development programs;
- to organize its own international competitions;
- to draw up regulations and provisions and insure their enforcement;
- to prevent doping in biathlon;
- to prevent all methods and practices that might jeopardize the integrity of biathlon competitions.

The IBU will represent the international biathlon sport in international sports organizations and in relations with the media, business, industry and sponsors. 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.



**1.4 Rights for international events**

The IBU will hold all rights pertaining to World Championships, Youth/Junior World Championships, Biathlon World Cup events, Continental Championships, Continental Cups, IBU Cups, Regional Cups and Grand Prix. Any other international biathlon event or competition with the intended participation of athletes of more than two IBU member federations will require the prior authorization of the IBU and the respective member federation.

**1.5 IBU licenses**

For winter biathlon an IBU A site license will be required before applying to host World Championships and World Cups. An IBU B site license will be required to host Youth and Junior World Championships, Continental Championships and the IBU Cup. For summer biathlon a B license is required to hold the SB WCH, SB OECH and the SB Roller Cups.

**1.6 Non-profit-making organization**

The IBU does not aim at making any profit. The IBU will act as a non-profit-making organization and will be managed on an honorary basis. No person may benefit from expenditures that are foreign to the Union's purpose or from disproportionately high remuneration. The IBU will 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.

**1.7 Official language**

English, German and Russian are official languages at the Congress. All other IBU bodies are to decide their own working language. The English version of the IBU Constitution, IBU Rules and the documents and decisions of the IBU bodies will be the authoritative one.

**1.8 Compliance with IOC Charter**

The IBU is to work on the basis of this Constitution adopted by the Congress and will endeavor to work in close cooperation with the IOC. This Constitution may not be contradictory to the Charter or the current regulations of the International Olympic Committee.

**1.9 Fiscal year**

The fiscal year of the IBU begins on 1 May and ends on 30 April.

**1.10 Headquarters**

The Headquarters of the International Biathlon Union is Salzburg / AUT.

**ARTICLE 2 MEMBERSHIP**

The IBU is composed of provisional, full, extraordinary and honorary members. Provisional, full and extraordinary membership extends indirectly to all federations/organizations affiliated with the member federations/organizations, as well as to individuals who are members of those member federations/organizations.

**2.1 Application procedure**

Membership is only permitted if a national federation is the ruling body for biathlon in its country and is recognized by the National Olympic Committee, or, if no such committee exists, by their national sporting authority. Any national federations wishing to become a member of the IBU must apply in writing to the IBU Headquarters. The national federation's legally valid statutes must be enclosed with the application for membership and must contain the following mandatory provisions:

- Compliance with the purpose and the objectives of the IBU and its Constitution;
- Compliance with the rules, regulations and decisions of the IBU;
- Organization of biathlon competitions in either winter or summer biathlon annually;
- Recognition of the Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS).

The Executive Board, having examined the fulfillment of the preconditions, will grant the applicant the status of provisional member. This status will last for at least two years.

**2.2 Provisional members****2.2.1 Rights of provisional members**

Provisional members have the following rights:

- to participate at Congress sessions;
- to be heard in all matters that concern the member federation, and to lodge an appeal;
- to enter their athletes in IBU competitions and IBU-authorized competitions.

**2.2.2 Obligations of provisional members**

Provisional members are obliged:

- to agree to promote the aims of the IBU;
- to comply with the IBU Constitution and Rules, and the decisions made by the Congress and the Executive Board;



- c. to pay the annual fee of half of the membership fee paid by full members annually by June 30, however in Congress years no later than 90 days before the Congress;
- d. to report on national biathlon activity to the IBU Headquarters annually by June 30, however in Congress years no later than 90 days before the Congress if they have not participated in IBU competitions;
- e. to fulfill all the requirements in connection with their participation at IBU events;
- f. to assure, as far as possible, that in the respective country no biathlon events or competitions are organized other than those that have been authorized in advance at the national level by the respective member federation and at the international level by the IBU.

Violation of the aforementioned obligations by any member may lead to the sanctions provided for in these statutes.

### 2.3 Full members

Upon recommendation by the Executive Board, the Congress will accept national federations that 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. 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.

Full members are hereinafter also termed member federations.

#### 2.3.1 Rights of full members

Full members have the right:

- a. to participate at Congress sessions;
- b. to be heard in all matters that concern the member federation, and to lodge an appeal;
- c. to enter their athletes in IBU competitions and IBU-authorized competitions;
- d. to file motions with the Executive Board and the Congress;
- e. to nominate representatives to officiate in the IBU;
- f. to exercise the right to vote;
- g. to take part in IBU programs;
- h. to organize international biathlon competitions that have been approved by the IBU;

- i. to inspect all agreements signed by the IBU and all agreements that concern the interests of the member federation or contain any liability for them.

#### 2.3.2 Obligations of full members

The member federations are obligated:

- a. to agree to promote the aims of the IBU;
- b. to comply with the IBU Constitution and Rules, and the decisions made by the Congress and the Executive Board;
- c. to pay the annual fee by June 30, however in Congress years no later than 90 days before the Congress;
- d. to report on national biathlon activity annually by June 30, however in Congress years no later than 90 days before the Congress if they have not participated in IBU competitions;
- e. to fulfill all the requirements in connection with their participation at IBU events;
- f. to assure, as far as possible, that in the respective country no biathlon events or competitions are organized other than those that have been authorized in advance at the national level by the respective member federation and at the international level by the IBU.

If any of the above obligations are violated, the Executive Board may relegate those member federations to a provisional status or suggest the member federations to the IBU Congress for expulsion from the IBU.

### 2.4 Extraordinary members

International organizations that are interested in the sport of biathlon 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.

### 2.5 Honorary members

Honorary membership may 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 set out in the Rules for Honors.

### 2.6 Nationality of athletes

The sphere of responsibility of the member federations is restricted to the territory of the country they represent. The respective member fed-



eration may only enter athletes who are citizens of the respective country. Athletes who are citizens of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as they 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, they may not represent another country, unless they meet the conditions for athletes who have changed their citizenship or acquired a new citizenship. Athletes who have 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 have changed their citizenship or assumed a new citizenship may not participate in IBU competitions representing their new country until at least two years have passed since they last represented their 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 circumstances of each case. Stateless persons may participate for a member federation assigned by the IBU Executive Board upon the authorization of the IBU Executive Board and with that member federation's agreement.

### ARTICLE 3 TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

#### 3.1 Termination

Any class of membership will be terminated by:

- a. leaving the Union
- b. being excluded from the Union
- c. after the dissolution of the International Biathlon Union.

#### 3.2 Expulsion

The Congress will expel any member that continues to seriously violate the Constitution of the IBU, especially by acting against the aims and principles of the IBU that are laid down in Article 1.

#### 3.3 Cancellation of membership

A member may cancel its membership in the IBU with effect from the end of a fiscal year. Notice of cancellation must reach the IBU Headquarters no later than six months before the end of the fiscal year.



### ARTICLE 4 ASSOCIATED ORGANS

#### 4.1 IBU organs

The IBU has the following organs:

- a. the Congress is the supreme and legislative organ;
- b. the Executive Board is the executive organ;
- c. the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel is the jurisdictional organ for anti-doping matters;
- d. the Court of Arbitration is the jurisdictional body in all other matters.

#### 4.2 Gender equity

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

The bodies and officials of the IBU must observe the statutes, regulations, decisions and Code of Ethics. The Executive Board shall draw up the Code of Ethics.

#### 5.1 The Congress

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.

##### 5.1.1 Congress Agenda

The Secretary General will draw up the agenda based on proposals from the Executive Board and the member federations. Any proposal that a member federation wishes to submit to the Congress must be sent to the IBU Headquarters in writing, with a brief explanation, by no later than 90 days before the Congress.

##### 5.1.2 Mandatory items

The Congress agenda must include the following mandatory items:

- an address by the President,
- roll call,
- approval of the agenda,



- appointment of tellers of votes and election committee,
- approval of the minutes of the last Congress,
- admission of membership,
- suspension or expulsion of a member federation (if applicable),
- report by the Executive Board on activities since the last Congress,
- report by the independent and impartial auditors on occurrences since the last Congress,
- ratification of the actions and decisions of the Executive Board,
- approval of the financial statements and budget,
- discharge of the Executive Board,
- election of the Executive Board in Winter Olympic years,
- election of two impartial and independent auditors in Winter Olympic years,
- election of the Technical Committee in Winter Olympic years,
- confirmation of amendments to the IBU Constitution (according to article 5.2.2 below) and to all other IBU Rules that have been made by the Executive Board within its authority to expedite proceedings,
- votes on proposals for amendments to the constitution, Disciplinary Rules, Event and Competition Rules and its Annexes, Anti-Doping Rules, and other rules as far as they do not fall within the authority of the Executive Board,
- appointment of event hosts for Men's and Women's World Championships,
- appointment of the host of the next Congress,
- appointment of honorary members (if applicable),
- confirmation of the removal from an IBU function (if applicable),
- removal and replacement of members of the Executive Board in case of unsatisfactory performance (if necessary, a 2/3 majority is required for this),
- dissolution of the Union (if applicable).

### 5.1.3 Entry into effect

Decisions passed by the Congress will become effective for all member federations 60 days after the end of the Congress, unless the Congress sets another date for a decision to take effect.

### 5.2 The Executive Board

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 and the Secretary General as a non-voting member.

**5.2.1** Between the Congress sittings, the Executive Board is responsible for the IBU. The Executive Board will act on the basis of and in accordance with this Constitution, and with the decisions made by the Congress.

**5.2.2** The tasks of the members of the Executive Board are set out in the Rules for the Executive Board. Contracts must be signed by the President and the Vice-President of Finances in order to become effective. The Executive Board is to manage the business of the International Biathlon Union. In urgent cases, the Executive Board will be authorized to amend IBU regulations, subject to the approval of the next Congress. Amendments to the Constitution by the Executive Board will 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 must 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 judgment. It must 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 Distribution of invitations**

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**

Member federations must notify the Headquarters of the International Biathlon Union on the registration form of their participation at the Congress 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 extraordinary 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 may be discussed and ruled upon if more than 50% of the voting members taking part at the Congress are in favor of allowing those motions. Motions to change the Constitution or to change the purpose of the Union, and motions aiming at the dissolution or at a fusion of the Union may 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 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. It will be held as a closed session. The President may 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 a roll call of the member federations who have fulfilled their membership obligations.

**6.8 Voting at the IBU Congress**

Full members 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 committees 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 persons who have been proposed in writing to the IBU Headquarters by a member federation or by another voting member 90 days before the beginning of the Congress may be elected to the Executive Board, the Technical Committee or as an Auditor. If the nomination is made by another voting member, the national federation of which the nominated person is a member must agree to the nomination in writing. Nominated 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 term of election for all bodies will be four years. The persons elected will remain in office until the next elections. Retiring officials will be required to be available for assignment procedures and briefings relating to their replacement for a period of 20 days following the new elections. Elected members of the Executive Board and members of the Technical Committee of the IBU may be recalled on compelling grounds by their national federation, following previous consultation with the Executive Board of the IBU, or by the Congress, before their term of office has ended. If members of an associated organ are absent for three meetings between regular IBU Congresses without justified reason, or retire or are recalled before their term has



ended, or are permanently unable to execute their office, the Executive Board must request nominations from all national federations and must provisionally fill the vacant office with one of the nominated candidates until the next Congress. At the next Congress, new nominations and/or elections must take place.

#### 6.10 Election committee

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

#### 6.11 Quorum

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

#### 6.12 Passing resolutions

Resolutions will be passed with a simple majority. During elections to the Executive Board and during voting on the hosts of the World Championships, resolutions must be passed according to the IBU Rules for Elections. In the case of a tie, the motion will be considered rejected. The procedures for cases of a tie at elections are set 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, individual deviations from the Constitution in cases of urgency, amendments to the purpose of the Union and 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

At each Congress, the recording secretary (Secretary General or another person appointed by the Executive Board to do this) must prepare minutes, which – besides the resolutions – must include:

- confirmation that the Congress had been convened according to the provisions in the Constitution;
- the number of Members' votes accounted for;
- the number of votes present;
- the results in 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 will be considered approved if there is no written objection by any member within four weeks after the minutes have been dispatched. The 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 Convening

The meeting will be convened by the President or by the First Vice-President acting on his behalf. 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. The President or the First Vice-President acting on his behalf will set the place and time of the meeting.

#### 7.2 Conduct

The meeting will be chaired by the President or by the First Vice-President. The meetings are closed to the public. The chairperson may permit additional persons to attend the meeting. However, they must only be in an advisory capacity. All representatives of full members of the IBU and all persons holding office in the IBU have the right to present their matters of concern at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

#### 7.3 Passing resolutions

The Executive Board will 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 expenditures may 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 fax, by electronic mail or by telephone if no member of the Executive Board objects to this procedure.

#### 7.4 Minutes

Minutes must be kept of the meetings. They 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 will 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 in writing or by phone, a memorandum must be written immediately stating agreement to this procedure, the resolutions that were passed and the names of the persons involved. Such memoranda 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

The President directs the IBU; he is responsible for the work done by the Executive Board. He represents 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 takes the chair in the meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Board. He supervises the activities of the IBU and fulfillment of the delegated tasks. The President may enlist the help of experts to fulfill 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

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

##### 8.3 The Vice-President of Finances

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

##### 8.4 The Secretary General

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 manages the day-to-day business of the IBU in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Executive Board and the Congress and is in charge of the IBU Headquarters.

#### ARTICLE 9 COMMITTEES

##### 9.1 Technical Committee

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

##### 9.2 Other Committees

With the exception of the members of the Technical Committee – who, according to the Constitution, have to be elected – the Executive Board is free to establish further committees as required, to set their size and to select their members from among nominations submitted and/or confirmed by national federations.

The chairperson of the committee will be appointed by the Executive Board. All resolutions passed by committees are recommendations in character and require the approval of the IBU Executive Board or Congress in order to take effect.

#### ARTICLE 10 IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

##### 10.1 Composition

The IBU Court of Arbitration, as an independent institution, will be made up of three arbitrators of whom at least the chairperson must be a qualified judge or have a comparable judicial qualification.

##### 10.2 Responsibilities

The Court of Arbitration is responsible for:

- arbitrating in controversies between the IBU and its members, and between members of the IBU;
- ruling on appeals by members against their expulsion by the Congress;
- ruling on appeals against penalties or disciplinary measures imposed by the Executive Board or the Congress;



d. ruling on disagreements arising from IBU contracts or agreements, or from declarations within the IBU.

### 10.3 Procedures

The appointment of the arbitrators and the court procedures are laid down in the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

### 10.4 Applicability

These rules also apply to proceedings under Article 10.2. a. and d., whereby the applicant will take the position of the appellant and the respondent the position of the IBU Executive Board or the Congress.

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.

## ARTICLE 11 IBU ANTI-DOPING HEARING PANEL

### 11.1 Responsibility

If, following the results management process described in Article 7 of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules (ADR), IBU testing and/or testing at an international event reveals a possible violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, the case will be assigned to the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication. The procedural rules under Art. 7 of the ADR will apply.

### 11.2 Appeal

The decisions of the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel can be appealed directly to the CAS.

## ARTICLE 12 LIABILITY

The IBU will 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 for the IBU in good faith and in such a manner that there is good reason to believe that those persons acted for the benefit of the IBU and not against it.

## ARTICLE 13 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Elected members of IBU bodies may not be hired on the basis of an employment contract or as functionaries within the IBU Headquarters unless they resign from their elected function. However, such persons have the right to receive appropriate compensation for loss of earnings, if their personal work on behalf of or to the benefit of the IBU justifies such compensation.

## ARTICLE 14 AUDITING

Every year the Executive Board will hire a certified auditor or a professional auditing company to conduct its auditing. 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. They will prepare their audit report in the language of the country and present it to the Executive Board. The Executive Board must submit 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, 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 15 RULES

The Executive Board is authorized to formulate the following specific rules:

- the necessary amendments of IBU Constitution according to Art. 5.2.2.;
- the Event and Competition Rules and their Annexes;
- the Disciplinary Rules;
- the Anti-Doping 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, except for necessary adaptations regarding:

- the layout of competition venues;
- the organization of an event;
- WADA CODE compliance.

#### ARTICLE 16 SANCTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

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

#### ARTICLE 17 USE OF THE FUNDS AND ASSETS IN CASE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE IBU

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

#### ARTICLE 18 RADIO, TV/INTERNET BROADCASTING RIGHTS

All rights and arrangements relating to TV (including Internet) coverage of IBU Men's and Women's World Championships and IBU World Cup Events are reserved and exercised by the IBU only. The Executive Board is free to enter special arrangements with member federations.

#### ARTICLE 19 ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Constitution entered into force on 2 July 1993. It was amended by the 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 Congresses. The last amended version came into force on 4 November 2010.

## 2

## IBU DISCIPLINARY RULES

Adopted by the IBU Congress 1994 with amendments by the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 Congresses.



## LIST OF CONTENTS

|            |   |    |
|------------|---|----|
| ARTICLE 1  | Legal Basis   | 3  |
| ARTICLE 2  | Scope   | 3  |
| ARTICLE 3  | Conduct Leading to Penalties and Disciplinary Measures    | 3  |
| ARTICLE 4  | Prerequisites for Penalties and Disciplinary Measures     | 3  |
| ARTICLE 5  | Penalties   | 4  |
| ARTICLE 6  | Disciplinary Measures and Sanctions on Member Federations | 7  |
| ARTICLE 7  | Organs and Competency                                     | 8  |
| ARTICLE 8  | Jury of Appeal  | 9  |
| ARTICLE 9  | IBU Court of Arbitration                                  | 10 |
| ARTICLE 10 | Procedure for the Competition Jury                        | 11 |
| ARTICLE 11 | Procedure for the Executive Board                         | 11 |
| ARTICLE 12 | Procedure for the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel               | 11 |
| ARTICLE 13 | Appeal Proceedings for the Jury of Appeal                 | 12 |
| ARTICLE 14 | Appeal Proceedings for the IBU Court of Arbitration       | 12 |
| ARTICLE 15 | Exemption from Liability                                  | 14 |
| ARTICLE 16 | Divergences   | 14 |
| ARTICLE 17 | Entry into Force  | 14 |

## ARTICLE 1 LEGAL BASIS

The IBU Disciplinary Rules are issued on the basis of Article 16 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 member federations by virtue of the participant's membership, accreditation or participation in the IBU or its member federations' activities or events.

## ARTICLE 3 CONDUCT LEADING TO PENALTIES AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

- 3.1 Penalties may be imposed upon athletes.
- 3.2 Disciplinary measures may be imposed upon coaches, trainers, officials and staff of the IBU and its member federations, individual members of the IBU and members of competition committees, and any other participant as defined in article 2 above.
- 3.3 Penalties and disciplinary measures will be imposed for:
- violation of the principles of fair play and unsportsmanlike conduct, especially for offenses against the IBU Event and Competition Rules and against the IBU Anti-Doping Rules as stated in the Anti-Doping Rules;
  - violation of the Constitution and other Rules of the IBU – and 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;
  - offenses 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. willfully or negligently commit an infringement of the IBU rules will be subject to penalties or disciplinary measures. For doping matters, the Anti-Doping Rules and the World Anti-Doping Code 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 are reprimands, start prohibitions, time penalties, disqualification, suspension and fines.

### 5.1 Reprimands

A reprimand will 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

Athletes or teams will be prohibited from starting for:

- violation of the eligibility and qualification requirements of the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- appearing for start with material, equipment, clothing or advertising not in compliance with 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 athletes or their teams;
- violating the rules regarding official training, zeroing, warm-up and/or ski testing or safety regulations

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

### 5.3 Thirty Second Penalty

If an athlete competes in a pursuit and starts up to max. three seconds

before the officially assigned start time, a thirty second penalty will be imposed.

### 5.4 One Minute Penalty

A time penalty of one minute will be imposed on athletes or teams for:

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

### 5.5 Two Minute Penalty

A time penalty of two minutes will be imposed on athletes or teams for:

- every penalty loop, resulting from shot penalties, not done by an athlete immediately after each prone or standing shoot;
- using the skating technique (one or both legs sideways) in the prepared start tracks after the start line in the relay or mass start competition or in a group start;
- every round not fired if athletes recommence skiing before they have 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.

### 5.6 Disqualification

Athletes or teams will be disqualified for:

- taking part in a competition for which they are not eligible or qualified;
- violating Article 1.4 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules "Eligibility Rules for Competitors and Teams";
- receiving prohibited assistance as defined in the IBU Event and Competition Rules from a member of their team staff or non-competing athletes from their team;
- using equipment, rifle or clothing not in conformity with the 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;
- modifying equipment, rifle or clothing, which has been inspected and marked at start inspection, in a prohibited way;
- participation in a competition with a start number or start number



sequence color which has not been assigned to them on the competition start list, regardless of whether this is deliberate or due to a mistake made by them or by their team;

- i. deviating from the marked trail, or skiing a wrong trail, or skiing the course loops in a wrong sequence or in the wrong direction;
- j. using means of propulsion other than skis, poles and their own muscular force;
- k. not carrying their rifle while skiing during the competition, and for not carrying their 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 their 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 their rifle for another rifle, after starting, in any other location than the shooting range;
- v. not laying in or shooting from the assigned shooting lane in the mass start and/or relay competition;
- w. starting more than three seconds earlier than the assigned start time in a pursuit competition;
- x. committing a serious violation of the principles of fair play or the requirements of sportsmanship.

## 5.7 Suspension

**5.7.1.** If, after the end of a competition protest deadline, an athlete is found guilty of having grossly violated the IBU Rules, the competition jury of the competition concerned may suspend that athlete from the next competition. In the event 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.

**5.7.2.** Suspensions for violating Art. 9–11 of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules will be issued by the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel.

## 5.8 Fine

**5.8.1** Fines up to €500 may be imposed by the competition jury on those who violate the IBU Event and Competition Rules.

**5.8.2** Fines up to €100,000 may be imposed by the IBU Executive Board on those who seriously violate the IBU Constitution, the IBU Rules or decisions of the organs or other competent bodies of the IBU, and on those who jeopardize or damage the interests or the reputation of the IBU.

**5.8.3** Fines up to €200,000 may be imposed by the IBU Executive Board on those who have committed a serious violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, and who by doing so have seriously damaged the interests or the reputation of the IBU.

**5.8.4** The fines will become the property of the IBU.

**5.9** Except monetary fines, the above penalties may only be imposed before the publication of the final results.

## ARTICLE 6 DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND SANCTIONS ON MEMBER FEDERATIONS

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

### 6.1 Reprimand

A reprimand will be given for insignificant offenses against the Constitution and Rules of the IBU or against decisions of the organs of the IBU, and for endangerment or damage done to the reputation or interests of the IBU.



## 6.2 Fines

- 6.2.1** Fines up to €500 may be imposed by the competition jury on member federations that violate the IBU Event and Competition Rules.
- 6.2.2** Fines up to €100,000 may be imposed by the IBU Executive Board on member federations that seriously violate the IBU Constitution, the IBU Rules or decisions of the organs or other competent bodies of the IBU, and on those who jeopardize or damage the interests or the reputation of the IBU.
- 6.2.3** Fines up to €200,000 may be imposed by the IBU Executive Board on member federations that have committed a serious violation of the Anti-Doping Rules, and who by doing so have seriously damaged the interests or the reputation of the IBU.
- 6.3** The fines will become the property of the IBU.
- 6.4** Except monetary fines, the above penalties may only be imposed before the publication of the final results.
- 6.5** Any organizing committee that violates its obligations according to the IBU Event and Competition Rules and/or IBU Anti-Doping Rules will be fined the sum of €350.

## 6.6 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 is exercised in the first instance by the competition jury, the Executive Board of the IBU and the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel.
- 7.2** The competition jury is responsible for imposing all penalties and disciplinary measures as results of violations of the IBU Event and

Competition Rules. Appeals against penalty and disciplinary decisions of the competition jury may be lodged with the jury of appeal.

- 7.3** The Executive Board of the IBU is responsible for:
- Removal from a function; removal of a person elected by the Congress from his/her function requires confirmation by the next Congress.
  - Imposing fines up to €100,000 for serious rule violations.
  - Imposing fines up to €200,000 according to Art 6.2.3
  - Suspending athletes who have grossly violated the IBU Rules.
- 7.4** Appeals against penalty and disciplinary decisions of the Executive Board or Congress may be lodged with the IBU Court of Arbitration.
- 7.5** The Anti-Doping Hearing Panel is responsible for implementing suspensions following IBU Anti-Doping Rule violations. Appeals may be lodged to the CAS.

## ARTICLE 8 JURY OF APPEAL

- 8.1** Decisions of the competition jury may be appealed to the jury of appeal.
- 8.2** The jury of appeal will consist of five members and will be newly constituted for each event.
- The chair will be held by a member of the IBU Executive Board who is appointed by the Executive Board for each IBU event in 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 must be team captains and/or coaches of the teams participating in the team captains meeting. (This applies to the Olympic Winter Games, World Championships, Junior and Youth World Championships and Biathlon World Cups.)
- 8.3** The four non-chairing members of the jury of appeal will be elected from among the Executive Board members present, or from among the team captains and coaches of the teams participating in the team captains meeting not later than on the day of the team captains meeting, and before the competition jury is selected. (The team captains meeting is held on the day before the first official training takes place.). The chairperson will chair the election of the jury of appeal. The members of the jury of appeal must not be competition officials or members of



the competition jury at the same time. For the election each member federation may only cast one vote.

- 8.4 In matters presented to the jury of appeal that concern a country of which the chairperson or a member of the jury of appeal is a citizen, or for which they work, such members will be considered prejudiced and will not have the right to vote. If the chairperson is considered prejudiced, another member of the IBU Executive Board will handle the matter in question or, if no other member of the Executive Board is present, the oldest member of the jury of appeal will take the chair.
- 8.5 For the election procedure and for decisions to be made, Article 2.3 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules will apply.

#### ARTICLE 9 IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

- 9.1 The IBU Court of Arbitration as an independent institution will 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 the oral hearings also take place.
- 9.3 **Nomination of Arbitrators**  
Each member of the IBU will 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. Arbitrator nominations are to be sent by writing or by e-mail to the secretary general of the IBU Court of Arbitration. The IBU legal committee will elect the SG from among its members. The SG will function as a depositary for the list of arbitrators and will 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 must 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, 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 or prevented from presiding, a successor will be appointed according to the same procedure used to appoint the withdrawing arbitrator.

#### ARTICLE 10 PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPETITION JURY

- 10.1 The composition of the competition jury is stipulated in the IBU Event and Competition Rules.
- 10.2 The competition jury will impose penalties and disciplinary measures following reports from the RD, TD(s), IRs and/or 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 person affected must be given a hearing, as far as possible and feasible.
- 10.4 The competition jury must be independent. The competition jury will 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 any disciplinary measure is taken by the IBU Executive Board, 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 will apply. The decision is to be communicated to the person concerned in writing.

#### ARTICLE 12 PROCEDURE FOR THE ANTI-DOPING HEARING PANEL

- 12.1 If, following the Results Management process described in Article 7 of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, IBU testing and/or testing at an international event reveals a possible violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules (ADR), the case will be assigned to the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.



- 12.2 The procedural rules of Art. 8 of the ADR are applicable.
- 12.3 The decisions of the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel can be appealed to the CAS.

### ARTICLE 13 APPEAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE JURY OF APPEAL

- 13.1 The time limit for lodging an appeal against the imposition of a penalty or a disciplinary measure is 1 hour. This time limit will 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.
- 13.2 The jury of appeal will meet immediately after this time limit and make its decision as soon as possible, and in any case before 24:00 hours midnight of the same day.
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 The chairperson of the competition jury must present the reasons for its decision to the jury of appeal.
- 13.5 The person concerned is to be given a legal hearing and 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.
- 13.6 The appeal will be denied in the event of the non-appearance of the appellant.
- 13.7 The jury of appeal will not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence.
- 13.8 The decisions of the jury of appeal may not be challenged.

### ARTICLE 14 APPEAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

- 14.1 Appellants must lodge their appeals with the IBU Court of Arbitration in writing by registered letter to the secretary general of the IBU Court of Arbitration within 21 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.
- 14.2 The appeal respondent must advise of its appointment of an arbitrator within one 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.
- 14.3 Arbitrators are bound in their decisions by the IBU Constitution, IBU Rules, IBU Event and Competition Rules, IBU Anti-Doping Rules and 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 will apply to the arbitration proceedings.
- 14.4 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.
- 14.5 The IBU Court of Arbitration will make its ruling after an oral hearing, as far as possible within a time limit of three months of being constituted.
- 14.6 In the oral hearings, the circumstances of the dispute will be determined by hearing the appellant, a representative of the Executive Board, any witnesses and any experts appointed by the IBU Court of Arbitration.
- 14.7 Further evidence may be admitted independently of the motions of the parties.
- 14.8 The appellant and the representative of the Executive Board will be given the opportunity to be present during the examination of witnesses and comment on their testimony.
- 14.9 Oral hearings will be open to IBU members.
- 14.10 The non-appearance of a party will not hinder the execution of the procedure.
- 14.11 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.



- 14.12** Appeals against decisions of the Executive Board will not have suspensive effect.
- 14.13** 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.
- 14.14** The IBU Court of Arbitration will also rule on the costs of the proceedings. These may be split among the parties or imposed in full upon one party only. Upon filing the arbitration request, the claimant will pay a fee of €350 without which the IBU Court of Arbitration will not proceed. Upon formation of the court, the secretary general of the IBU Court of Arbitration will set – subject to later changes – the amount and the method for an advance payment of court costs. Each party will 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.
- 14.15** Decisions of the IBU Court of Arbitration are final and will have no recourse to appeal, with the exception of Article 10.2 d. of the IBU Constitution.

#### ARTICLE 15 EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY

The competent organs and their members may not be made liable for claims arising out of the enforcement of the present IBU Disciplinary Rules.

#### ARTICLE 16 DIVERGENCES

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

#### ARTICLE 17 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, 2008 and 2010 Congresses.

## IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

Adopted by the 1998 IBU Congress with amendments by the 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 Congresses



## LIST OF CONTENTS

|            |  |    |
|------------|--|----|
| ARTICLE 1  | General Regulations  | 3  |
| ARTICLE 2  | Organization Bodies and Appointments                         | 24 |
| ARTICLE 3  | Competition Venues and Facilities                            | 29 |
| ARTICLE 4  | Competition Equipment and Clothing for Events                | 42 |
| ARTICLE 5  | Training and Zeroing   | 46 |
| ARTICLE 6  | Start Regulations  | 49 |
| ARTICLE 7  | Skiing Regulations   | 56 |
| ARTICLE 8  | Shooting Regulations   | 58 |
| ARTICLE 9  | The Finish, Competition Time and Results                     | 64 |
| ARTICLE 10 | Protests   | 69 |
| ARTICLE 11 | Penalties  | 69 |
| ARTICLE 12 | World Championships - Event Rules                            | 70 |
| ARTICLE 13 | The Olympic Winter Games – Event Rules                       | 75 |
| ARTICLE 14 | Continental Championships and Continental Cups – Event Rules | 75 |
| ARTICLE 15 | World Cup - Event Rules                                      | 77 |
| ARTICLE 16 | IBU CUP Event Rules  | 86 |
| ARTICLE 17 | Open European Championships – (OECH)                         | 88 |
| ARTICLE 18 | Entry into Force   | 89 |

## LIST OF TABLES

|         |  |    |
|---------|--|----|
| TABLE 1 | Competition Specifications – Skiing and Shooting | 6  |
| TABLE 2 | Wind-Chill Temperature Equivalency Chart         | 55 |

## 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS

## 1.1 APPLICATION

These rules must be applied at all IBU events. At the Olympic Winter Games (OWG) these rules must be used accordingly, except when otherwise stipulated by the IOC. In other international events (as defined in Art. 1.4, sentence 2 of the IBU Constitution) these rules will be applied unless changes, which have been authorized by the IBU, are specified in the invitation.

## 1.2 CLASSES OF COMPETITORS

The following classes are established for IBU competitions:

## 1.2.1 Men and Women

Male and female competitors who have turned 21 at the cut-off-date 31 December will be classed as men and women respectively. From the season starting on 1 November of that same year onward, they may only start in men's or women's competitions, according to their gender.

## 1.2.2 Junior Men and Junior Women

Male and female competitors who turned 19 at the cut-off-date of 31 December will be classed as junior men and junior women respectively. From the season starting on 1 November of that same year onward, they may only start in junior men's and junior women's competitions, according to their gender. Separate competitions will be organized for them. However, junior men will 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 will be classed as youth men or youth women respectively, and separate competitions will be organized for them. Youth men will be permitted to take part in men's and junior men's competitions, and youth women will be permitted to take part in women's and junior women's competitions. However, at an event they may start in only one and the same class of competitor in the Individual, Sprint and Pursuit competition. Moreover, youth may only participate in one Relay competition at the Y/JWCH.



### 1.3 TYPES OF COMPETITIONS

The following types of competitions are established for IBU events:

#### 1.3.1 Men

- 20 km Individual;
- 10 km Sprint;
- 12.5 km Pursuit;
- 4 x 7.5 km Relay;
- 15 km Mass Start;
- 6 km Super Sprint including 3.6 km Super Sprint Qualification.

#### 1.3.2 Women

- 15 km Individual;
- 7.5 km Sprint;
- 10 km Pursuit;
- 4 x 6 km Relay;
- 12.5 km Mass Start;
- 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

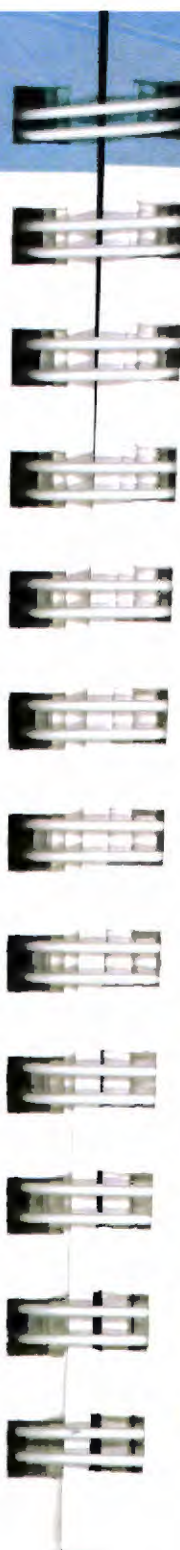
- 15 km Individual;
- 10 km Sprint;
- 12.5 km Pursuit;
- 4 x 7.5 km Relay;
- 12.5 km Mass Start;
- 6 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

#### 1.3.5 Junior Women

- 12.5 km Individual;
- 7.5 km Sprint;
- 10 km Pursuit;
- 3 x 6 km Relay;
- 10 km Mass Start;
- 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

#### 1.3.6 Junior Men/Junior Women/Mixed Relay

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



#### 1.3.7 Youth Men

- 12.5 km Individual;
- 7.5 km Sprint;
- 10 km Pursuit;
- 3 x 7.5 km Relay;
- 10 km Mass Start;
- 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

#### 1.3.8 Youth Women

- 10 km Individual;
- 6 km Sprint;
- 7.5 km Pursuit;
- 3 x 6 km Relay;
- 7.5 km Mass Start;
- 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

#### 1.3.9 Youth Men/Youth Women/Mixed Relay

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

#### 1.3.10 Competition Specifications

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

**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 50 m for all competitions. Maximum grade (mg): the maximum grade at all competitions must not exceed 25 percent.

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



# WOMEN

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

|                     |   |                                    |   |   |  |                            |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| <b>JUNIOR WOMEN</b> | 2 x 6 km<br>2 x 7.5 km<br><b>MIXED RELAY</b>      | Simultaneous and Tag<br>w, w, m, m | 3 | P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m                             | 2 km - 2 and 4 km<br>2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km | 150 - 250 m<br>200 - 300 m |
| <b>JUNIOR WOMEN</b> | 12.5 km<br><b>INDIVIDUAL</b>                      | Single, 30 sec, 1 minute           | 5 | P, S, P, S - 1 minute   | 2.5 km - 2.5 / 5 / 7.5 / 10 km             | 400 - 500 m                |
|                     | 7.5 km<br><b>SPRINT</b>                           | Single, 30 sec, 1 minute           | 3 | P, S - 150 m  | 2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km                      | 200 - 300 m                |
|                     | 10 km<br><b>PURSUIT</b>                           | Pursuit                            | 5 | P, P, S, S - 150 m  | 2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km                    | 200 - 400 m                |
|                     | 10 km<br><b>MASS START</b>                        | Simultaneous                       | 5 | P, P, S, S - 150 m  | 2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km                    | 200 - 400 m                |
|                     | 3 x 6 km<br><b>RELAY</b>                          | 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<br><b>SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION</b> | Single, 15 sec                     | 3 | P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification        | 800 m - 2400 m                             | 45 - 75 m                  |
|                     | 4 - 6 km<br><b>SUPER SPRINT FINAL</b>             | Simultaneous                       | 5 | P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification | 800 m - 4800 m                             | 60 - 125 m                 |



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

|                        |   |                                 |   |   |  |                            |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| <b>YOUTH WOMEN MEN</b> | 2 x 6 km<br>2 x 7.5 km<br><b>MIXED RELAY</b>      | Simultaneous and Tag w, w, m, m | 3 | P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m                             | 2 km - 2 and 4 km<br>2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km | 150 - 250 m<br>200 - 300 m |
| <b>YOUTH WOMEN</b>     | 10 km<br><b>INDIVIDUAL</b>                        | Single, 30 sec, 1 minute        | 5 | P, S, P, S - 1 minute   | 2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km                    | 200 - 350 m                |
|                        | 6 km<br><b>SPRINT</b>                             | Single, 30 sec, 1 minute        | 3 | P, S - 150 m  | 2 km - 2 and 4 km                          | 150 - 250 m                |
|                        | 7.5 km<br><b>PURSUIT</b>                          | Pursuit                         | 5 | P, P, S, S - 150 m  | 1.5 km - 1.5 / 3 / 4.5 / 6 km              | 200 - 300 m                |
|                        | 7.5 km<br><b>MASS START</b>                       | 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<br><b>RELAY</b>                          | 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<br><b>SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION</b> | Single, 15 sec                  | 3 | P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification        | 800 m - 2400 m                             | 45 - 75 m                  |
|                        | 4 - 6 km<br><b>SUPER SPRINT FINAL</b>             | Simultaneous                    | 5 | P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification | 800 m - 4800 m                             | 60 - 125 m                 |



**1.3.11 Specifications for Super Sprint**

Super Sprints consist of a qualification and a final competition, which take place on the same day.

**1.3.12 Modifications and other types of competitions**

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

**1.3.13 Event Programs**

The schedule, sequence and types of IBU competitions at events will be set by the IBU Executive Board (EB), on the recommendation of the Technical Committee (TC).

**1.3.14 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 by the IBU. Dates for the events will be published starting from the day of arrival until the last competition day.

**1.4 ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR COMPETITORS AND TEAM STAFF****1.4.1 General**

Only such competitors and team staff who comply with the following IBU regulations will 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 of Obligations and the Court of Arbitration Declaration and the Declaration to fight doping in sport, signifying 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 competitor 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 Responsibility of Competitors and Team Staff**

Competitors and team staff may only participate in an IBU event or competition with materials, equipment, clothing and advertising that are in compliance with the IBU Materials Catalogue. It is the competitors' and team staff's responsibility to ensure that all rules regarding materials and advertising are followed and that they undergo materials, equipment and clothing inspections before the start and after the finish. All

competitors participating in IBU competitions are requested to certify their nationality, age and gender with their national passport or official photo identification document.

**1.4.3 Qualification Criteria****1.4.3.1 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, WCH and/or WC in the Sprint or Individual that are 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.

**1.4.3.2 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, 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.

**1.4.3.3 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, WCH or OWG in the Sprint or Individual that is max. 15% 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, 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. 15% behind the average time of the top three competitors, in the current WC trimester in a Sprint or Individual competition.

(These qualification criteria will come into effect for the second trimester of the season 2010/2011.)

#### 1.4.3.4 Eligibility and safety at IBU Cup, Y/JWCH

Athletes who start for the first time at an IBU Cup/OECH/YJWCH must prove that they can safely handle the sports equipment and that they have competed in national-level biathlon competitions by presenting appropriate results lists to the RD and/or the competition jury. The RD and/or competition jury may stop individuals from starting or remove them from competition if the competition jury/RD have reason to suspect they cannot safely handle the sports equipment or if they are not able to prove previous competition experience.

#### 1.4.4 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, Replacements and Accommodation Reservations

Registration is the early notification of intent to participate. The numbers of competitors 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

At the WCH and Y/JWCH, the estimated number of competitors and team staff (registration by number) must be received by the OC two months before the beginning 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

At 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.

Athletes who have qualified in the IBU Cup for the WC may only be entered in the WC of the following week or later. Relay competitions are exempt from this rule.

##### c. OWG

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

##### d. Other Events

Registration for all other IBU events must be completed at least one month before official arrival for registration by number, and at least 14 days before official arrival 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. Registration of Team Staff

NFs will be allowed to register team staff per gender according to the following table:

| NUMBER OF REGISTERED ATHLETES | TEAM STAFF QUOTA |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1                             | 4                |
| 2                             | 5                |
| 3                             | 6                |
| 4                             | 7                |
| 5                             | 8                |
| 6                             | 9                |
| 7 or more                     | 10               |

g. 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, NFs confirm and tacitly guarantee 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.
- Teams must be entered in Relay and Mixed Relay competitions at all IBU events not later than two hours before the team captains' meeting for the competition or the draw, if one takes place. At all IBU Events 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/TD.

- Entries in 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 will 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 Athletes qualified for the Mass Start competition must be confirmed by a signed, written form presented to the competition office as soon as possible and at least two hours before the start. The numbers of competitors that may be entered in a competition are stated in the event rules.
- Entries in the Super Sprint (qualification and final) competition will be based on an invitation from the OC. The OC and the IBU will jointly 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 their 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/Technical Delegate (TD)] may approve a late entry due to extraordinary circumstances before the draw.
- The competition jury may approve a late entry after the draw due to force majeure. The competition jury will decide what position(s) the late competitor(s) will start in. 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, in 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 there are other rules applying to that competition.

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

### 1.6.2 Time of Draws

The draw for any competition must not be held 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 should be held during, and at the location of, the team captains' meetings, and should be visible to all team captains; however, the 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 captains will decide which groups they will place their competitors in (one in each group chosen).

If a team consists of more competitors than the number of draw groups, the extra competitors will 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 will 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, and 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 any one of the four draw groups. Additionally, 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 World Cup event of the season, the World Cup total score from the previous season will apply. For the remaining World Cup events the current World Cup total score will apply. In the event that a top 80 ranked competitor from last year's WC total score does not participate in the first WC, that competitor will have the option of being drawn in groups 1 or 2 in WC 2. 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 must be announced at least two hours prior to the entry deadline for the respective 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 any 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, competitors in Sprint and Individual competitions may start individually or in groups. If the start is held in groups, the draw groups will be divided into start groups. The number of competitors in the start groups will depend on the conditions at the competition venue and on the total number of competitors. Otherwise the draw will be the same as for single starts. For a group start, the numbers drawn will determine the competitors' positions at the start.

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

No draw will be conducted for the Pursuit competition. Competitors will be assigned start numbers and times based on the results of the qualifying competition, which may be an 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 athlete placed second in the qualifying competition will start second with start number 2, and so on. Start positions will be numbered from right to left, facing the direction of the start. 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 will be produced based on the foregoing results, and must show which start lane has been assigned to each competitor. If there is a tie for place 60 in the qualifying competition, both of the tied competitors will 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 leader's start time will be started simultaneously five minutes after the first start, but their actual competition times will show their times calculated from their actual start times in the qualifying competition.

#### 1.6.4.4 Assignment of Start Numbers and Start Positions

##### Mass Start Competition

A provisional start list will 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 will be assigned according to the applicable event rules. At all other events, if no appropriate ranking list is in force, a single random draw will be used to assign the start numbers for all competitors. There may not be more competitors than the number of targets available. Each competitor's start number will designate their start position in that competition. Start positions will be numbered from right to left, facing the direction of the start.

#### 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 previous year's final Relay score standings 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. A single random draw will be used for all unranked NFs, and for CC events. The assigned Relay start number will also be each team's start position in the simultaneous start, and their shooting lane number on the range (for the first bout of shooting only).

##### 1.6.5.2 Competitors' Relay Start Positions

Start positions are numbered from right to left, facing the direction of the start. Number 1 is the position furthest to the right and the highest number of the front row is the position furthest to the left. The lowest number in the second row is 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 will not be permitted at OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH or WC competitions. At other events, extra relay teams will be permitted; how-



ever, 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

Each NF is allowed to enter one team. No draw will be made for the Mixed Relay and start numbers will be assigned based on the sum of the NF's current men's and women's Nations Cup score – with the start numbers assigned in rank order. If a team or number is missing, all teams below it will move up a number correspondingly. The assigned Relay start number will be each team's start position for the simultaneous start and their 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 will chair the meetings.

#### 1.7.2 Attendance at Team Captains Meetings

The following persons will, if at all possible, attend the team captains' meetings:

- the official IBU EB representative;
- the RD/Asst. 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 countries (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 RULES 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 Rules

##### 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 bans do 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. Non-competing persons are permitted to run for up to 50 m beside competitors to give them competition information or to offer them beverages. Touching competitors in such a way as to assist their propulsion or to obstruct other competitors is forbidden. 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. Additional no-coaching zones may be established on the course by the RD responsible for the event.

### 1.8.3 Event Behavior

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 are established, elected or appointed to organize, conduct and control biathlon events and competitions:

- Organizing committee;
- Jury of appeal;
- Women's and men's competition juries;
- 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 is awarded to NFs as host of the event. The NF must establish an organizing committee (OC) to organize and conduct the event or competition by these rules and the applicable event rules, and it will 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, NFs 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 by the deadlines stipulated in the event rules, by post, fax or email. The contents of invitations and bulletins are stipulated in the Organizers' Guide. Information bulletins and invitations must be approved by the RD /TD.

## 2.3 THE COMPETITION JURY

### 2.3.1 General

A competition jury will be established at 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 will be established and operate in accordance with these rules. Generally, a separate competition jury will be established at men's and women's competitions. However, at certain events, in particular at Y/JWCH, CCH, CC and Mixed Relay WCH, the TD may also form a joint competition jury (e.g. youth men and youth women; youth and junior men, youth and junior women). The competition jury will decide on issues concerning the event, the competitions and related arrangements, and set conditions to ensure fairness and correct procedures. The competition jury will impose penalties for rule violations reported by the RD/TDs, IRs, competition officials and competition jury members, as well as imposing penalties and disciplinary measures on its own. Additionally, the competition jury will award time adjustments and rule on competition situations not stipulated in these rules or other authoritative IBU publications. The competition jury will also review and decide on all protests submitted to it. The procedures of the competition jury will 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 will 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 will be the TD.



### 2.3.2 Competition Jury Line-Up

At all IBU events except Continental Championships, Continental Cups, and Regional Cups the competition jury will consist of five members as follows:

- a. the IBU TD as chairperson;
- b. the Course IR;
- c. the Competition Chief;
- d. Two team officials elected by the team captains from two different NFs. The RD will be present at all meetings but will not have the right to vote.
- e. At the OWG, the RD will serve as Asst. TD.

**2.3.2.1** Only one person from one and the same NF or with the same nationality may be a member of a competition jury at the OWG and all IBU events except CCH and CC.

**2.3.2.2** At other international competitions, the composition of the competition jury will be decided by the OC and the team captains of the participating federations.

### 2.3.3 Election of Competition Jury Members

Election of the competition juries will be conducted by the TD during the team captains' meeting. Candidates may be nominated by the TD or team captains. If there are the same numbers of candidates as open competition jury positions, no vote will be necessary and the candidates will become competition jury members by consensus. If there are more candidates than open competition jury positions, the team captains must take a vote. Only one vote will be allowed per NF. 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 convene 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 will normally be made with all members present. However, in exceptional cases the competition jury will be competent to pass a resolution if at least three members are present. The competition jury chair will only vote in case of a tie vote. Decisions will be made by each member voting on the issue and a simple majority will decide.

### 2.3.5 Duties of the Competition Jury

A detailed list of duties 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 World Cup Race Director and the IBU Cup Race Director are officials appointed by the IBU.

**2.4.2** The RD will 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 will be appointed by the IBU TC and will work under the guidance of the RD. In the absence of the RD, the TD will assume the RD's duties.

### 2.5.2 Appointment of TDs

TDs will 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 will be appointed for the OWG, one as an assistant TD. For all other events, one TD will be appointed. TDs for CC events may be from the host NF, except for IBU Cups.

**2.5.2.1** The TD will be chairperson of the competition jury or juries for the event for which he has been appointed. At OWG, the assistant TD will be a member of both the men's and women's competition juries.



2.5.2.2 TD's functions only apply for the event for which they have 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 OECH must hold a valid TD license. IRs for other events may be appointed by the respective NF or OC and must also 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 country, 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 country. For WC and OECH events, the Range, Start/Finish, Course and Materials Inspection IRs must be from outside the host country and must be members of the TD group. At the IBU Cup, the Materials Inspection IR may not be from

the host country. At CCH and CC all IRs may be from the host country.

### 2.6.3 IR Functions at Competitions

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

- start/finish;
- shooting range;
- course;
- materials inspection.

### 2.6.4 Numbers of IRs for Events

The following numbers of IRs will be appointed for events:

- a. OWG 8 (all appointed by the IBU)
- b. WCH 4 (all appointed by the IBU)
- c. Y/JWCH 4 (all appointed by the IBU)
- d. WC 4 (all appointed by the IBU)
- e. IBU Cup 4 (1 IR appointed by the IBU, 3 by the NF)
- f. OECH 4 (IRs appointed by the IBU)
- g. CCH 4 (all appointed by NF)
- h. CC 4 (all appointed by NF)

### 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 will 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, courses and the associated technical and spectator areas. Located in the stadium area are the start/finish areas, shooting range, penalty loop, Relay hand-over zone and spectator areas. The technical areas are near the stadium and consist of the ski test area, team waxing huts, team lounge, athlete changing area, 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, OECH, IBU Cup, SB WCH, SB OECH and IBU Roller 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 must be located on level ground and close together, so as to provide the majority of the spectators with a good view of competition activities. 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 and Altitude Difference

The competition venue for the OWGs and WCH will be no more than 30 km or 30 minutes' travel and should not be more than +/- 300 m in altitude from the teams' living accommodation, 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 must 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.

### 3.1.2 Artificial Lighting

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

- Lighting conditions must be the same for all competitors with a minimum of approximately 300 lux across the entire length of the course and stadium, without any dark areas. 1000 lux are required on the finish line, targets and zeroing paper targets without any shadows.
- If TV is involved, the light conditions must satisfy TV requirements and be at least 1000 lux in the stadium.

## 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 must be placed at right angles to the skiing direction and must 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 competitors, 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 a minimum of 20 rifle racks able to hold at least seven rifles each, or as otherwise directed by the RD /TD.

#### 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 four start lanes. The actual number of start lanes will be determined by the number of simultaneous starts in the start list – if there are five starts in the same second, there must be five start lanes, etc. The start lanes



must be numbered from the competitors' right to left, 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 parallel to each other and must be clearly separated. There must be a separate passage or lane that 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. A transponder timing point must be installed 1.5 m after the start line with a video camera installed to capture the relative start time of each competitor in case of early start.

#### 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 are 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 30 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 must 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. The start lanes must be numbered from the competitors' right to left.



#### 3.2.5 Super Sprint Start Area

The distances between the starting rows must be five meters, with three meters between the starting lanes. The start lanes must extend 20 m forward from the start line and competitors must remain in their lane until it ends. The start lanes must be numbered from the competitors' right to left.

#### 3.2.6 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.

#### 3.2.7 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. In addition, there must be a clock in or near the start area that is easily visible to competitors in the area and that displays the correct time of day.

#### 3.2.8 Equipment/Materials Inspection Prior to Start

The equipment/materials 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 consists 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 1.3.10 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 responsible for the event. The primary purpose of the zones is to ensure the best possible media coverage of the competition



and in particular to prevent non-competing persons from obstructing the TV broadcast.

### 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 for the competitors plus additional space for coaches and TV. In steep sections of the course, 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 and not longer than 50 m. The actual length of the course may not be more than 2% shorter or 5% longer than the length specified for the competition, as measured in the center of the course. The maximum grade at all competitions must not exceed 25 percent.

### 3.3.3 Setting of Tracks

If required, tracks will also be laid in downhill sections as directed by the 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. For training days, tracks for classic skiing must be provided at the edge of the competition course.

### 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 competitors are at no time in doubt as to how to follow the course. This applies especially to descents, trail junctions and other critical points. Clear markings must be placed at such points. Closed sections of the course or



junctions must be completely closed with continuous V-boards or fences. At 100 m from the finish line there must be a sign board indicating "Finish – 100 m." At 100 m from the shooting range there must be a sign board indicating "Range – 100 m."

### 3.3.6.1 Course Sequence Colors

The course must be uniformly marked on the most visible side in the skiing 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 and V-boards

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. V-boards should be clearly visible, 20 cm high, 1 m long and made of heavy material that will not be blown over by the wind.

### 3.3.8 Forerunners

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

### 3.3.9 Course Specifications for Competitions

Table 1 under 1.3.10 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 9 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 9 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 supervising 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 6 m wide and 150 m (+/- 5 m) long, measured along the inside perimeter of the loop. The opening must be at least 15 m long. 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 competitors do not have to ski any additional distance between the course and the penalty loop 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, min 6 m wide 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 must 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 (max. 300 m) to the start area 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 must not 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 generally be northward, with consideration for the light conditions during competitions. Safety baffles that obstruct visibility of the competition to spectators or TV should be avoided if at all possible. The shooting range must conform to 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 will 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/, 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 2.75 m but not more than 3 m wide. The width of the lanes must be marked on both sides of the shooting ramp from the 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 seven (7) T-posts with sign boards max. 20 cm wide by 15 cm high, in alternating colors matching the background color of the target numbers that clearly define the lanes but do not interfere with shooting. There must be a minimum distance of 3 – 5 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

#### 3.4.4.1 Types of targets

There are two main kinds of targets used in biathlon – metal and paper. Only metal targets are permitted to be used for competition and only paper targets will be used for rifle zeroing. Both paper and metal targets may be used for training. Only targets that are in conformity with the IBU Materials Catalogue (Annex A) may be used for IBU competitions. At all IBU competitions, the shooting range must have 30 shooting lanes and targets of the same type/model. The targets used for OWG, WCH and WC must have a remote reset capability (without rope).

#### 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 plane 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 target numbers must each have the same number, easily visible, and beginning from the right with number 1. At all IBU events the shooting lanes must be numbered on the left and right side at the front edge of the shooting ramp. The number signs at the shooting ramp must be placed so that they do not obstruct TV coverage of the shooting competitors. They must be 30 cm high and 20 - 25 cm wide. The printed number must be located at the bottom of the sign and be 20 cm high with the lines of the numbers 3 cm in width. The signs must be mounted on a support post 1 cm thick and 40 cm high



– measured from the snow surface to the bottom of the number sign. The size of the target numbers must be 40 cm high with a line width of 4 cm, and they must be mounted immediately above the targets. Both the target and shooting lane 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 will indicate the outer edges of the information prohibition zone at 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 cannot obstruct a direct line of sight to the targets.

#### 3.4.7 Rifle Racks

During competitions there must be racks for two reserve rifles for each participating team. The racks must be clearly marked with the names of the participating nations or teams. A minimum of 30 racks holding seven rifles each must be provided for use during training and zeroing. Before and/or after the range there must be an adequate number of racks for training.

#### 3.4.8 Video Cameras on Range

At all IBU 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/materials and clothing inspection point. It must



be at least 30 m long and 9 m wide without obstruction. The last 50 m before the finish line must be straight and 9 m wide, and 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 Start/Finish IR 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/Materials Inspection

The finish equipment/materials 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/materials 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, the location of which must be agreed with the RD/TD, for serving drinks and providing paper tissues and similar necessary services to competitors after they finish. Any beverages or foodstuffs provided there must be protected against the introduction of any prohibited 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 must be approximately 2 x 3 m.

#### 3.5.6 Finish Exit Zone

After the mixed zone, there must be an area where competitors can meet their team staff and service firms, and retrieve their clothing and materials/equipment. There must be ten rifle racks holding at least



seven rifles each.

### 3.6 TEAM WAXING CABINS

In or very near the stadium area, there must be a sufficient number of permanent buildings or good quality temporary facilities in which teams may store materials/equipment and wax skis. The cabins must be provided with lights, electric power outlets and adequate ventilation for removing wax fumes, and must be warmed to at least 20 degrees Celsius. Each NF with a total number of competitors entered to start (men and women) of four to nine must have its own wax cabin, whilst NFs with a total of ten or more competitors entered to start must be given two wax cabins or one very large cabin. Smaller teams may have to share a cabin 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 public address system loudspeaker should be placed near the cabins.

### 3.7 COMPETITOR WAITING ROOMS

Rooms or separate containers must be provided near the waxing 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 that the competitor uses during an event, including advertising. The definitions and specifications of competition materials/equipment and clothing, and advertising, are stipulated in the IBU Materials Catalogue (Annex A) and the IBU Rules for Advertising.

### 4.2 INSPECTIONS OF EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS AND CLOTHING

#### 4.2.1 Preliminary Control

Competitors' materials/equipment and clothing must be inspected before the start and after the finish of a competition. Additionally, a pre-

liminary materials/equipment and clothing check is to be provided well in advance of a competition to ensure that no problems occur. All registered competitors must have their equipment controlled when they first arrive for an IBU event series or after making any changes to their materials/equipment or clothing. No equipment, materials or clothing may be used at an IBU event unless they have been approved by the IBU.

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

Competitors must 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 who arrive later than 15 minutes before their start are responsible for the time that it takes to make this inspection/markings, even if this results in a late start. Competitors whose materials, equipment or clothing do not conform to 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 that have been inspected and marked at pre-start equipment inspection must not be modified in any way prohibited by these rules or the IBU Materials Catalogue. In no case does the foregoing relieve competitors of their responsibility to abide by Art. 1.4.2. 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 rifles to be deposited 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 will have the right to have their rifles checked from that time onwards. The early opening of the pre-start equipment inspection will 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 competitors are wearing their start number and thigh numbers;
- The rifle will 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 will be checked for correctness. The rifle will be marked with a small sticker affixed to the top front end part of the stock that must be clearly visible to officials at the start and finish, and the serial number will be recorded on a check list so that the rifle can be verified at the finish in case the sticker falls off;

- d. Skis and poles will be checked for correctness and the skis marked;
- e. Clothing and other materials/equipment will be inspected for correctness, including advertising;
- f. 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

Equipment will be marked to prevent unauthorized changes of equipment during the competition by using another competitor's start number. Both skis and rifles will be marked. In Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions, only one color will be used to mark the skis. The equipment will be marked with a colored marker pen or stamp, and will 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. Rifle inspection stickers must be placed on the top front end part of the stock.

#### 4.2.2.3 Delays before Start

Competitors are themselves responsible if they are delayed in starting because they have reported late to the equipment inspection area, or because of corrections that have to be made to their clothing or equipment. The OC must provide sufficient staff to ensure prompt equipment inspections and thus prevent competitors who have reported in time from starting late.

#### 4.2.2.4 Final Check Before Start

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

- a. That the competitor is wearing a start number and thigh numbers;
- b. That the skis and rifle are properly marked;
- c. That advertising regulations are not being violated;
- d. That by opening and closing the action of the rifles, that there is no round in the chamber or the inserted magazine;
- e. That the competitor has transponders if they are in use;
- f. That the competitor is not in possession of any wireless communica-



tion device.

However, this check does not relieve competitors of their responsibility to abide by Art. 1.4.2.

#### 4.2.3 Finish Inspection

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

- a. That the rifles do not contain live ammunition in the chamber, stock, inserted magazine or any other magazine.
- b. That competitors have finished with at least one marked ski and their marked rifle, with their skis and poles being in accordance with the Materials Catalogue;
- c. That the rifle trigger resistance is at least 0.5 kg (may be conducted as a spot check, if authorized by the RD/ TD);
- d. That the advertising regulations have not been violated.

#### 4.2.4 Preliminary Examination of Materials/Equipment and Clothing

At all IBU events, the RD/ TD, and IR for Materials Inspection will 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 organizing committee staff. The IR for Materials Inspection must also be in attendance. The examination will be voluntary but a team representative should attend if the use of items of clothing, materials or equipment should be drawn into question. At the OWG and the first WC and IBU Cup event of a season, it is mandatory for all competitors to attend with their rifle and for at least one representative of each team to 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 or women may not participate in official training and zeroing of the respective other gender; however, the RD/TD is authorized 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, if in use at the event, must be worn only by the assigned competitors during all training, and by the assigned team staff and service firm personnel skiing on the course at any time during the event. At IBU events bibs may not be transferred to other persons.

#### 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

At all IBU events, the competition facility and courses must be open for inspection and official training at least once before the first competition. The facilities and courses 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.

After 20 minutes, metal and paper targets will be used and the choice of shooting lanes will be free, until the end of the training period; however, the paper targets will be reserved for the assigned NF(s) for a further 25 minutes. When the metal targets are opened for Mass Start, Relays 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 paper targets at the shooting 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, the zeroing time may be shorter for the Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions, but it must be at least 30 minutes long and end 15 minutes before the start, and without any 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 Only paper targets may be used for zeroing. Paper targets used for zeroing must be placed at the same level and the same distance from the shooting lane as the competition targets. When two rows of paper targets are placed, the second row must be below the level of the competition targets. If the paper targets have to be changed during zeroing, they will be changed after 20 minutes and only the top row of paper targets will be changed. The time required for the change will not be deducted from the time allocated for zeroing.

#### 5.3.3 Allocation of Zeroing Lanes

At Individual and Sprint competitions, each team should be allocated one zeroing lane on the range. Lanes will be allocated by random draw conducted under supervision of the RD/ TD. At Relay competitions, the team zeroing lane is to be the same as the start number. At Mass Start competitions, the zeroing lane will 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. At Pursuit competitions, the shooting lane numbers will be allocated according to the placement of the best ranked competitor in each team, but if a NF has more than 4 competitors starting, it will be allocated 2 adjoining zeroing lanes. One reserve member of each team will be permitted to zero before each competition, including the reserve Relay team member, except for at 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; zeroing must begin 20 minutes before and end no later than 10 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, shooting lanes 1-5 will be allocated by random draw among the top 5 participating NFs, and shooting lanes 6-10 allocated among the next five participating NFs, and so on with the next five targets drawn for the next five ranked NFs until all are drawn. The previous year's Nations Cup score will apply in the first trimester, thereafter the current Nations Cup score will apply. Likewise for the IBU Cup/OECH: the IBU Cup Nations Cup score will be used.

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

#### **5.4 USE OF THE COURSE BEFORE THE START**

At all IBU events, the course will be open for entered competitors and team staff to warm up and test skis until five minutes before the start, unless otherwise decided by the jury. All competitors on the course must wear their start numbers (or training bibs in the case of reserve athletes.) Team staff must wear their assigned bibs. 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 ON THE COMPETITION COURSE**

The TD, in coordination with the RD, may authorize ski testing on the competition course in regard to ski width and configuration. Authorized ski testing zones must be clearly marked. If electronic ski testing devices are allowed, they 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 – one minute or 30 seconds. At all IBU events, the following regulations will apply:

#### **6.1.2 Individual and Sprint Competitions**

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

#### **6.1.3 Pursuit Competitions**

No standard start interval is used in Pursuit competitions. Competitors must 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**

In Mass Start competitions, the competitors all start together in one single simultaneous start.

#### **6.1.5 All Relay Competitions**

In all Relay competitions the first competitors of each team all start simultaneously. Subsequent starts by other team members are done by the incoming team member tagging the next 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** In the Super Sprint qualification competition, all competitors start, individually with an interval of 15 seconds between each competitor.

**6.1.6.2** In the Super Sprint final competition, all competitors start in one single simultaneous start, with 3 lanes.



## 6.2 STARTING POSITIONS AND STARTS

### 6.2.1 Single Start with Electronic Timing

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

### 6.2.2 Single Start with Manual Timing

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

### 6.2.3 Pursuit Start

Competitors must arrive in the start area at least two minutes before the start 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. Competitors themselves are responsible for starting and must start at their assigned start time.

### 6.2.4 Relay Start

In Relay competitions the first starters must 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 must cross the line when the designated start signal is given. Subsequent members of a relay team must stand in the hand-over zone, according to the current competition standing, and must start when tagged by the incoming team member.

### 6.2.5 Group Start

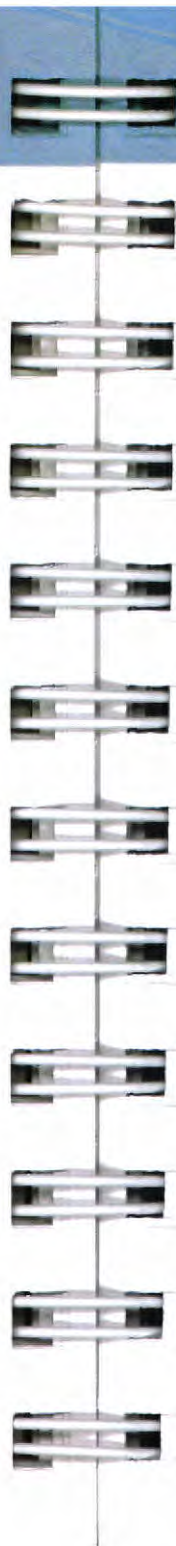
In group starts, the competitor with the lowest start number of that group will take position 1, the second lowest position 2, etc. They must stand as for the Relay simultaneous start and must start when the designated signal is given. This process will be repeated for each group.

### 6.2.6 Mass Start Competition Start

The Mass Start competition starts in the same way as for 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. In 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 competitor placed second in 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 will 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 will say "Ready" 10 seconds before the start time and then count down loudly from 5 seconds before the start, saying "Five-four-three-two-one." At the exact start time, the starter will give the command "Go." The starter must not touch the competitor.

### 6.3.3 Pursuit Starts

Each lane has an assigned clock that the competitors must use for their assigned start time.

### 6.3.4 Simultaneous and Group Starts

In the Relay, Mass Start competition, Sprint competition with group starts and Super Sprint Final, the start signal will 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 incoming competitors touch the body (including torso, arms, legs, hands, feet and head) or the rifle of the outgoing competitor with their 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 when the gate is activated will be considered the start time if 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 will be considered an early start. If a competitor starts more than 3 seconds later than the scheduled start time, it will be considered a late start and the competitor's time will begin from the scheduled time of start.

### 6.4.2 Manual Start Time

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

#### 6.4.2.1 Pursuit Competition

Each competitor's start time is the time listed in the start list. In the event of an early start, the competitor will be penalized or disqualified according to the appropriate disciplinary rule. 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 competitors were late by their own or their team's fault, their competition time will be calculated from their official start time in the start list. If the cause of the delay was force majeure or incorrect or accidental actions of someone outside their team, their 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 start time is the time when the start signal sounds.

#### 6.4.4 Hand-Over Zone Start Time

The start time of the relay team member who is taking over is 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 – Individual and Relay Teams

If a competitor starts too early start in an Individual 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 the competitors will be restarted at their correct start time either through the gate or over the start line using manual timing (except in the Relay). If the correct start time has already expired, the time of start will 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 and the competitors must start again. If the Relay hand-over occurs before or after (outside) the hand-over zone, it will be considered a false start and the procedure must be repeated within the zone. Competitors or Relay teams who have made a false start and do not return to start again correctly will be considered as not having started.

### 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 competitors start late due to their own fault, their start time will be recorded as the one on the start list. If their late start was due to force majeure, the competition jury will decide their 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 for ensuring 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 on the competition start list.



**6.5.1.1 Numbering**

At OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and IBU Cup competitions, the set of men's and women's start numbers for each start must begin with the number 1 and must continue in numerical order to the last number.

**6.5.1.2 Color**

The color of the start numbers must clearly contrast with the base color of the cloth/fabric.

**6.5.1.3 Sizes of Start Numbers**

The start number sizes required in IBU competitions are detailed in the Materials Catalogue.

**6.5.2 Start Number Colors by Competition**

**6.5.2.1 Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start and Super Sprint Competitions**  
All competitors' start numbers must be of the same design.

**6.5.2.2 Relay Competitions**

The start number colors that must be used within a team are: 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**

If it is colder than minus 15° C, wind chill and humidity must be considered before starting and during the competition. In the case of a high wind chill factor, the competition jury will decide whether to start or continue the competition, in consultation with the IBU Medical Delegate or the Competition Physician. The course to be skied may also be changed 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 a height of 1.5 m on the range. **5.** Temperature is to be 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 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 are permitted. Since they are required for timing and other measuring 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. The maximum weight of each transponder may not exceed 25 g.

##### 7.1.1.1 Did Not Finish

If competitors withdraw from the competition before the finish, they must inform the first official they meet and they are responsible for returning the transponders and the start number to the finish equipment/materials and clothing inspection area as soon as possible and performing the required safety check.

#### 7.1.2 Carrying Rifles

Rifles must be carried on the competitor's back, with the barrel pointing up. If the rifle becomes so damaged during the competition that it cannot be carried on the competitor's 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 competitors ski on a wrong course section, or the wrong sequence, they must return to the point where they made the wrong turn, along the part of the course they have skied in error. In order to do so, the competitors may have to ski against the correct ski direction and will be fully responsible for ensuring that they do not obstruct or endanger other competitors. There will be no penalty for having committed the error as long as no other competitors have been impeded.

#### 7.1.4 Passing and Giving Way

A competitor who is in position to pass another competitor, and wishes to pass, must 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, competitors must ski the loop once for every missed target immediately after the shooting bout.

##### 7.1.5.1 Responsibility

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

##### 7.1.5.2 Penalty Loop Error

If, due to a mistake by the OC or a target malfunction, competitors ski the wrong number of penalty loops, the competition jury must decide on an appropriate time adjustment. In each competition where the penalty loop is used, the OC must ensure 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 in simultaneous or group starts (one or both legs sideways) is prohibited in the tracked portion after the start line.

### 7.2 OBSTRUCTION

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

### 7.3 EXCHANGING EQUIPMENT, REPAIRS, ASSISTANCE

#### 7.3.1 Exchanging Skis and Poles

Competitors may exchange one of their skis, but only if it is broken or the binding is damaged. Broken poles and straps may be exchanged re-



peatedly. The replacement skis and poles must be in conformity with the IBU Materials Catalogue rules.

### 7.3.2 Glide Performance and Equipment Repairs

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

### 7.3.3 Rifle Repairs, Exchange and Ammunition

Assistance to repair a rifle is only permitted on the shooting range by the competition armorer or a competition official on the shooting range. A rifle may be exchanged only on the shooting range. Competitors are 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 other 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 must take place at the shooting range. In a competition competitors must shoot after having completed each of the required sections of the course for the competition, except the last section which will end at the finish or the relay hand-over. The shooting specifications for all competitions are given in Table 1 under 1.3.10. When a rifle is taken out of the stadium area, it must be in a case or a cover bag.

### 8.2 SHOOTING RULES FOR SPECIFIC COMPETITIONS

#### 8.2.1 Selecting 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 se-



quence (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. In the Mass Start, in the first shooting bout the competitors must shoot from the lane number designated by their start number, and in subsequent bouts by filling in the range sequentially from the right in the order of competitors' 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 by the first competitor of each team; after that the range will be filled in sequentially from the right in the order of competitors' 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 they must use the 3 spare rounds until all 5 targets are hit or until all 8 rounds are fired. If competitors need spare rounds 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, competitors must comply with the following regulations: the rifle may only be in contact with their 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, competitors must comply with the following regulations: they must stand without any support. Only their hands, shoulder, cheek and the area of their chest next to their shoulder may be in contact with the rifle. They may hold the arm supporting the rifle against their chest or prop it against their hip.

#### 8.3.2.1 No Removal of Skis

Removing one or both skis while shooting – including training and zeroing – is prohibited, and placing any kind of object under the skis is also prohibited.



**8.3.3 Position in Shooting Lane**

Competitors must ensure that no part of their 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. Competitors must also ensure that their rifle muzzle extends over the firing line.

**8.3.4 Enforcement**

If competitors are warned by a range official that their shooting position or their position in the shooting lane is not in compliance with the rules, those competitors must immediately correct their position.

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

Competitors are permitted to use a shooting sling and arm cuff 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 is only permitted on the shooting range, during officially authorized times. Making rifle movements that might endanger others, or that may be perceived by others as dangerous, is forbidden. The rifle muzzle must be over the forward edge of the shooting ramp (= firing line) from the beginning to the end of the shooting bout. When the range is open for shooting, no one is permitted to be forward of that line. TV crew members and photographers must take responsibility for their own safety if they enter this area. At all times, competitors will be responsible for the safety of their actions and rifles.

**8.5.2 Loading and Unloading**

Rifles may be loaded and unloaded only with the barrel pointing in the direction of the targets or up. Inserting a magazine containing bullets



into the rifle is also part of the loading procedure. When moving from one shooting lane to another, competitors must first unload their rifle and place the rifle on their back in the normal carrying position.

**8.5.2.1 Safety Check on the Range after Shooting**

Rifles must be unloaded after each shooting bout – that is, no round may be left in the chamber or in the inserted magazine. However, competitors are 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, competitors 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. Competitors must also remove all ammunition from both the stock and the magazines before leaving the shooting range.

**8.5.3 Aimed Shots**

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

**8.5.4 Removal of Rifle on the Range**

Competitors may not remove a strap of their rifle carrying harness from their shoulder before they have reached the shooting lane from which they will be shooting. They must cross the lane marking line with both feet and lay both ski poles on the ground prior to removing their 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 to open the rifle action of every competitor. This check may only be performed when the rifles are 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 competitors must do it themselves. All ammunition must be removed from the stock and the magazines.

**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 competitors themselves if they are carrying spare rounds or magazines. If they are not carrying spare rounds or magazines, competitors may obtain replacement rounds or magazines from a range official by raising a hand and loudly saying "Ammunition" and the name of their NF. 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 competitor's rifle needs to be repaired, the competitor may do the repairs or may accept assistance, but only from the competition armorer 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

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

#### 8.6.2.2 Rifle/Magazine/Ammunition Exchange Procedure

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

### 8.6.3 No Time Adjustment

There will 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 so that they notice a raised hand or a yell by a competitor asking for spare rounds or rifle exchange. 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 must 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, Shooting from the Wrong Lane, and Targets Hit by Another Competitor

If the target at which a competitor is shooting is fired at 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 must 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 range official must tell the competitor how many penalty loops to do.

**8.7.3.2** If competitors cross-fire onto a target not in their shooting lane, and no other competitor is shooting on that target, they will be allowed to continue without the mistake being pointed out to them. However, hits on the wrong target will not be scored. Only those of the competitor's hits that are on the correct target will be scored.

**8.7.3.3** For all shooting bouts where shooting lanes are assigned by start number (first shooting bout in Mass Start and Relay), competitors must shoot from their assigned lane unless they are prevented due to the error of another competitor.



#### 8.7.4 Time Adjustments and Responsibility

In those cases where competitors lose time due to a target error that is not their fault, or to a target malfunction, the competition jury will make an appropriate time adjustment.

##### 8.7.4.1 Own Error

If, however, competitors make an error such as cross-firing or selecting a target that has been used and not reset, they themselves will be held responsible and no time adjustment will be made.

#### 8.7.5 Scoring of Shooting

A system of scoring the shooting must be put in place by the OC for all shooting in competitions. Each shot that is fired in a competition must be observed by three independent persons or methods. At OWG, WCH and WC competitions, the system must 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 is when the beam of the electronic sensor at the finish line is broken by the competitor. When manual timing is used, the finish is 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 time elapsed during the competition on which the placing of a competitor or relay team in the results of the competition is 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 is the time elapsed 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 is the time elapsed between start and finish. In the Pursuit competition and the Mass Start competition, the first competitor to cross the finish line, after penalties and time adjustments have been accounted for, will be declared the winner. This also applies to the rankings of subsequent finishers.

##### 9.2.3 Overtaken competitors in Pursuit and Mass Start competitions

In Pursuit and Mass Start competitions at OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and IBU Cups, if the leading competitor laps a competitor on the course before reaching the range for his next bout of shooting, 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 is the time elapsed 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 members stops when they cross the timing line into the hand-over zone; the time of the outgoing members begins at the same moment. At OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and IBU Cups: teams that have not entered the shooting range for the last shooting bout when the first team has finished, will receive their ranking based on their place after the penalty loop (split timing point) and will be stopped at that point. Those teams will be ranked on the results list and receive all associated points.

##### 9.2.4.1 Placing in Relay competition

The placings of relay teams in the results will be decided by the finishing order of each team's respective last competitors, after time penalties and/or time adjustments have been accounted for.

##### 9.2.5 Equal Time – Tie

If two or more competitors have the same competition time, they will be placed in the results with equal (tie) rankings. In Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions at OWG, WCH, Y/J WCH, WC and OECH events, if analysis of the photo-finish camera data cannot determine the order in





which two or more athletes have finished, a tie will be declared. Equal placings (ties) in a competition will be given an equal number of points.

#### 9.2.6 Photo-Finish

In Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions at OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, IBU Cup and OECH events, 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 will determine the placings. The decision will be based on the first part of the first foot crossing the finish line. If there is a photo finish, the competition jury will decide the finish order based on the photo finish record.

##### 9.2.6.1 Finish Video Camera

At OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, IBU Cup and OECH 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, competitors' times must be available for the electronic information board, the media and teams after each bout of shooting. An intermediate timing line will be set after the penalty loop (or after the range for the Individual competition) and each competitor's time must 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 may be used only if the electronic system fails during the competition. Specifications of timing equipment are given in the IBU Materials 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 will 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:

- a. Name and location of the event;
- b. Type, time and date of the competition;
- c. Course and weather data;
- d. Names of the competition jury members;
- e. Signature of the TD;
- f. Number of competitors entered 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 are 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 will be given equal ranking and equal points in the results; however, there will 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 last competitor has finished. The TD must sign and write the time of posting on the provisional results list so that the end of the protest period is 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 that have been 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. Three complete booklets of all competition documents must be sent to the IBU headquarters. The booklets 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 in the booklets 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 hard copy and a digital copy of the results booklet must be sent to the IBU. In addition, a booklet featuring the results of the whole season will be made available to all NFs by the IBU.

**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 fee will be paid back. If the protest is rejected, the sum 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 from the start of zeroing before the competition until 15 minutes after the posting of the provisional results. The OC must make a clear announcement immediately after the provisional results have been posted to inform everyone that they have been posted.

**10.2.3 Repetition or Annulment**

If the examination of a protest reveals circumstances that are so serious that cast doubt on the sporting merit of the competition, 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 are 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 will also apply to the Y/JWCH unless a specific difference is indicated.

#### 12.1.2 Event Dates

WCH will be held for men and women together annually during dates approved by the IBU EB, but will not be held during years of the OWG. Y/JWCH for junior men and junior women and for youth men and youth women together will 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 will 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 30 male and the best 30 female biathletes for a maximum of twelve days during the WCH. The best biathletes at the WCH will be selected 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 will be entrusted by the IBU Congress to a member federation of the IBU for the appointed location between a minimum of four and maximum of five years in advance.

#### 12.2.2 Application to Host a WCH

The bid to host a WCH must be submitted to IBU in writing by a NF. The application and the application fee must be received not later than 90 days before the applicable IBU Congress.

The application fee is as follows:

**1st Candidacy for an IBU WCH:** Application fee € 45,000.--  
If not elected by IBU Congress, one-third of the fee will be refunded by the IBU to the respective NF (€ 15,000)

**2nd Candidacy for an IBU WCH:** Application fee € 30,000.--

If not elected by IBU Congress, half of the fee will be refunded by the IBU to the respective NF (€ 15,000)

**3rd and any further Candidacy for an IBU WCH:** Application fee € 10,000.--  
No refund

The site for which the bid is made must have an A license at the time of the application deadline. 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 will 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 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 to all IBU member federations and to the IBU headquarters. The bulletin must provide all significant information about the WCH that 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 that require a special invitation for visa purposes must request them from the OC.

The OC must circulate detailed information to all IBU NFs and to the



IBU headquarters. The Invitation must provide detailed information in accordance with the Organizers' Guide.

Invitations may be sent in electronic form by e-mail and by placement 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 will 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 will be entitled to start in the Pursuit competition.

#### 12.6.1.3 Mass Start Competitions

The Mass Start competition entries consist of 30 competitors, determined 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 will be filled from the points they have acquired in the Individual, Sprint and Pursuit competitions of the WCH being held, in ranking order. Start numbers will be assigned in the order as follows: the gold medalist of the first personal competition of the WCH will receive start number 1; the gold medalist of the second personal competition will receive number 2; and the gold medalist of the third personal competition will 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 will 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 allowed by any one NF. However, if an NF has more than four medalists, then all medalists from that NF will be entitled to start. In addition to the NF's quota, the champions of the previous year's OWG or WCH Mass Start will be allowed to be entered. She and he will receive start number 30 unless they have already been selected in accordance with the above rule.

#### 12.6.1.4 Relay Competitions

The best 30 NFs (women's and men's results) may enter relay teams based on the previous year's Nations Cup score. If any of the top-30 ranked teams are not entered, the next ranked teams may enter.

#### 12.6.1.5 Mixed Relay Competitions

A maximum of 30 Mixed Relay teams will be allowed to participate (one per NF), based on the sum of the NF's current women's and men's Nations Cup score. If any of the top-30 ranked teams are not entered, the next ranked teams may enter.

### 12.6.2 Quota – Y/JWCH

#### 12.6.2.1 Maximum Registration and Entries

Each NF may register a maximum of five junior men and junior women each, and five youth men and youth women each in the Y/JWCH. The following entry regulations apply to specific competitions at the Y/JWCH:

#### 12.6.2.2 Individual and Sprint Competitions

A maximum of four competitors per NF may be entered for each of the following classes: junior men, junior women, youth men and youth women. Additionally, the NFs of the Individual and Sprint champions in the previous year's Y/JWCH will 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

In each of the classes junior men, junior women, youth men and youth women, the top 60 competitors in the qualifying competitions will be entered.

#### 12.6.2.4 Relay Competitions

Each NF will 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 1.5.1.1 f will 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 will be awarded the IBU medal in gold, silver and bronze, respectively. Each member of the relay teams placed first, second and third will be awarded the IBU gold, silver or bronze medal respectively. IBU medals will only be given for competitions where three or more competitors or relay teams are competing.

**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 must 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 Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions in the current World Cup score will wear a numbered "World Cup Leader" start number during the World Championships instead of a conventional start number. World Cup Leader Bib colors:

- a) Total score leaders – yellow
- b) Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start leaders – red
- c) Total score leaders who are concurrently 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 will apply to the OWG.

**13.2 SCHEDULE AND PROGRAM**

The event schedule and program for the competitions will be established by the OC in consultation with the RO/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 will be based on NF's ranking in terms of Nations Cup points achieved at the two preceding World Championship events, scoring the top three athletes from each NF in the Individual, Sprint, and Relay competitions. Further details are determined by agreement between the IOC and IBU EB.

**13.3.1 Host Nation Exception to the OWG Quota**

Subject to athletes meeting the IBU personal qualification criteria for the Olympic Winter Games, the host country of the OWG will be permitted to start with a minimum of one competitor and/or one team, of each gender, in each competition (with the exception of the Pursuit and Mass Start in which all athletes must qualify individually). The host country athletes entered under this provision must be included as part of the overall IBU/IOC athlete quota allocation. Any relay team that is entered under this provision will be entered in addition to the qualified relay teams and athletes.

**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 will apply to the following championships:



- a. Asian Championships (ACH)
- b. Open European Championships (OECH)
- c. North American Championships (NACH)
- d. South American Championships (SACH).

OECH hosts will be appointed by the EB based on the recommendations of the TC.

#### 14.1.2 Competition Types

The following competition types are authorized at CCH: Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start, Mixed Relay and Relay. All official IBU competitor classes are authorized to participate as stipulated by the respective NFs of the continent.

#### 14.1.3 Eligibility and Participation

Competitors from all IBU member NFs will be eligible to participate in CC and CCH events.

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

#### 14.1.4 Competition Rules

The IBU Event and Competition Rules apply to the CCH. Special rules may be developed and set by the respective NFs from that continent.

#### 14.1.5 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 from that continent.

### 14.2 CONTINENTAL CUPS (CC) AND REGIONAL CUPS (RC)

#### 14.2.1 General

Continental Cups/Regional Cups are IBU events. The competition series are open to all IBU members. CC/RC are separate events and may not be organized at the same time or at the same venue together with WC competitions. Exceptions may be authorized by the IBU.

#### 14.2.2 Event Hosting Applications and Appointment of NFs

Each IBU member NF may apply to organize one or more CC/RC event(s) for their respective continent/region per season in their country. Applications must be submitted to the IBU.

#### 14.2.3 Competition Rules

The IBU Event and Competition Rules apply to the CC/RC in principle as far as they are applicable. Special rules may be developed by the respective NFs in that continent/region provided such rules obtain IBU approval together with the hosting application.

### 15. WORLD CUP – EVENT RULES

#### 15.1 GENERAL REGULATIONS

##### 15.1.1 Jurisdiction

WC are IBU events and are held under its jurisdiction for men and women. These rules apply to WC events.

##### 15.1.2 TD and IR Expenses

The travel, accommodation and meal costs, and daily allowance of the IBU TD and IRs will 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 for the accommodation and meal expenses for the best 25 male and the best 25 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. The best biathletes for the current competition season up to the end of December will be selected from the top rankings in 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. The NF of the winner of the IBU Cup total score (men and women) will also receive additional funding from the IBU for their winner's participation at the World Cup Final.

#### 15.2 WC ANNUAL SCHEDULING

##### 15.2.1 Number of WCs per Season

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



**15.2.2 WC Annual Calendar**

WC events will 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 BIOS TO HOST AN EVENT AND APPOINTMENT OF HOSTS****15.3.1 Authority to Appoint**

Hosts of WC events will 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 set 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 set 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 by posting it on a website with notification by e-mail.

**15.6 PARTICIPATION****15.6.1 Registration and Entry Quotas**

Based on the previous year's World Cup Nations Cup score final standings, NFs may participate with the respective following quota of male and female competitors at WC Individual and Sprint competitions, based on the NF's ranking in the previous season's Nations Cup score:

| NATIONS CUP RANK | REGISTER | START | TOTAL |
|------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 5           | 8        | 6     | 30    |
| 6 to 10          | 7        | 5     | 25    |
| 11 to 15         | 6        | 4     | 20    |
| 16 to 20         | 5        | 3     | 15    |
| 21 to 25         | 4        | 2     | 10    |
| 26 to 30*        | 3 (4)    | 1     | 5     |
| Wildcard         |          |       | 3     |
|                  |          |       | 108   |

\* At WCs where a Relay is held, nations ranked 26-30 are allowed to register 4 athletes.

**Wild-Card Definition and Purpose:**

In addition to the above stated quota for NFs, three wild-cards granting World Cup starts will be given to eligible individual competitors whose NFs do not have a World Cup quota. Wild-cards are limited to one per NF per gender and are valid for a single trimester. However, they may be renewed for the following trimester.

**Entry into Force:**

The awarding of wild-cards will start, based upon the IBU Cup total score, at the end of the first trimester of the 2010-2011 season.

**Eligible Competitors:**

The best three single athletes (current IBU Cup total score) from a country not already having a quota in the WC, are allowed to start in the WC if they attain at least one result in the Sprint or Individual that is max. 12% behind the average time of the top three competitors.



**Wild-Card Renewal:**

The wild-cards of competitors who achieve a result within 15% behind the average of the top-three competitors in the World Cup during the current WC trimester will be renewed for the next trimester.

At the end of each season, following the promotion/relegation of the NF WC quota (according to 15.6.2), eligible competitors will be given wild-cards for the first trimester of the following season if available.

Each athlete who starts in the WC (including wild-card athletes) will receive Nations Cup points and WC points, and will be listed in all competition results and point rankings.

**15.6.2 Relegation and Promotion**

At the end of the season, the following system of NF promotion and relegation between the WC and IBU Cup will be used:

Nations ranked 1-27 in the WC Nations Cup ranking automatically remain in the WC for the following season. All other nations will automatically be relegated to the IBU Cup as long as they are not one of the top 3 nations in the IBU Cup that are not already one of the top 27 nations in the WC. The top three NFs in the IBU Cup Nations Cup score, not ranked in the top 27 of the WC Nations Cup score, will be granted a World Cup start quota for the coming season.

**15.6.3 Additional Start Rights at WC Final on the Basis of IBU Cup Total Score**

At the World Cup Final, NFs are allowed to enter competitors in addition to the quota based on how many competitors they have ranked in the top 10 of the IBU Cup total score final standings, up to a maximum of two per NF. The NF is free to use these additional entries for any qualified competitor.

**15.6.4 Pursuit Competitions**

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

**15.6.5 Mass Start Competitions**

The Mass Start competition entries will consist of the top 25 competitors in the current WC total score and the remaining 5 competitors will be filled in, in rank order from the points they have acquired at the current WC event. If the last qualified competitors are tied, the one with the best WC total score will qualify. If competitors are missing from the top 25, they will be filled in from the current WC total score list in rank order.

Start numbers will be assigned based on the list standings – with the top-ranking NF receiving number 1, the second number 2, and so on. The final 5 start numbers will be assigned in rank order from the WC Points scored at the current event.

**15.6.6 Relay Competitions**

The 30 best countries based on the previous season's Nations Cup score may enter men's and women's relay teams.

**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 RD or – in his absence – the TD.

**15.7 WORLD CUP LEADER START NUMBERS AND FLOWER CEREMONY****15.7.1 General**

Men and women competitors who are ranked the best in the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start competitions in the current World Cup score and in the WC total score must wear a World Cup Leader start number during the competition.

**15.7.2 World Cup Leader Start Numbers**

The WC leader start numbers will have the competitors' number as shown on the start list, and be colored 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 will be printed on the start numbers. Any advertising on the WC leader start numbers will be fully under IBU jurisdiction.

**15.7.3 Provision of Leader Start Numbers**

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

#### 15.8.1.1 Types of Scores

The following types of scores are 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;
- World Cup Mixed Relay score;
- Nations Cup score.

#### 15.8.2 Awarding Points

There are two kinds of points awarded at WC and WCH competitions: World Cup points and Nations Cup points. They are awarded as follows:

#### 15.8.2.1 World Cup Discipline Points

At each WC and WCH Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start, Relay and Mixed Relay competition, points will be awarded for each discipline as follows:

|                       |           |                        |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> place | 60 points | 2 <sup>nd</sup> place  | 54 points |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> place | 48 points | 4 <sup>th</sup> place  | 43 points |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> place | 40 points | 6 <sup>th</sup> place  | 38 points |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> place | 36 points | 8 <sup>th</sup> place  | 34 points |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> place | 32 points | 10 <sup>th</sup> place | 31 points |

further decreasing by one down to ... 40th place [1 point].

#### 15.8.2.2 Nations Cup Points

Nation Cup points are awarded separately for men and women. At each WC and WCH individual and sprint competition, the following points are awarded:

|                       |            |                        |            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> place | 160 points | 2 <sup>nd</sup> place  | 154 points |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> place | 148 points | 4 <sup>th</sup> place  | 143 points |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> place | 140 points | 6 <sup>th</sup> place  | 138 points |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> place | 136 points | 8 <sup>th</sup> place  | 134 points |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> place | 132 points | 10 <sup>th</sup> place | 131 points |

and then decreasing by one point down to the last place.

For Relays at each WCH and WC Relay competition the following Nations Cup points will be awarded:

|                        |            |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> place  | 420 points | 2 <sup>nd</sup> place  | 390 points |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> place  | 360 points | 4 <sup>th</sup> place  | 330 points |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> place  | 310 points | 6 <sup>th</sup> place  | 290 points |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> place  | 270 points | 8 <sup>th</sup> place  | 250 points |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> place  | 230 points | 10 <sup>th</sup> place | 220 points |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> place | 210 points | 12 <sup>th</sup> place | 200 points |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> place | 190 points | 14 <sup>th</sup> place | 180 points |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> place | 170 points | 16 <sup>th</sup> place | 160 points |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> place | 150 points | 18 <sup>th</sup> place | 140 points |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> place | 130 points | 20 <sup>th</sup> place | 120 points |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> place | 110 points | 22 <sup>nd</sup> place | 100 points |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> place | 90 points  | 24 <sup>th</sup> place | 80 points  |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> place | 70 points  | 26 <sup>th</sup> place | 60 points  |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> place | 50 points  | 28 <sup>th</sup> place | 40 points  |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> place | 30 points  | 30 <sup>th</sup> place | 20 points  |

#### 15.8.3 Criteria

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

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

#### 15.8.3.2 Nations Cup Score

Scoring of the Nations Cup will be based on all of the WC and WCH 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 all competitions will be added together and the sum will be the WC total score.

**15.8.4.2 World Cup Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start, Relay and Mixed Relay score**

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

**15.8.4.3 Nations Cup Score**

The NFs' best three competitors' earn Nations Cup points in Individual and Sprint competitions. The sum of these points will become the NF's Nations Cup score for that competition. The Relay Nations Cup points will be added to those from the Individual and Sprint; the cumulative sum will become the respective NF's current ranking.

**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 will 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 Current Standings**

After each WC and WCH competition, the OC of the event must ensure that a World Cup current standing list containing the results of that and the preceding competitions is compiled and distributed to each participating NF.

**15.8.6.2 Final Score**

The OC of the World Cup Final must ensure that the final list of all the World Cup and Nations Cup scores is compiled and distributed to all NFs that took part in any WC event in that season within three days after the last competition.

**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.

**15.9.2 Award Categories**

The World Cup trophies will 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 woman and man placed first in the World Cup Pursuit score;
- the woman and man placed first in the World Cup Mass Start score;
- the NFs placed first in the men's and women's World Cup Relay score;
- the NFs placed first in the World Cup Mixed Relay score;
- the NFs placed first in the women's and men'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 will become the property of the winners.
- The World Cup trophies awarded for the World Cup Relay and Mixed Relay score will become the property of that NF.
- 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 will 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 is permitted of amounts as directed by the IBU EB.

**16. IBU CUP EVENT RULES****16.1 GENERAL**

IBU cups are IBU events that, as a general rule, are held for men and women. Juniors may compete as stipulated in Art. 1.2.2.

Member federations have the right to submit an application to the IBU HQ for their youth athletes to compete, provided they have obtained results among the 50% best in the youth category at the most recent Youth WCH. Such applications must include the necessary documentation and will be decided on an individual basis.

The number of IBU Cup events in each competition season will be set by the IBU Executive Board upon the recommendation of the TC. The TC will make recommendations to the EB. The EB will decide how many and what types of competitions will be organized at an event. This information will be included in the IBU Biathlon Calendar. No IBU Cup points will be awarded at the OECH.

**16.2 REGISTRATION AND ENTRY QUOTAS**

NFs may participate with the following quota of male and female competitors respectively at IBU Cup event individual and sprint competitions, based on the NF's ranking in the previous season's IBU Cup Nations Cup score final standings:

| IBU CUP RANKING | REGISTER | START | MAXIMUM ON START |
|-----------------|----------|-------|------------------|
| 1 TO 5          | 7        | 6     | 30               |
| 6 TO 10         | 6        | 5     | 25               |
| 11 TO 20        | 5        | 4     | 40               |
| 21 AND ABOVE    | 4        | 3     | (60)             |
| TOTAL 155       |          |       |                  |

**16.2.1 General:**

In each IBU Cup trimester, each competitor must at least once reach a result of maximum 30% behind the average of the top-three and demonstrate safe competence in skiing and on the shooting range. Competitors who fail to reach this quality performance standard will not receive IBU support contributions and may not start in the IBU Cup until the second following trimester. Youth class competitors may start in the IBU Cup, however only as stipulated in Art. 16.1 above.

**16.2.2 IBU Cup for non-European countries:**

All non-European NFs will have an IBU Cup start quota of four, unless they are entitled to more according to 16.1 above.

[Art. 16.1 and Art. 16.2 will come into effect in the season 2011/2012]

**16.3 COMPETITORS AND ENTRIES**

The Host NF may enter an additional five competitors per class. All entered competitors will be eligible to earn IBU Cup points.

**16.4 SCORING**

At IBU Cups, IBU Cup points are awarded as described in the rules for the World Cup points (Articles 15.8.2.1 and 15.8.2.2).

**16.5 TYPES OF SCORING**

There will be the following types of scoring for men and women:

- IBU Cup total score (Individual, Sprint, Pursuit);
- IBU Cup Individual score;
- IBU Cup Sprint score;
- IBU Cup Pursuit score;
- IBU Cup Nations Cup score.

**16.6 AWARDS**

**16.6.1** The competitors placed first in the competitions listed under Art. 16.5 a-e will be awarded an IBU Cup Trophy.

**16.6.2** The IBU Cup Trophies will be paid for by the IBU.



**16.7. COMPETITION RULES****16.7.1 Scope**

The IBU Event and Competition Rules will be applied to the IBU Cup events; however, there may be deviations if stipulated.

**17. OPEN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – (OECH)****17.1. 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 (men, 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. Four competitors from each NF may be entered to start in the individual and sprint competitions per category. Each NF may enter one relay team per category in the relay competition. The 60 best competitors from each class in the qualification competition will be eligible to start in the pursuit competition. Additionally, the NFs of the individual and sprint champions of the previous year's OECH will be granted the right to enter them at the OECH individual and sprint competitions, in addition to their NF's quota, provided they are entered within the respective class from the prior season and are not older than 26 years of age.

**17.2. COMPETITION PROGRAM**

The competition program consists of the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Relay competitions, and Mixed Relay for juniors.

**17.3. EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES****17.3.1. Scope**

The IBU Event and Competition Rules will apply to the OECH with the following deviations:

**17.3.2. Classes of Competitions**

At OECH events no separate competitions for youth will be organized.

**17.3.3. Start Sequence in Relay and Pursuit Competitions**

The classes will start in the following sequence:

- Men                      - Junior Men
- Women                - Junior Women.

**17.4.4. Awards**

The rules for WCH events under Art. 12.7 will apply accordingly.

**17.5. ENTRY INTO FORCE**

Note: OECH events are subject to an event hosting declaration.

**18. ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The IBU Event and Competition Rules were adopted by the 1998 Congress and amended by the 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 20



4

**ANNEXES TO THE  
IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES**



## LIST OF CONTENTS

|         |  |    |
|---------|--|----|
| ANNEX A | Material Catalogue   | 3  |
| ANNEX B | Duties of the Competition Jury, Technical Delegates and International Referees | 21 |
| ANNEX C | Training and Licensing of Technical Delegates and International Referees       | 32 |
| ANNEX D | Rules for Summer Biathlon  | 43 |

## 4

ANNEX A  
MATERIAL CATALOGUE

## LIST OF CONTENTS

|    |                         |    |
|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1. | General                 | 3  |
| 2. | New Materials           | 5  |
| 3. | Material Specifications | 6  |
| 4. | Advertising             | 15 |
| 5. | Inspection Procedures   | 16 |

## LIST OF TABLES

|         |                                       |    |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----|
| TABLE 1 | Biathlon Rifle Diagram                | 18 |
| TABLE 2 | Standard Dimensions for Metal Targets | 19 |
| TABLE 3 | Standard Dimensions for Paper Targets | 19 |
| TABLE 3 | Wind Flag Diagram                     | 20 |

## 1. GENERAL

## 1.1

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the IBU Materials Catalogue is to regulate all aspects of materials and equipment 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 Materials Catalogue provides the definitions, current specifications and requirements of all competition-related materials, the approval process for the admission of new materials, and the inspection procedures for enforcing the materials regulations. In essence, the Materials Catalogue safeguards:



- 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 materials 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, wind flags, signage and equipment measuring devices, etc.

## 1.3 PROHIBITED MATERIALS

In principle all materials are prohibited that:

- a. affect the natural push-off movement of competitors' feet and arms 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 of the competition to the detriment of other competitors, such as changing the track or snow conditions;
- d. increase the risk of injury to competitors and other persons who are authorized to be present at the competition venue, when used normally.

## 2. NEW MATERIALS

### 2.1 DEFINITION

New materials are defined as any competition equipment or organization equipment that have not been approved or rejected by the IBU TC. Any new materials must be submitted to the IBU TC for approval before they 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 compliance with the rules will be immediately approved by the IBU TC.

#### 2.2.2 Provisional Approval

In rare cases 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, head-gear and gloves do not have to be presented to the IBU TC, provided that it is clear that the new products meet the IBU rules. If the materials do not meet the rules 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.



## 1 MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

### 3.1 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

#### 3.1.1 Competition Skis

Changes to these rules will be published as required.

##### 3.1.1.1 Ski Length

The minimum ski length is the competitor's height minus 4 cm; maximum length: no limit. If competitors are so tall that commercially produced skis are too short for them under this rule, the TD may authorize an exemption so that the competitors may use the longest commercially available skis of any common brand.

##### 3.1.1.2 Ski Width

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

##### 3.1.1.3 Ski Tip Section

The minimum width of the ski tip area must 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 above 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 are 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 are no restrictions on the types of lamination construction permitted to be used. There are no limitations on rigidity in any direction.

###### 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 are permitted. Devices that are activated by any energy other than the competitor's own muscular power are not 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 is narrower than the upper surface (i.e. 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 materials used or the make.

#### 3.1.3 Competition Ski Boots

There are no restrictions on the type of materials used or their construction.

#### 3.1.4 Competition Ski Poles

##### 3.1.4.1 Specifications

- 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 poles must not have any energy source to improve push, such as springs or other mechanical devices;
- There is 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 shape, construction or materials;
- 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;
- There are no limitations on the shape or materials of the shaft, or on the mass distribution;



### 3.1.7.3 Hit Impact Momentum

The impact momentum of bullets fired from a distance of 50 m at a relatively stiff steel plate, must not exceed 0.9 N/s (=0.09 kgm/s) with a maximum tolerance of 11%, i.e. 0.099 Ns. This means that the maximum permitted impulse is 1.0 N/s (= 0.1 kgm/s).

### 3.1.7.4 Hit Impulse Testing

To assess whether ammunition can be used in competition, it can be tested by being shot at a test target with variable release impulse. The target must be set in such manner that an impulse of 1.0 N/s does not trigger release, but an impulse of 1.1 N/s definitely shows a hit. If no target has been released after 5 shots have been fired at a distance of 10 m, the ammunition may be used. Ammunition must be tested with the competitor's own rifle or an identical one. Ammunition testing may be ordered during an event by the RD/TD.

### 3.1.8 Rifle Bags

Rifle bags 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 electronic target systems that are in compliance with the current IBU Materials Catalogue may be used.

#### 3.2.1.4 Targets – Y/JWCH, OECH, CCH and CC/RC

At Y/JWCH, OECH, CCH and CC/RC competitions, mechanical manually-operated targets will be permitted, but the use of electro-mechanical

and electronic targets is to be encouraged. The ropes for operating 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:

#### a. Mechanical Target Operating Systems

Mechanical targets indicate the hit of a bullet by the physical force of the bullet impact knocking down the target and replacing it with a white indicator disc. Mechanical targets can also 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.

#### b. Electro-Mechanical and Electronic Target Operating Systems

In an electro-mechanical or electronic system, targets are reset and configurations changed by remote control with the aid of electrically powered servo-motors. With electro-mechanical or electronic systems, hits are normally recorded electronically through a magnetic, motion or impact sensor in the target. Hits are normally visually indicated with a mechanically- or electronically-activated white indicator disc.

### 3.2.1.6 Metal Target Description

Targets must consist of a white target face plate with 5 target apertures, behind which there must be 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 appearance. The paper background must be white in color and may not be reflective. The five circular targets must be black. See Table 3 for standard dimensions for paper biathlon targets.

### 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 of 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 held;
- Hits must be shown at a standard hit impact momentum (releasing impact) that has been determined by the IBU TC, to ensure that the releasing impact momentum is the same for all targets used during a competition.

### 3.2.1.10 Tolerances and Shape Requirements

The size of 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. The permissible tolerance is 0.3 mm. The aperture rim must be well defined and devoid of deformations. The 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 the flat surface becoming deformed.

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 Materials 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

A target should show a hit when hit by a bisected bullet at a release impulse of at least 0.45 N/s. A release tolerance of +/- 33.33 % is permitted. That means that all target systems must be set in such a way that it does not actually matter where the bullet hits the target. A release impulse of less than 0.3 N/s will not be shown as a hit, while a release impulse greater than 0.6 N/s will definitely show as a hit.



### 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:

#### a. Data Feed Distribution

The system must be able to transfer data to multiple operation points such as timing, data processing and TV (including graphics) production;

#### b. Interface Hardware

All data flow other than system-internal processes must use a RS-232 interface. No buffering or handshake controls are necessary;

#### c. 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);

#### d. Transmission Delay

The maximum delay, from when a target hit or miss is registered by the target sensor system until the complete transmission via the data output line, must not exceed 200 ms. This limit must also be maintained during heavy shooting on the range, such as in the Pursuit and Mass Start competitions;

#### e. 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. Target systems will be approved by the IBU provided the manufacturers concerned submit a prototype to the IBU



that the IBU deems acceptable according to these regulations. Approval can be withdrawn if technical error occurs, and/or if 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

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 easy 360-degree rotation, pivoting at a right angle to the flag post. A diagram of wind flag construction is shown in table 4 of this Annex.

### 3.2.3 Start Numbers

#### 3.2.3.1 Sizes

Start numbers must be of the following dimensions:

- a. Front and back numbers: outlined figures or block figures – height at least 10 cm; width (of each line in each 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.

#### 3.2.3.2 Fabric/Materials

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



### 3.2.4 Timing Equipment

At all IBU events, computer-supported electronic timing equipment must be used. The equipment must be able to interface electronically with the target system in use, and must have 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) apply to all IBU events.

### 4.2 COMMERCIAL MARKINGS ON EQUIPMENT

Technical specifications of the size, the form and the number of commercial markings on equipment will be decided by the EB and will be published as Advertising Rules in a separate document.

### 4.3 MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISING SURFACES

Advertising has a two dimensional shape defined by its text, line boundary or color boundary. Advertising may be square, rectangular, triangular, circular, polygonal or irregular in shape. The size of the surface area that the text or the area within the boundary occupies must be measured so that the advertising can be approved or disallowed depending on the sizes stipulated above.

#### 4.3.2 Measuring Procedures

The size of a commercial trademark is the surface area within a line that follows the actual outline of the full trademark. If the trademark 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 is to be used. If the text or letters stand out on the general garment



background, the outline of the outermost tips of the letters will be traced and the area of the shape thus created will be calculated.

#### 4.3.4 Measurement of Geometric Shapes

The surface area of a square, rectangle, triangle, circle or polygon will be determined using the standard geometric formula. If there is doubt about whether a polygon is 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 no computer devices are available, a string must be used to trace the outline to determine the number of cm<sup>2</sup> 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 IBUs as early as possible before the start of the competition season so that its size can be determined. If there is uncertainty about any advertising after the start of the competition season, NFs will be requested to present the items at the latest at the preliminary inspection of materials/equipment and clothing for the respective event.

### 5. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

#### 5.1 GENERAL

Competition and host venue equipment must undergo inspection to ensure that all materials are in compliance with all IBU regulations.

#### 5.2 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT

The inspections that competition equipment must undergo 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 Materials Inspection IR responsible for an event. Competition juries, RD, TDs and IRs are responsible for the effective and correct implementation and enforcement of materials inspections.

#### 5.3 ORGANIZATION EQUIPMENT

TDs and IRs are responsible for ensuring that host venue equipment used within their area of responsibility is functional and conforms to 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

- principle of operation;
- functioning and maintenance;
- backup and outage reserve systems;
- power sources;
- placement of sensors;
- computer capabilities, including speed of producing printed results;
- interface with electronic target systems.

###### 5.3.1.3 Computers for Start Number Draws

- functioning and maintenance;
- printers;
- display device, projector;
- software program – validity, possibility of manipulation;
- backup and spares;
- total system interfaces and placement;
- speed of producing start lists.

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

- wind flags – placement, operation, specifications;
- relay cups – placement, specifications;



- c. shooting mats – placement, specifications;
- d. rifle racks – construction, placement, and 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 equipment/material inspections 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

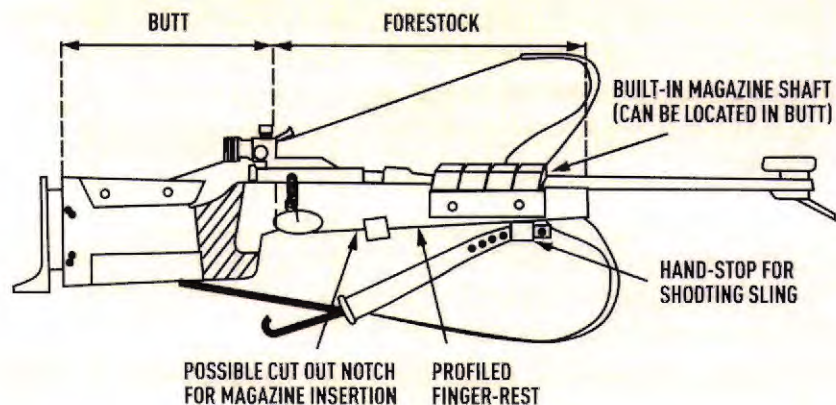


TABLE 2 STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR METAL TARGETS

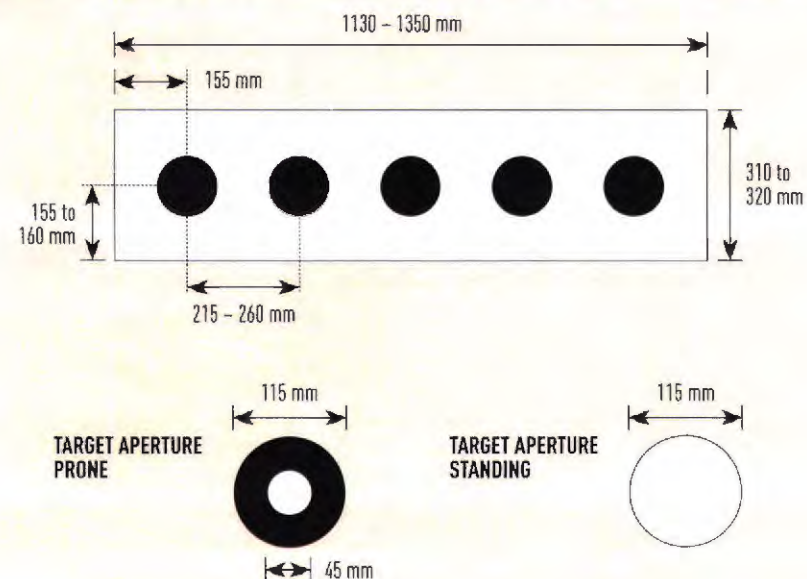


TABLE 3 STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR PAPER TARGETS

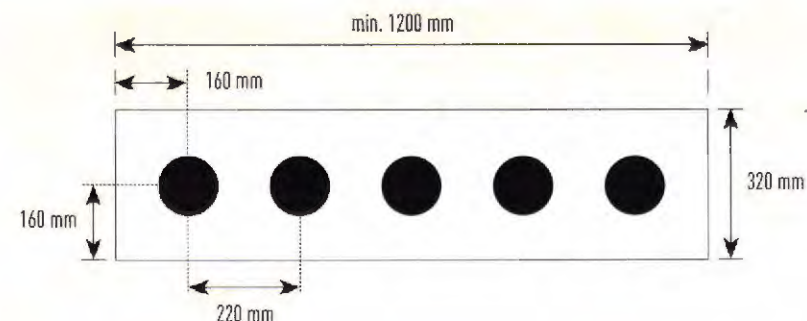
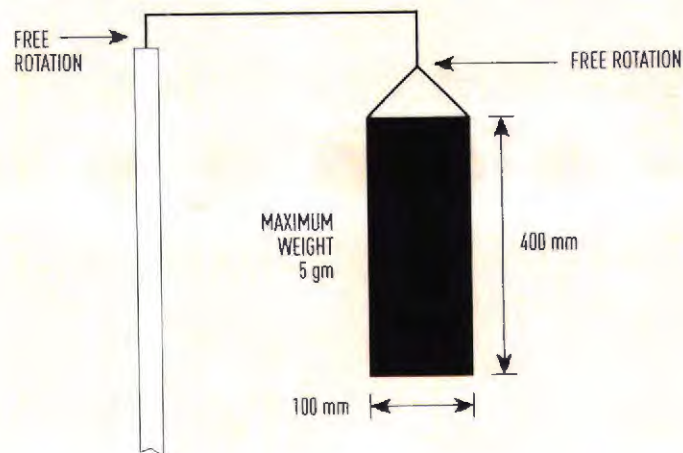




TABLE 4 EXAMPLE OF A WINDFLAG



## 4

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

### LIST OF CONTENTS

|    |                        |    |
|----|------------------------|----|
| 1. | Competition Jury       | 21 |
| 2. | Technical Delegates    | 23 |
| 3. | International Referees | 29 |

### 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 CHAIRPERSON

If the competition jury chairperson is absent, the remaining jury members will 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 chairperson. 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 chairperson;



- d. immediately before the last finish in the competition, or as soon as possible after the last shooting bout;
- e. at any other time when a meeting is called by the competition jury chairperson.

#### 1.4 DUTIES OF THE COMPETITION JURY

The competition jury has the following duties:

##### 1.4.1 Prior to the Competition

- a. to check if the competition venue is in compliance with the rules;
- b. to check the eligibility of all competitors registered for the event;
- c. to supervise the draw;
- d. 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.);
- e. 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;
- f. to decide if, and under which conditions, a late entry may be accepted;
- g. to decide if a competitor properly entered for participation may be replaced by a substitute in the case of force majeure;
- h. to decide on protests concerning the eligibility of competitors;
- i. to check if the qualification records of a competitor submitted by a NF permit the competitor's participation in an IBU event, or if the competitor must be denied starting;
- j. to appoint a competition jury member to be permanently present on the range during the competition;
- k. to appoint a competition jury member to assist at the inspections of the equipment;
- l. to order ammunition checks, if required.

##### 1.4.2 During the Competition

- a. to ensure that the competition is conducted according to the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- b. to direct the necessary measures if difficulties arise – such as heavy fog or a storm – that could 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

TDs have three primary functions at an IBU event:

- 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 chairperson, an extremely important position. Additionally, the TD functions as the leader of the IBU technical group, made up of IRs.

TDs must conduct their duties with dignity, competence, caution and objectivity. They 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. TDs must stop all attempts by anyone to interfere with their work or to usurp their authority or mandate. In serious cases of interference, TDs must report the circumstances to the IBU 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 organization and conduct of the event.

## 2.3 CONTACT WITH OCS AND SITE VISITS

### 2.3.1 Establishing Contact

As soon as the TDs have been appointed for the various events, the IBU must inform the OCs of what TDs have been appointed for the following season. Normally the OCs will contact the TD shortly after being advised.

#### 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 to forward copies of all written correspondence to the IBU. If any problems arise with the OWG or WCH, the IBU must be informed immediately.

### 2.3.2 Inspections and Site Visits

TDs should inspect the site of the events for which they have been appointed in time to advise of necessary changes to the facilities 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 announced.

The visit is to be organized in consultation with the IBU and the OCs. Further visits will be made as necessary. The WC RD serves as the Asst. TD at the OWGs.

#### 2.3.2.2 WCH and Y/JWCH

The TD must 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 OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH or WC event have 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 allowed limits;
- Rifle and ammunition import and export laws and the storage arrangements made for the rifles and ammunition must be clear;
- 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 provide a written report of their inspections to the IBU and the chairperson of the organizing committee immediately following the inspection. The reports should in particular address unresolved problems and unsatisfactory situations, and must also include the information in the following format:

- Title name of event, location, date(s) of inspection;
- Inspection party: names and roles of persons who participated in the inspection;
- Inspection routine: meetings, venue inspections;
- Site and venue description: general location and character of the site,



- description of the venue course, stadium, shooting range, etc.;
- e. Organizing committee: general structure, numbers of appointed officials, relevant training and qualifications;
- f. Hosting arrangements: accommodation, meals, transport, ceremonies, social events, media, costs;
- g. Problem areas;
- h. Conclusion – general summary.

**2.3.4.1** TDs who are members of the IBU TC must present their report at the next TC meeting following the event.

## **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. They must make immediate contact with the organizing committee to ensure that:

- a. team captains meetings and draws are prepared;
- b. arrangements for the assembly of the juries have been made;
- c. the entries of the participating nations were received in time;
- d. corresponding plans for the reception of the teams are ready;
- e. the costs for the teams are the same as those stated in the application to host the event.

### **2.4.2 Duties 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 must communicate and cooperate with the IBU Race Director.

### **2.4.3 Tasks Prior to Competitions**

#### **2.4.3.1 TV Zones**

The TD must 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 must 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 duties. This meeting can also be combined with the meeting that is held by the Competition Chief with the chief staff prior to each competition.

#### **2.4.3.3 Inspections**

The TD must make a general inspection of the venue.

#### **2.4.3.4 Reports**

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

#### **2.4.3.5 Competition Jury Meeting**

The TD must 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 must 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 must convene 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 must direct and coordinate the critical phase that starts immediately after the last finish.



#### 2.4.5.2 Provisional Results

The TD must 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

TDs will authorize the conduct of the unofficial awards ceremony when they are satisfied that the first necessary placings have been confirmed. It must be noted that the results may subsequently be contested and that the unofficial ceremony will be held at the OC's own risk.

#### 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 must hold a competition evaluation meeting with the Competition Chief, the chief staff and the IRs.

#### 2.4.6 Tasks after the Event

##### 2.4.6.1 WC Points

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

##### 2.4.6.2 Event Evaluation

The TD must hold a meeting for all chief organizing committee staff and IRs to evaluate the entire event.

##### 2.4.6.3 Written Report

The TD must compile a written report about the event and send it to the IBU, to the event host and the chairperson of the organizing committee not later than one month after the event. An IBU TD report form made for this purpose will be distributed by the chairperson 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 must give a 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 apply to IRs, except being in the competition jury.

#### 3.1.2 Notification of Appointment and Preparation

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

### 3.2 IR DUTIES AT EVENTS

IRs will have the following duties at an event:

#### 3.2.1 Duties Prior to Events

IRs must arrive at the event site in time to prepare prior to the first official training; the IR Materials 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, 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;



- b. 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;
- c. remain in their areas to oversee preparations and activities;
- d. report to the TD when their areas are ready for the competition;
- e. carry out other tasks as directed by the TD.

### 3.2.3 Tasks During Competitions

During each competition the IRs must:

- a. 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;
- b. intervene to stop an error from being made;
- c. assist and advise the organizing committee officials if required;
- d. ensure all safety precautions are being adhered to;
- e. 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.;
- f. observe violations of the Rules and report them to the TD;
- g. 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 will not be in charge of the conduct of activities

in their areas, but will be responsible for ensuring 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 are as follows:

- 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, 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 Materials Inspection: all equipment/materials inspection matters including timings, inspection equipment, preliminary equipment/materials 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) will 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 Materials Inspection – Chief of Timing and/or Materials Inspection Supervisor.



## 4 ANNEX C

# TRAINING AND LICENSING OF TECHNICAL DELEGATE AND INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

### LIST OF CONTENTS

|    |                                      |    |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | General                              | 32 |
| 2. | Selection, Training and Testing      | 34 |
| 3. | Licensing                            | 38 |
| 4. | Qualification and Appointment Badges | 40 |
| 5. | Employment of TDs and IRs            | 41 |
| 6. | Financial Matters                    | 42 |

### 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 member in charge of referees 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 TC member in charge of referees or the IBU. NFs will be requested to appoint a contact person within their area responsible for technical

officials and to provide the TC member in charge of referees 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, officials must hold the necessary qualification and the required valid license for the position.

#### 1.4 AGE LIMITS

The following age limits will 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 will be indicated as TD (Q) and IR (Q).

## 2. SELECTION, TRAINING AND TESTING

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

### 2.1 SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR CERTIFICATION

#### 2.1.1 TDs

Candidates for TD qualification will 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

- Candidates 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, they must be capable of negotiating and liaising successfully with senior members of organizing committees, representatives of the media and with dignitaries;
- 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;

- The candidate must be within the TD age limits.

#### 2.1.1.2 TD Quota

Candidates will 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 will be selected for training and licensing as IRs based on a nomination by their NF, in writing, to the TC member in charge of referees. 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:

- full name, date and place of birth, gender, nationality, full residence, address, phones, fax, e-mail address;
- mother tongue and command of other languages;
- language in which the test is to be held;
- seminar location and dates;
- 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 must be from the TD Group. There should be at least one TD from every continent in the TD Group. TDs must retire from the TD Group when they reach 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. The 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 will 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, TC member in charge of referees 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 TC member in charge of referees
- 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 will 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, venue 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 will 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 will be formulated by the TC member in charge of referees, with changes for each individual test. The candidates will be asked questions that will test skills required by TDs and IRs for conducting their duties.



Tests must be done without the use of any reference material. The following test specifications will apply:

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

### 2.3.2 Scoring of Tests

Tests will 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; 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 will 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

- a. type of qualification – TD or IR;
- b. full name, date of birth, gender, nationality;
- c. period of validity and extensions;

- d. photo of the holder, impressed with the IBU seal;
- e. signature of the chairperson of the TC or his/her appointee.

##### 3.2.2.2 TD – Additional Information

- a. record of employment at IBU events signed by the TD of the event – or the chairperson/competition chief of the organizing committee if the license holder served as the TD there – and must be stamped with the OC's seal;
- b. qualification record – dates of qualification as national referee, IR and TD;
- c. record of IR and TD seminars attended;
- d. 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 TC member in charge of referees. 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 TC member in charge of referees 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 will be initiated by a corresponding recommendation by the TC member in charge of referees to the TC. After thoroughly investigating all circumstances relating to the case, the TC may recommend that the IBU EB 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 TC member in charge of referees. TDs for events not under IBU jurisdiction will 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 will appoint the TDs and IRs from among its members and the TD group for the following IBU events:

- a. OWG – TD, 8 IRs
- b. WCH – TD, 4 IRs
- c. Y/JWCH – TD, 4 IRs
- d. WC – TD, 4 IRs
- e. OECH – TD, 4 IRs
- f. IBU Cup – TD, 1 IR IBU, 3 IR NF
- g. Other CCH – TD NF



### 1.4. REGISTRATION AND ENTRY

Each national federation may register 8 and enter 8 competitors in Cross Cups and Roller Cups. At DECH and the WCH each national federation may register 6 and enter 6.

In the relay competition, only one team may be entered per NF. The hosting NF may register and enter more athletes if the RD/ TD agrees. The additional athletes must be entered in an extra draw group placed before the normal draw groups.

## 2. CROSS BIATHLON

### 2.1 DEFINITION

Cross biathlon is conducted in the combination of cross-country running and small-bore shooting. Rifles are not carried by the athlete but left at the shooting range.

### 2.2 CROSS BIATHLON SPECIFICATIONS

#### 2.2.1 Rules Specifications

All competitors will be permitted to finish the competition.

All athletes are responsible for picking up their rifles before shooting and to leave them at the assigned rifle rack after shooting. 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 IR.

#### 2.2.2 COMPETITION SPECIFICATIONS

Cross biathlon will be conducted according to the following table:

| Class of Competitor | Course Length and Competition | Shooting Bouts<br>5 Rounds per Bout except Relay | 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 spare rounds 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 spare rounds per bout            | 70 m penalty loop |
| MEN & WOMEN         | 2 x 3 + 2 x 4 KM Mixed Relay  | P, S (each)<br>+ 3 spare rounds per bout         | 70m penalty loop  |
| JUN. 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 spare rounds per bout            | 70 m penalty loop |
| JUN. 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 spare rounds per bout            | 70 m penalty loop |
| JUNIOR M & W        | 2 x 3 + 2 x 4 KM Mixed Relay  | P, S (each)<br>+ 3 spare rounds per bout         | 70m penalty loop  |



**TOTAL CLIMB**

|                             |                       |        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| For the 1.0 km course –     | total climb per loop: | 15-35m |
| For the 1.2 km course –     | total climb per loop: | 20-40m |
| For the 1.3 km course –     | total climb per loop: | 25-40m |
| For the 1.4 km course –     | total climb per loop: | 30-50m |
| Maximum height difference – | 30m                   |        |
| Maximum climb –             | 25m                   |        |

- 2.2.3 The pursuit start can be performed with a fixed start interval of 10 seconds.

### 2.3 COMPETITION VENUES

In general, competition venues for cross biathlon will be set up based on the rules applicable to winter biathlon events, however giving appropriate consideration to the differences present in competitions held in the summer. The venues may be modified with the approval of the RD/TD.

#### 2.3.1 Course

Courses must be of a minimum width of 3 m. The course 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 to run along at full speed.

#### 2.3.2 Course Marking

The course must be clearly marked and fenced off along its entire length.

#### 2.3.3 Start and Finish Zones

The start and finish zones must be flat 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 starting area must be at least 1 m wide and 30 m long.

#### 2.3.4 Shooting Range

The shooting range will be constructed in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules. Competitors may stand on the mats or on the bare ground in the standing shooting position. Lifting the mats is not permitted.

##### 2.3.4.1 Rifle Racks

An adequate number of rifle racks, as stipulated by the RD/ TD, must be



marked with the start numbers and located on the shooting range or close to it to give all competitors a place for their rifle while they are running. All racks must be located in the same distance from the shooting range. The racks must be wooden; the distance between the notches for holding the rifles must be at least 35 cm. The racks must be designed in such a way as to allow the competitors to deposit and remove their rifles easily, yet must prevent the rifles falling out accidentally. The numbers must be a minimum of 10 cm in height and have a font line width of 1 cm.

#### 2.3.5 Penalty Loop

The penalty loop must be 70 m (+ or - 5 m) in length.

## 3. ROLLER BIATHLON

### 3.1 DEFINITION

Roller skiing with small-bore shooting [roller biathlon] is a form of summer biathlon which is conducted in a similar fashion to winter biathlon.

### 3.2 ROLLER BIATHLON: SPECIFIC COMPETITION RULES

#### 3.2.1 Rule Specifications

The competitions may only be carried out with roller skis of the same type and model. The IBU will define the type and model of roller skis and will provide such roller skis and bindings. Rifles must be carried on the course during competition. Competitors must bring their own rifle, ski boots, ski poles and helmets. Helmets must meet one of the international safety standards (e.g. DIN EN 1078 or equivalent). Such helmets must be worn during all types of training and competition. The OC will announce this in the invitation.

#### 3.2.2 Competition Specifications

Roller biathlon will be conducted according to Table 1 under Article 1.3.10 of the Event and Competition Rules. Any changes must be authorized by IBU.

#### 3.2.3 Inspection of Equipment/Clothing

RD/TD and the OCs are to provide a technical inspection of all roller skis. Roller skis will be inspected after the official training, before the start and after the finish of the competitions. The inspection will check 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.

### 3.3 COMPETITION VENUES

#### 3.3.1 Start and Finish Areas

The start area for single starts must have a straight start line at right angles (90°) 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 50 m before the finish line should be straight and flat, and be divided up into three lanes marked with a white-colored line. The 50 m after the finish line must be straight and flat as well.

#### 3.3.2 Courses

The minimum width of the course will be 3.5m or more. Downhill parts and curves must be laid in such a way that the competitors are able to move on them at full speed without risk of an accident.

#### 3.3.3 Shooting Range

Winter Biathlon regulations apply to the construction of shooting ranges.

#### 3.3.4 Penalty Loop

A paved penalty loop of 150 m (+ or - 5 m) must be constructed according to winter biathlon rules.

### 3.4 SHOOTING REGULATIONS

All regulations valid for winter biathlon must be applied to roller biathlon but competitors are required to stand with both feet/roller skis on the mats.

## 4. MOUNTAIN BIKE BIATHLON

### 4.1 DEFINITION

#### 4.1.1 Mountain Bike Biathlon

is a summer sport combining mountain biking and small bore rifle shooting.

### 4.2 CLASSES OF COMPETITORS

Men and Women

15 - 20 years; 21 - 30 years; 31 - 40 years; 41 + years.



### 4.3 COMPETITIONS

Men 9 km [3-3-3] with two shooting bouts (P, S);

Women 6 km [2-2-2] with two shooting bouts (P, S).

#### 4.3.1 Qualification if required by large entry numbers

Men 6 km [2-2-2] with two shooting bouts (P, S);

Women 4.5 km [1.5-1.5-1.5] with two shooting bouts (P, S).

### 4.4 DRAW OF START NUMBERS BY CLASSES

Group draw in every class; maximum of 4 draw groups per class.

### 4.5 COMPETITION JURY

1 TD appointed by IBU TC;

1 IBU international referee;

2 Team Captains;

### 4.6 COMPETITION VENUE AND FACILITIES

#### 4.6.1 Start/finish

a. Individual start at 60 second intervals;

b. Mass start.

Finish zone minimum 6 meters wide followed by a 10 x 30 meter slow-down area.

#### 4.6.2 Course

Minimum of 2 loops consisting of varying terrain.

#### 4.6.3 Penalty loop

A loop of mildly varying terrain, to provide a handicap of 30 seconds.

#### 4.6.4 Shooting range

Following IBU Event and Competition rules, with the addition of bike and rifle racks.

### 4.7 COMPETITION EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Competition equipment and clothing must be in accordance with IBU and UCI rules.

Helmets must meet one of the international safety standards (e.g. DIN EN 1078 or equivalent). Such helmets must be worn during all types of training and competition.



#### 4.7.1 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.

#### 4.8 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.

4.8.2 Zeroing will take place beginning one hour and ending 10 minutes prior to the start.

#### 4.9 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.

#### 4.10 PENALTIES

4.10.1 IBU and UCI rules will be applied where appropriate.

#### 4.10.2 Disqualification

Competitors will be disqualified:

- For not carrying their rifle on their back in the carrying position;
- For violating safety regulations.

#### 4.11 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 9th Regular IBU Congress in September 2010 in St. Petersburg / RUS



## LIST OF CONTENTS

|                   |  |           |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
|                   | <b>INTRODUCTION</b>  |           |
| <b>PREFACE</b>    | <b>Fundamental Rationale for the Code and IBU Anti-Doping Rules</b>                | <b>3</b>  |
|                   | <b>Scope</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>ARTICLE 1</b>  | <b>Definition of Doping</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>ARTICLE 2</b>  | <b>Anti-Doping Rule Violations</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>ARTICLE 3</b>  | <b>Proof of Doping</b>   | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>ARTICLE 4</b>  | <b>The Prohibited List</b>   | <b>11</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 5</b>  | <b>Testing</b>   | <b>14</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 6</b>  | <b>Analysis of Samples</b>   | <b>21</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 7</b>  | <b>Results Management</b>  | <b>36</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 8</b>  | <b>Right to a Fair Hearing</b>   | <b>43</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 9</b>  | <b>Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results</b>                            | <b>45</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 10</b> | <b>Sanctions on Individuals</b>  | <b>46</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 11</b> | <b>Consequences to Teams</b>   | <b>65</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 12</b> | <b>Sanctions and Costs assessed against Member Federations</b>                     | <b>65</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 13</b> | <b>Appeals to the CAS</b>  | <b>65</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 14</b> | <b>National Federations' incorporation of IBU Rules, Reporting and Recognition</b> | <b>69</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 15</b> | <b>Recognition of Decisions by other Organizations</b>                             | <b>72</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 16</b> | <b>Statute of Limitations</b>  | <b>72</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 17</b> | <b>IBU Compliance Reports to WADA</b>  | <b>72</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 18</b> | <b>Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules</b>                           | <b>72</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 19</b> | <b>Implementation of the Olympic Movement Medical Code</b>                         | <b>74</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 20</b> | <b>Divergences</b>   | <b>75</b> |
| <b>ARTICLE 21</b> | <b>Entry into Force</b>  | <b>75</b> |
| <b>APPENDIX 1</b> | <b>Definitions</b>   | <b>76</b> |

## 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 4–7 September 2008 in Prague, the IBU adopted the revised (2009) World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted and implemented in conformity with the IBU's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of the 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 will be bound by them.

## FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE FOR THE CODE AND IBU 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
- The conviction that doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.



## SCOPE

These Anti-Doping Rules will apply to the IBU, each national federation of the IBU, and each participant in the activities of the IBU or any of its national federations by virtue of the participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in IBU, its member federations, or their activities or Events. It is the responsibility of each member federation to ensure that all national-level testing on the member federation's athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some countries, the member 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 member 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 member federation will apply, as appropriate, to the national anti-doping organization.

These Anti-Doping Rules will apply to all doping controls over which the IBU and its member federations have jurisdiction.

## 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 to Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

## ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Athletes and other persons will be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included on the WADA 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 have 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 sub-

stance 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), the IBU Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability that 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 the IBU's Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of the 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: The IBU may at its discretion choose to have the B sample analyzed even if the athlete does not request the analysis of the B sample.]*

**2.1.3** Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifi-



cally identified in the WADA Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

**2.1.4** As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the WADA 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 that does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "presence" of a prohibited substance under Article 2.1. For example, use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B sample) or from the analysis of a B sample alone where the IBU 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-competi-*

*tion. (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 WADA International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the WADA 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 WADA 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 the IBU or any other anti-doping organization with jurisdiction over an athlete, will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.**

*[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of the IBU or any other anti-doping organization with authority to declare whereabouts filing failures and missed tests in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Testing will 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 the IBU.]*



## 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, the IBU may adopt its own specific policy which prohibits such conduct.]*

## ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

### 3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IBU and its member federations will have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof will be whether the IBU or its member federation have established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that has been 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 will 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 the IBU or its member federation is comparable to the standard that 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 will be applicable in doping cases:

*[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, the IBU or its member 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 WADA International Standard for Laboratories. The athlete or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred that 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 that could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding, then IBU or its member federation will have the burden of establishing 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 the IBU or its member 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 will 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 that could reasonably have caused the adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the IBU or its member federation will have the burden of establishing 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 that are not the subject of a pending appeal will be irrefutable evidence against the athlete or other person to whom the decision pertained of those facts, unless the athlete or other person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.4** The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the athlete or other person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the athlete's or other person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or by telephone 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 WADA Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the WADA Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The IBU will make the current Prohibited List available to each member federation, and each member federation will ensure that the current Prohibited List, these Anti-Doping Rules and the WADA Code are available to its members and constituents through the medical section of the IBU web page.

### 4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the WADA 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 will go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the IBU. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the IBU may upon the recommendation of its Medical Committee request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of biathlon. The 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 WADA Code. As provided in the Code, WADA will 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 that 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 will 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 will 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 will determine whether any or all prohibited substances within the new class of prohibited substances will be considered specified substances under Article 4.2.2.

#### 4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the WADA 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 will 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 WADA 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 WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions will not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Subject to Article 4.4.3, athletes included by IBU in its Registered Testing

Pool and other athletes participating in any IBU international event must obtain a TUE from the 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 member federation's 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 the IBU 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 administration – namely intra-articular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal injections and/or inhalation – will be required to file a declaration of use at the same time the use starts.

4.4.4 TUEs granted by the IBU will be reported to the athlete's member federation and to WADA via ADAMS.

Other athletes subject to testing (i.e. 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 must promptly report any such TUEs to the IBU and WADA.

4.4.5 The IBU Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUE Committee) will



controls, with and without the assistance of WADA or other organizations specialized in carrying out doping controls as agreed with them. IBU member federations are obliged to support the work of the IBU, especially by securing 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. Tests must be conducted at, WCH, SB WCHs, Y/J WCH, OECH, WC and IBU Cups. Tests may be conducted at any other IBU or IBU authorized event.

**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 chairperson. 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 will be conducted by agents of WADA or persons or entities (hereafter "authorized agents") authorized by the IBU. Such doping controls may also be conducted by IBU MDs who in such case act as DCOs or BCOs.

Out-of-competition tests by WADA will 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 the athlete(s). 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 will select the nationality 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 International Standard for Testing.

#### **5.2.4.2 Independent Sampling Officers (ISOs)**

- a. Sample collection personnel who are sent by the IBU will be called independent sampling officers. They will either be members of IBU committees with appropriate training, or employees specialized in doping controls. They will be appointed by the IBU EB, as far as possible based on the advice of the IBU MC.
- b. ISO or WADA sampling officers need a letter of authorization to conduct out-of-competition testing.
- c. ISOs must be available to travel on short notice.

#### **5.2.4.3 Collection of samples**

The International Standard for Testing applies.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. The sampling officer will 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/her social and professional life. However, if there is a disruption then no athlete may take action to gain compensation for any inconvenience caused.
- d. If the athlete refuses to provide a sample, the sampling officer must explain to the athlete that by refusing to provide a sample, he will be deemed to have violated the Anti-Doping Rules, Art.2.3.
- e. 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 will 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 must 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, will 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 the IBU and its member federations must 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 haematological 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 haematological 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 member federations will 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 year's World Cup Final Score. Athletes may 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 haematological 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

- must advise the IBU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis by the 25th of December, March, June and September respectively) in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing via ADAMS;
- must 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 must enter specifically one hour per day where they can be located.
- must 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 IBU Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level international athletes who the IBU requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate out-of-competition testing by the IBU and other anti-doping organizations with jurisdiction over the athletes. The IBU will identify such athletes in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.]*

**5.5.2** Athletes who have 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 those athletes give written notice to the IBU that they have retired or until they no longer satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the IBU RTP and have been so informed by the IBU. Athletes who



have given notice of retirement to the IBU may not resume competing unless they notify the IBU at least 6 months before they expect to return to competition and are 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. Behavior 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 exceeding 17.5 g/dl (males) or 16 g/dl (females) at anytime or the off model score exceeding 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 will 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 will 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 member federation must 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 will 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 must 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 will 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 the IBU's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by the IBU.

**5.6.2** An athlete who has given notice of retirement to the IBU may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the 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** Member 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 Member federations and the organizing committees for member federation events must provide access to independent observers at events as directed by the IBU.**

## **ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

Doping control samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules will be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

### **6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories**

The IBU must 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 ap-



proved by WADA) used for the sample analysis will be determined exclusively by the IBU.

## 6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples will be analyzed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist the 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 must have any means of identification removed so that they cannot be traced back to a particular athlete.

## 6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories must analyze doping control samples and report results in conformity with the WADA 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 the IBU or WADA, starting from January 1, 2009.

The circumstances and conditions for retesting samples will 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 authorized agents and per-

sons, as mentioned above under Article 4 (Doping Control Officers – DCOs) 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 must 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 and/or 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 will 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 organizing 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/ Med Asst.

**6.6.1.6** Only the following persons will be permitted to enter the doping control station:

- The Members of the DCC and DCOs;
- the athlete to be tested and his or her accompanying official;
- the IBU President and Executive Board Members and members of the IBU MC
- The IBU Anti-Doping Administrator;
- the IBU TD;
- the IBU Race Director;
- international observers under the independent observer program according to the World Anti-Doping Code.

## **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 must 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, as a minimum 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, as a minimum the best placed athlete and one additional athlete chosen by random draw will be tested.
- In World Cups and Continental Championships at least 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.



- In IBU Cups as a minimum the athletes placed 1-3 and two randomly drawn start numbers.

The IBU EB or the Medical Delegate may 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 will be handed a request to attend doping control by a doping control escort (chaperone) appointed by the DCC. From then on the chaperone must be physically beside the athlete and keep the athlete under observation at all times and accompany him or her 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 or her rights and responsibilities and of the location of the doping control station.

Athletes must report to the doping control station with their 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 athletes' 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 must possess proper accreditation and must 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 will nevertheless be carried out as in all other cases. Athletes who have reported too late are also entitled to be accompanied by an official from their team.
- A member of the DCC will prepare a record of doping control, in duplicate, which must include the name of the athletes, the country they represent, their start number, the time of notification and their 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. Athletes and any personal belongings they 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 will be called into the control room.
- g. The athletes must select a collection vessel, visually check that it is empty and clean, and that all seals on the selected vessel are intact. If the athletes are not satisfied with the selected vessel, they may select another. If the athletes are not satisfied with any of the equipment available for the selection, this will 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 will 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 will terminate the collection of the athlete's urine sample and this will be recorded by the DCO.
- h. Prior to collecting the sample, athletes will be made to wash their hands.
- i. The athlete will proceed to the toilet and urinate a minimum of 90 ml into the collection vessel under the observation of a person appointed by the DCC who must be of the same gender as the athlete. Any clothing preventing the direct observation of the urination must be removed. Then the athlete must return to the control room with the collection vessel containing the urine and must retain control of the collection vessel and any sample provided until the sample is sealed. The DCO or chaperone must witness the sample leaving the athlete's body and record the witnessing in writing.
- j. The DCO must 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 or she 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 90 ml has been provided, the athlete will select another sealed plastic bag (sample collection kit) containing 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 will 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 will 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 will then fill the B bottle as much as possible with the remaining urine. A few drops of urine must remain in the collection vessel. Next, the athlete must seal the two bottles hermetically and check that no leak occurs. The athlete must seal the bottles as directed by the DCO. The DCO will 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 will inform the athlete that he or she is required to provide a further sample. While waiting to provide an additional sample, the athlete will remain under continuous observation. The DCO will record that the samples collected belong to a single athlete, and the order in which the samples were provided. If 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





must 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 will 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 will ensure any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis is discarded in full view of the athlete.
- n. Athletes must declare to the DCO any medication and/or dietary supplements that they may have taken in the preceding three days. The DCO will record this statement on the record of doping control.
- o. Any behavior by the athletes and/or persons accompanying them or anomalies with potential to compromise the sample collection will be recorded. If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the sample, the athlete will 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, and 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 will 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 will 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 must 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 if applicable, as declared by the athlete, within the time-frame specified by the lab;
  - kk. Any irregularities in procedures;
  - ll. Athlete comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the session, if provided;
- mm. The name and signature of the athlete;
- nn. The name and signature of the athlete's representative, if required; and
- oo. The name and signature of the DCO.
- q. The code number will be entered into the record of doping control. The athlete and his or her 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 must 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 organizing 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 or her, to the IBU SG.
- v. Chain of custody will be checked by the chairperson of the IBU MC if 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 will 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 the measure by the WADA code.

### **6.6.3 Blood and Gene Testing**

#### **6.6.3.1 Purpose**

Blood tests will be organized to determine haematological parameters. Blood tests may also be used to detect doping substances.

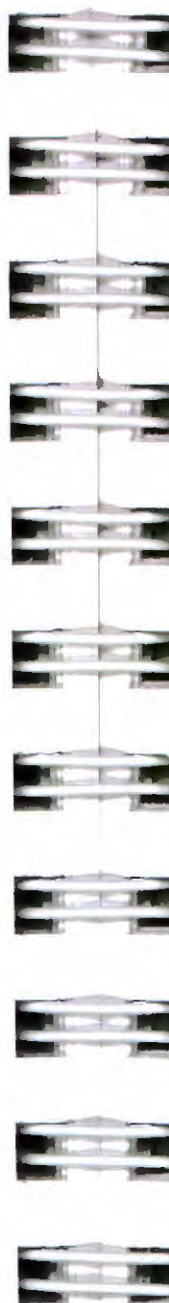
Gene tests will be organized to detect whether gene or cell doping, i.e. the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance, has taken place.

#### **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 will be included in the draw.

The lots will be drawn according to the contingencies of the venue between three (3) and two (2) hours before the start of zeroing. The draw will 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.
- 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 athlete 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 athletes will be considered having been informed as soon as the notification has been given to their team.
- e) As long as athletes have not been officially withdrawn from the start list by the start of the draw, they must undergo a blood test. Also, all those athletes who have officially withdrawn after the draw will 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.





- 6.6.3.2.1.1** The chairperson of the Medical Committee will 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 chairperson reserves the right to do blood testing the day before the competition for each IBU event on as many athletes as is deemed necessary.
- 6.6.3.2.2** All blood samples must only be taken by qualified personnel (blood collection officials), appointed by the IBU MC with the supervision of a Medical Doctor or other DCO.
- 6.6.3.3 Collection of blood samples**
- 6.6.3.3.1** Article 6.6.2.2 above will 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 in exceptional cases be delayed until five minutes before the start of the first competitor.
- 6.6.3.3.3** Athletes must declare to the DCO and/or blood collection official any blood transfusions they have 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 athletes want to refuse to permit blood sampling, the possible consequences of their refusal must be explained to them by the DCO. If the athletes continue refusing, this fact will be noted in the record of doping control and will be signed by the official. The athletes and the person accompanying them are requested to sign as well. The respective official will inform the chairperson of the IBU MC of the blood sampling refusal.
- 6.6.3.3.5** The DCO will ensure the athletes are offered comfortable conditions including being in a relaxed position for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a sample. The DCO will instruct the athletes 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 in-



tact. Article 6.6.2.2. g. above will apply accordingly.

- 6.6.3.3.6** The blood collection official will clean the athletes' skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab it in a location unlikely to adversely affect the athletes or their performance and, if required, apply a tourniquet. The blood collection official will 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 will inform the DCO. The DCO will 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 behavior of the athlete.
- 6.6.3.3.8** The blood collection official will apply a dressing to the puncture site(s) and will 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. Athletes must seal their sample into the sample collection kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the athlete, the DCO will 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 will 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 blood is drawn for immediate analysis of haematological parameters then a single syringe will be used without use of a sealed blood collection kit.
- The blood samples collected will 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



or she 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

- When the results of the analysis show a value of haemoglobin that 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.
- 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 or her 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.
- 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

- 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 will 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.
- 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.
- 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

or her 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.

- If a blood re-test does not exceed the limits, the athlete will be able to resume the competitions.
- Any modification of the procedure for blood testing and re-testing must be authorized by the IBU MC to be considered valid.
- If the off-model score is less than 80 (males) or 65 (females), the athlete must undergo an EPO Test, but will not be suspended.
- Athletes with naturally high haemoglobin levels – exceeding the limits described above under Article 6.6.3.4.2.a – have the option of sending medical certificates to the IBU, stating that they have naturally high levels.

The certificates must include the medical diagnosis supporting the elevated haemoglobin, including historical and haematological data. The statement by the evaluating haematologist must certify that the athletes are safe to compete with their medical condition within the spectrum of biathlon training and competition. These certificates have to be submitted to the IBU HQ to the attention of the chairperson of the IBU Medical Committee for approval. The chairperson must receive this documentation 14 days at the latest before the first competition of the season in which the athlete wants to start. Athletes submitting applications described above will become members of the IBU Registered Testing Pool with immediate effect. Athletes must submit an application annually.

The IBU MC will have the right to re-test these athletes at each competition where blood testing is intended.

- The blood re-testing performed or supervised by the IBU MC will be conducted immediately before the normal blood testing.
- The athletes will immediately undergo a urine test.

#### 6.6.3.4.3 Determination of results with regard to reticulocytes and consequences of exceeded values.

If a 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 will be subject to the same sanctions.



#### 6.6.3.4.4 Questions to Resolve

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 the IBU

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

- 7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IBU in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized 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 will conduct a review to determine whether:
  - the adverse analytical finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or
  - 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 the IBU Registered Testing Pool, or where the IBU rules do not require regular TUEs for such substances, then, before the IBU completes its review under Article 7.1.2, the athlete must 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 Anti-Doping Administrator must 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, the IBU will promptly notify the athlete of :
  - the adverse analytical finding;
  - the anti-doping rule violated;
  - 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;
  - the scheduled date, time and place for the B sample analysis (which must be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the athlete or the IBU chooses to request an analysis of the B sample;
  - 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
  - the athlete's right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

The IBU will also notify the athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA. If the IBU decides not to bring forward the adverse analytical finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it will so notify the athlete, the



athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA.

Notification of the athlete means that the IBU notifies the member federation of the athlete, which is responsible to inform the athlete.

**7.1.5** Where requested by the athlete or the IBU, arrangements will 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. The IBU may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B sample analysis.

**7.1.6** The athlete and/or his representative will be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. A representative of the athlete's national federation and a representative of the IBU will also be allowed to be present.

**7.1.7** If the B sample proves negative, the entire test will be considered negative and the athlete, his or her national federation, and the IBU will be so informed (unless the IBU takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2).

**7.1.8** If a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited method is identified, the findings will be reported to the athlete, his member federation, the IBU, and to WADA.

**7.1.9** For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve adverse analytical findings, the IBU will conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it will then promptly notify the athlete of the anti-doping rule that 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 WADA 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 the IBU, the IBU Anti-Doping Administrator will 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 will be considered negative and the athlete, his national federation, and the IBU will be so informed.

**7.2.4** If the initial review of an atypical finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the atypical finding, the IBU will conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the atypical finding should be considered an adverse analytical finding, the IBU will pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

**7.2.5** The 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 the 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 the 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 by the major event organization or sports organization has a pending atypical finding, the IBU will 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, will be managed, as far as sanctions beyond disqualification from the event or the results of the event, by the IBU.

### 7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Federations

Results management conducted by member federations must be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management that underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Results of all doping controls must be reported to the IBU and to WADA within 14 days of the conclusion of the member federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an athlete who is a member of that member federation must be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the member federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by athletes who are members of another member federation will 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 the IBU Registered Testing Pool will be conducted by the IBU in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the WADA International Standard for Testing.

**7.5.2** Results management in respect of an apparent missed test by an athlete in the IBU's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the athlete by or on behalf of the IBU must be conducted by the 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 must 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 the 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 will 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, the IBU must 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 the 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 will be given either:

- (a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing within seven days before the Anti-Doping Administrator 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 must 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 will 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 will receive credit for a provisional suspension against any period of Ineligibility that 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, the IBU retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an athlete or other person retires before any results management process has begun and the 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, the 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.]*

## 7.8 The IBU must send all notification or communication to athletes to their respective member federation. The member federation is solely responsible to forward the documents to the athlete.

## ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING (IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel)

### 8.1 Hearings arising out of IBU Testing or Tests at International Events

**8.1.1** The IBU Executive Board will appoint a standing panel consisting of a chairperson and at least four other experts with experience in anti-doping ["IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel (ADHP)"]. The Chair will be a lawyer. Each panel member will be otherwise independent of IBU. Each panel member will 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, the case will be assigned to the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

**8.1.3** The chairperson of the IBU ADHP will appoint three members from the panel (which may include the chairperson) to hear each case. At least one appointed member must also be a lawyer. The appointed members must have had no prior involvement with the case and must not have the same nationality as the athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

**8.1.4** Hearings will be held in Salzburg as soon as possible and at the absolute latest 30 days after the IBU has sent the complete documentation to the federation of the athlete regarding the positive A sample, if the B sample is waived, or regarding the positive B sample from the laboratory. The member federation is responsible to inform the athlete upon 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 chairperson and if both parties agree in writing.

In this case, the agreement must name the place for the hearing, which must be confirmed by the IBU.

**8.1.5** The NF 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 will keep WADA fully informed as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

**8.1.7** An athlete or other person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting consequences consistent with



Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the IBU. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the athlete's or other person's failure to challenge within 2 weeks the IBU's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Where no hearing occurs, the IBU will 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 the CAS.

## **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 will 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 will 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 Anti-Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the member federation.

**8.2.3** Member federations must keep the IBU and WADA fully informed as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

**8.2.4** The IBU and WADA will 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 member federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within two (2) weeks. Where no hearing occurs, the member federation must submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

**8.2.6** Decisions by member 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 member federation will 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 must 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 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 will be as provided in the applicable rules of the IBU.]*

## 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.

*[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 has 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 will 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 Substances 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) will 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 international federations 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 will be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by athlete support personnel for violations other than specified substances will result in lifetime ineligibility for such athlete support personnel. In addition, significant violations of such articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, will 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 ineligi-*



bility 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 month period, they and their national federation will be warned in writing; for the second time within an 18 month period, they will be fined 300 €; for the third time within an 18 month period they will be deemed to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation. For violations the period of ineligibility will 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 will be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction will 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 will 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 will 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 sub-*

stances, 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 will 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 will not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

**10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence**

If an athlete or other person establishes in an individual case that he or



she bears no significant fault or negligence, then the period of ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years. When a prohibited substance or its markers or metabolites is detected in an athlete's sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of ineligibility reduced.

*[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: the IBU 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 Anti-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, the 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 will 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 the IBU suspends any part of the period of ineligibil-



ity under this article, it must promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each anti-doping organization having a right to appeal the decision. If the 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 will 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), the IBU will 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 will 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 will 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 the IBU to consider a suspension in the period of ineligibility under this article. Any such suspension of the period of ineligibility will require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, the IBU will reinstate the period of ineligibility that would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by the IBU under this article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

*This is the only circumstance under the IBU 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 that 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 will 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:

*Example 1.*

*Facts:* An adverse analytical finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; the athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the athlete establishes no significant fault (Article 10.5.2); and the athlete provides important substantial assistance (Article 10.5.3).

*Application of Article 10:*

1. The basic sanction would be two years under Article 10.2. (aggravating circumstances [Article 10.6] would not be considered because the athlete promptly admitted the violation. Article 10.4 would not apply because a steroid is not a specified substance.)
2. Based on no significant fault alone, the sanction could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on substantial assistance alone, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.
3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the possible reduction for no significant fault and substantial assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced is up to three-quarters of the two years. Thus, the minimum sanction would be a six-month period of ineligibility.
4. Under Article 10.9.2, because the athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of ineligibility could start as early as the date of sample collection, but in any event the athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the ineligibility period (minimum three months) after the date of the hearing decision.

*Example 2.*

*Facts:* An adverse analytical finding involves the presence of an anabolic steroid; aggravating circumstances exist and the athlete is unable to establish that she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation; the athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; but the athlete does provide important substantial assistance (Article 10.5.3).

*Application of Article 10:*

1. The basic sanction would be between two and four years ineligibility as provided in Article 10.6.
2. Based on substantial assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the maximum four years.
3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.
4. Under Article 10.9.2, the period of ineligibility would start on the date of the hearing decision.

*Example 3.*

*Facts:* An adverse analytical finding involves the presence of a specified substance; the

athlete establishes how the specified substance entered his body and that he had no intent to enhance his sport performance; the athlete establishes that he had very little fault; and the athlete provides important substantial assistance (Article 10.5.3).

*Application of Article 10:*

1. Because the adverse analytical finding involved a specified substance and the athlete has satisfied the other conditions of Article 10.4, the basic sanction would fall in the range between a reprimand and two years' ineligibility. The hearing panel would assess the athlete's fault in imposing a sanction within that range. (Assume for illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of ineligibility of eight months.)
2. Based on substantial assistance, the sanction could be reduced up to three-quarters of the eight months. (No less than two months.) (No significant fault [Article 10.2] would not be applicable because the athlete's degree of fault was already taken into consideration in establishing the eight-month period of ineligibility in step 1.)
3. Article 10.5.5 does not apply.
4. Under Article 9.2, because the athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of ineligibility could start as early as the date of sample collection, but in any event, the athlete would have to serve at least half of the ineligibility period after the date of the hearing decision. (Minimum one month.)

*Example 4.*

*Facts:* An athlete who has never had an adverse analytical finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she intentionally used multiple prohibited substances to enhance her performance. The athlete also provides important substantial assistance (Article 10.5.3).

*Application of Article 10:*

1. While the intentional use of multiple prohibited substances to enhance performance would normally warrant consideration of aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6), the athlete's spontaneous admission means that Article 10.6 would not apply. The fact that the athlete's use of prohibited substances was intended to enhance performance would also eliminate the application of Article 10.4, regardless of whether the prohibited substances used were specified substances. Thus, Article 10.2 would be applicable and the basic period of ineligibility imposed would be two years.
2. Based on the athlete's spontaneous admissions (Article 10.5.4) alone, the period of ineligibility could be reduced up to one-half of the two years. Based on the athlete's substantial assistance (Article 10.5.3) alone, the period of ineligibility could be reduced up to three-quarters of the two years.
3. Under Article 10.5.5, in considering the spontaneous admission and substantial assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced would be up to three-quarters of the two years. (The minimum period of ineligibility would be six months.)



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 the 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 that justify the imposition of a period of ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable will 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 or she did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule. An athlete or other person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the IBU.

*[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances that 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; or 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 will be within the range set forth in the table below.

| Second Violation       | RS     | FFMT    | NSF     | St     | AS      | TRA     |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| <b>First Violation</b> |        |         |         |        |         |         |
| 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 or she 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 will 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 WADA CODE 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 will first determine the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of ineligibility. The remaining period of ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility.

#### 10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of

ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of ineligibility will be from eight (8) years to a 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 IBU (or its member federation) can establish that the athlete or other person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the athlete or other person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after the IBU (or its member federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IBU (or its member federation) cannot establish this, the violations will be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed will be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6).
- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the IBU discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the athlete or other person that occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the IBU will impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. 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 will also apply when the IBU 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 the IBU 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 the IBU 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 that 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 that 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, will, 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 as well as any costs and/or fines imposed by the ADHP, the CAS or its appeal court.

#### 10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money will be reallocated to other athletes.

*[Comment to Article 10.8.2: Nothing in the IBU 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 will 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 the 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 will 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 will 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, the athlete will receive a credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If an athlete voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from the IBU and thereafter refrains from competing, the athlete will receive a credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the athlete's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension will 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 will 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 will 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 the IBU or any national federation, or a club or other member organization of the 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 discipline other than disciplines subject to the jurisdictions of the IBU and its member 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 will 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 that 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 biathlon 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 will be disqualified and the period of ineligibility that was originally imposed will 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, will be made by the 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, the IBU will 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 the IBU 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, the IBU 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 the IBU and its member federations.

### 10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, an athlete must, during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibility, make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by the 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 will not be eligible for reinstatement until the athlete has notified the 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 two (2) tests must be conducted on the athlete with at least three months between each test. The national federation



will 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 will be reported to the IBU. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of ineligibility, an athlete must undergo testing by the 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, 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 (8) 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 will 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 will 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 will not constitute any attenuating circumstances or grounds for exemption from punishment. Any such violation involving a minor will be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if

committed by athlete support personnel, will 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 (8) 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 a competition, the relay team will be disqualified from the competition with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes.

**ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS**

- 12.1** The IBU may impose a fine either by requesting payment or by withholding financial support from a member federation if more than one athlete or more than one person from such member federation commits a violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules during a 12-month period. The imposed fine will be imposed by withholding some or all funding or other non-financial support to the respective member federation.

**ARTICLE 13 APPEALS TO THE CAS**

**13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal**

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

**13.1.1 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies**

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IBU or its member federation's



process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the IBU or its member federation's process.

*[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of IBU's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of IBU's process (e.g., the Executive Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the IBU's internal process and appeal directly to the 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 member federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision by any member 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 provided in this Article 13.2. [Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person that may appeal from a provisional suspension is the athlete or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.]

#### 13.2.1 Appeals involving international-level athletes

In cases arising from competition in an international event or in cases involving international-level athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

*[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 13.2.1, each member federation must have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. The IBU's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

*[Comment to Article 13.2.2: The IBU may elect to comply with this article by giving its national-level athletes the right to appeal directly to the CAS.]*

#### 13.2.3 Persons entitled to appeal

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

- (a) the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) the 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.

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

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

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



### 13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by the IBU and its Member Federations

Where, in a particular case, the IBU or its member 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 the CAS as if the IBU or its member 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, WADA's costs and attorneys' fees in prosecuting the appeal will be reimbursed to WADA by the IBU or its member 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 the IBU to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the IBU and give the IBU an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this rule prohibits the IBU from also having rules that authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its member 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 CAS by the athlete, the IBU, or national anti-doping organization or other body designated by a member federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs that are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by international-level athletes to the CAS and by other athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to the CAS by WADA.

When the IBU, national anti-doping organizations or other bodies designated by member 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 the CAS by the national federation.

### 13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to the CAS will be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following will 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 will 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 will have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA will 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 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS' INCORPORATION OF IBU RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

### 14.1 Incorporation of IBU Anti-Doping Rules

All member federations must comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules must also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each member federations' rules. All member federations must include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each member federation must obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 1, of all athletes subject to doping control and athlete support personnel for such athletes. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the rules of each member



federation must specifically provide that all athletes, athlete support personnel and other persons under the jurisdiction of the member federation will be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

*[Comment to Article 14: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, the IBU or its member federation should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-signatory has found an athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a prohibited substance in his body, but the period of ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then the IBU or its member federation should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and they should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed.]*

## 14.2 Statistical Reporting

**15.2.1** National federations must report to the IBU at the end of every quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31) the results of all doping controls within their jurisdiction sorted by athlete and identifying each date on which the athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition. The IBU may periodically publish testing data received from member federations as well as comparable data from testing under the IBU's jurisdiction.

**14.2.2** The IBU will publish annually a general statistical report of its doping control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

## 14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a member federation has received an adverse analytical finding on one of its athletes it must report the following information to the IBU 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 member federation must also regularly update the IBU 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 will

be provided to the IBU 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), the IBU and WADA must be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the IBU nor WADA may disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the member federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

## 14.4 Public Disclosure

**14.4.1** Neither the IBU nor its member federation will 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 will be publicly reported within 20 days. The IBU or its member federation must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. The IBU or its member federation will also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

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

**14.4.3** Neither the IBU nor its member federation, WADA accredited laboratory or official of either, may publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and sci-



ence) except in response to public comments attributed to the athlete, other person or their representatives.

#### 14.5 Recognition of Decisions by the IBU and Member Federations

Any decision of the IBU or a member federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules will be recognized by all member federations, which will take all necessary action to render such results effective. The IBU has a right to appeal the decisions according to Art. 13.

### ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the testing, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory to the Code that are consistent with the Code and are within the signatory's authority, must be recognized and respected by the IBU and its member federations. The IBU and its member federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies that have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

### ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

### ARTICLE 17 IBU COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

### ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IBU Executive Board.
- 18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules will be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 18.3 The headings used for the various parts and articles of these Anti-

Doping Rules are for convenience only and will not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

- 18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS will be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and will be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.6 Notice to an athlete or other person who is a member of a member federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the member federation.
- 18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules will come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "effective date"). They will not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the effective date; provided, however, that:
  - 18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the effective date, or brought after the effective date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the effective date, will be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.
  - 18.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by the IBU 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 will 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.

*[Comment to Article 18.7.2: 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:*

- a. a filing failure that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with [post-effective date] filing failures;*



- b. a missed test that is carried forward in this manner may only be combined with (post-effective date) Missed Tests; and
- c. a filing failure or missed test declared by any Anti-Doping Organization other than the IBU prior to the effective date may not be combined with any filing failure or missed test declared under these Anti-Doping Rules.]

- 18.7.3** Where a period of ineligibility imposed by the 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 the 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.
- 18.7.4** Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the effective date will 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 will be considered a reduced sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

## ARTICLE 19 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MEDICAL CODE

- 19.1** The Olympic Movement Medical Code is considered integral part of the IBU Rules.
- 19.2** 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 chairperson of the IBU Medical Committee is also chairperson of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee.
- 19.3** The IBU Medical Complaints Committee is responsible to deal with violations of the Olympic Movement Medical Code at IBU events.
- 19.4** Such alleged violation must be brought to the attention of the chairperson of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee via the IBU Headquarters in writing and within 21 days after its occurrence.
- 19.5** The Complaints Committee will explore the facts of the case and prepare a report to the IBU Executive Board, which will include a rec-

ommendation on which measures to undertake to solve the case. It will not be restricted in the admission or evaluation of evidence. It will 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 will be finalized at the latest one (1) month after the receipt of the allegation.

- 19.6** Based on the report of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee, the IBU Executive Board may order all necessary measures, including sanctions. Art. 7 of the IBU Constitution and Art. 13 of the IBU Disciplinary Rules apply accordingly. With regard to sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the circumstances of the case, the IBU Executive Board may apply either Art. 8.1 or 8.2 of the IBU Disciplinary Rules accordingly.

## ARTICLE 20 DIVERGENCES

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

## ARTICLE 21 ENTRY INTO FORCE

The IBU adopted these rules at the IBU Congress in September 2008 and the amendments at the IBU Congress in September 2010.



## 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, the IBU and other international federations, and *national anti-doping organizations*.

**Athlete:** Any *person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by the IBU or 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 WADA Code. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, testing, and TUEs 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 TUEs 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 WADA 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 WADA Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the IBU and na-*

*tional anti-doping organizations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code will 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 will 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 WADA *International Standard* for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an *adverse analytical finding*.

**CAS (the):** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

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

**Competition:** A single *competition*, race, match, game or singular athletic contest. Consequences of anti-doping rule violations: An athlete's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) disqualification means the athlete's results in a particular *competition* or *event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) ineligibility means the athlete or other person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) provisional suspension means the athlete or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 [Right to a Fair Hearing].

**Disqualification:** See consequences of anti-doping rule violations, above.



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

**Event:** A series of individual *competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games or the IBU World Championships).

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

**IBU:** The International Biathlon Union.

**In-competition:** The IBU has defined In- competition testing in Art. 5.5.1 ADRs.

**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*, i.e. individual, pursuit, sprint, super sprint and mass start competitions.

**Ineligibility:** See *consequences of anti-doping rule violations* above.

**International event:** An *event* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the IBU, 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) will be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* will include any technical documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

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

**Marker:** A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indi-

cates the *use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method*.

**Member federation:** A national entity that is a member of or is recognized by the IBU as the entity governing biathlon in that nation. The exact definition is set out in Article 2 of the IBU Constitution.

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

**Minor:** A natural *person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

**National anti-doping organization:** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes entities that may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *anti-doping organization* for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity will be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

**National event:** A sport *event* involving international or national-level *athletes* that is not an *international event*.

**National federation/member federation:** A national entity that is a member of or is recognized by the IBU as the entity governing biathlon in that nation, and to which athletes belong as members.

**National Olympic Committee:** The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* will also include the national sport confederation in those countries where the national sport confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

**No advance notice:** A *doping control* that takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the *athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *sample provision*.

**No fault or negligence:** The *athlete's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the *prohibited substance or prohibited method*.

**No significant fault or negligence:** The *athlete's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking



into account the criteria for *no fault or negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

**Out-of-competition:** Any doping control which is not *in-competition*.

**Participant:** Any *athlete* or *athlete support personnel*.

**Person:** A natural *person* or an organization or other entity.

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

*[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the anti-doping organization must establish that, even though the athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an athlete and spouse, the anti-doping organization must establish that the athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.]*

**Prohibited List:** The list identifying the *prohibited substances* and *prohibited methods*.

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

**Prohibited substance:** Any substance so described on the *Prohibited List*.

**Provisional hearing:** For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either



written or oral form.

**Provisional suspension:** See *consequences* above.

**Publicly disclose or publicly report:** To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

**Registered testing pool:** The pool of top-level *athletes* established separately by the IBU, other international federations 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 *WADA 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 *WADA Code* and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, the IBU, 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 that is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal pro-



cedures 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*, i.e. relay and mixed relay.

**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 will 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 will not include actions involving *prohibited substances* that 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](mailto: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](mailto: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

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## 1. GENERAL

The Rules for the Elections shall be used for elections at the Congresses.

## 2. NOMINATIONS

Nominations must be signed by the President or by the Secretary General of the respective National Federation.

## 3. CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS

- 3.1 The conduct of the elections is the responsibility of the Election Committee.
- 3.2 The personal presence of the candidate(s) is desired, however not mandatory.
- 3.3 Normally elections shall be conducted in a secret poll using ballots. The election must be secret if this is demanded by a regular voting member. The Congress is free to decide by simple majority to conduct elections in a non-secret poll.
- 3.4 As a rule elections shall be conducted according the sequence stated in the agenda.
- 3.5 Elections can be made separately for any function or for an entire body.

## 4. ELECTION RESULTS

- 4.1 If only one candidate is nominated for a function, the candidate is elected when receiving the absolute majority of the votes cast. If this is not the case, a second ballot must be held. If the candidate fails to receive the absolute majority also in the second ballot, a third ballot shall be held. In this third ballot the candidate shall be elected if he or she receives one third of the votes cast.
- 4.2 If there are more than one candidate to be elected for a function, the candidates shall be elected who receive the majority of the votes in the first ballot thereby reaching the absolute majority of the votes cast. If no candidate receives the absolute majority of the votes cast, and there are more than two candidates, the candidate who has received the low-

est number of votes shall be eliminated and the remaining candidates advance to another ballot. This procedure continues until one candidate has received a simple majority. If there is a tie with two or more candidates, a second ballot shall be made. If the result remains unchanged, the election shall be decided by a lot.

- 4.3 If there are only as many candidates as persons required for a body, the body concerned may be elected in one poll. The members of the body are considered elected if each candidate has received at least one valid vote. If a candidate is unable to obtain one valid vote, a separate election shall be organized for the function concerned.
- 4.4 If there are more candidates than positions required for a body to be elected, those candidates shall be elected who receive the majority of the votes in the first ballot thereby reaching an absolute majority of the votes cast. If a second ballot has to be made for one or more functions in a body and there are still more than two candidates, the candidate with the least votes shall be eliminated. The remaining candidates advance the next ballot. The procedure will be continued until a person has obtained a simple majority of votes cast for the function that still needs to be voted on. If there is a tie regarding a function that still needs to be voted on, a second ballot shall be organized among the tied candidates for this function. If no different result can be reached, the election shall be decided by a lot.

## 5. COUNTING OF VOTES

- 5.1 Only valid votes cast shall be counted in an election.
- 5.2 In case of an odd number of votes cast, it will be rounded to reach a two thirds majority or a absolute majority.
- 5.3 Simple majority means majority of the votes cast, even if less than 50 % of the votes cast. Absolute majority means more than 50 % of the votes cast.







## 1. GENERAL REMARKS

The Rules for Honors serve as a basis for recognizing the special contribution of members and non-members of the IBU. It is designed to promote the social and organizational family life in the IBU and to recognize, in appropriate form, special merits in the development of the sport of biathlon.

## 2. GRADES OF HONORS

The International Biathlon Union awards the following grades of honors:

- a. to persons who have served the sport of biathlon well in the field of sport or official management:
  - the Certificate of Honor
  - the Medal of Honor
  - the Honorary Membership
  - the Office of Honor
- b. to top athletes for outstanding performances in international biathlon competitions:
  - the Certificate of Honor
  - the Medal of Honor
- c. to coaches, team captains, international and national referees, technical delegates and competition officials who have served the sport of biathlon well while acting in their function:
  - the Certificate of Honor
  - the Medal of Honor
- d. to persons/members of organizing committees who cooperate professionally with the IBU and who have served the sport of biathlon well, and to promoters and patrons of the IBU:
  - the Certificate of Honor
  - the Plaque of Honor
  - the Great Plaque of Honor
  - the Medal of Honor

- e. to national federations for a membership of many years in the IBU (UIPMB):
  - the Certificate of Honor with silver rim for 25 year membership
  - the Certificate of Honor with golden rim for 50 year membership.

## 3. RIGHT OF PROPOSAL

The following persons/organizations have the right to propose honors to be awarded by the IBU:

- a. the presidents of the national member federations of the IBU
- b. the chairpersons of the IBU committees
- c. the IBU Executive Board.

In cases a. and b., the proposal must be submitted in writing to the IBU SG and must be accompanied by reasons supporting the proposal. In each individual case, the decision will be made by the Executive Board. Proposals that need to be approved by the IBU Congress will be submitted to the Congress by the Executive Board.

## 4. RIGHT OF APPROVAL

- a. the Congress approves:
  - (1) Honorary Membership
  - (2) Office of Honor
- b. the Executive Board approves:
  - (1) Certificate of Honor
  - (2) Certificate of Honor with silver rim and golden rim
  - (3) Plaque of Honor
  - (4) Great Plaque of Honor
  - (5) Medal of Honor in bronze, silver and gold.

## 5. ENTRY INTO EFFECT

The Rules of Honor of the IBU became effective as of 1 July 1994.



8

**IBU DECLARATION OF OBLIGATIONS FOR ATHLETES AND TEAM OFFICIALS /  
COURT OF ARBITRATION DECLARATION /  
DECLARATION TO FIGHT DOPING IN SPORTS**



## IBU DECLARATION OF OBLIGATIONS FOR ATHLETES AND TEAM OFFICIALS

I, the undersigned athlete/team official

Family Name

First Name

Date of Birth

Nation

hereby agree, on the basis of Article 1.4.1 of the IBU Competition Rules, to recognize and observe the Constitution of the IBU, all Rules and contracts of the IBU, especially the:

1. IBU Disciplinary Rules;
2. IBU Event and Competition Rules;
3. IBU Anti-Doping Rules;
4. IBU Advertising Regulations.

I, the undersigned, declare that I have received these IBU Rules and directives from my national federation. It is my own responsibility to obtain information on any amendments to these Rules and directives. I, the undersigned, declare that I have valid health, accident and liability insurance.

I, the undersigned, furthermore declare that I have provided valid documents for authorization.

Having signed this document, you, the undersigned, are eligible to start in all IBU events provided you, the undersigned, meet the eligibility conditions laid down in the IBU Event and Competition Rules.

This declaration will be valid until it is retracted by the undersigned.

Place, Date

Signature

(minors: signature of legal guardian)

## COURT OF ARBITRATION DECLARATION

I the undersigned athlete/team official hereby declare that I will exclusively appeal to and recognize as competent the IBU Court of Arbitration in cases of dispute regarding the application or interpretation of the Constitution, the Rules and/or contracts of the IBU instead of to any regular court. I agree to accept the judgement of the IBU Court of Arbitration as final, except in doping matters where I have the right to appeal against the decision of the IBU Court of Arbitration to the CAS Lausanne (SUI).

Place, Date

Signature Athlete / Team Official

(minors: signature of legal guardian)



When travelling at the expense of the IBU, all IBU officials must observe the following regulations:

### 1. TRAVELLING COSTS

- 1.1 Flight ticket: Economy Class, or whenever possible, a reduced rate (PEX etc.). Higher class tickets require the approval by the IBU EB. Whenever possible, the arrangement will be handled by the IBU Headquarters unless otherwise regulated.
- 1.2 Train ticket: 1st class. Overnight: sleeping carriage.
- 1.3 Allowance for Private Auto: € 0.50 per km. The total refund however must not exceed the costs of an economy flight ticket. When additional persons are transported, the refund is increased by € 0.05 per km per person.

### 2. DAILY ALLOWANCE (Pocket Money)

€ 50.00 when travelling, and for the days of work when it is necessary to pay for meals and € 35.00 for working days, when meals are provided.

### 3. ACCOMMODATION

Necessary costs are refunded against receipts.

### 4. OTHER EXPENDITURES

The necessary additional costs are refunded against receipts.

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