

IBU RULES

Adopted by the 11TH Regular **IBU** Congress 2014.
WADA CODE compliant.

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.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION (IBU)

The IBU was founded on July 2 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, 2010 and 2012 Congresses. **The general reformulation was made by the 2014 Congress.**

The Constitution was made subject to Austrian law at the establishment of the seat of the IBU by the Congress at the 1999 Constituent General Assembly in Minsk/BLR.

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A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. LEGAL NATURE

The International Biathlon Union (IBU) is an association according to the provisions of the Austrian Law of Associations and a non-governmental international organization (NGO) as defined in Austrian Federal Law (Federal Law Gazette 174/1992).

2. NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE, FINANCIAL YEAR

- 2.1** The association bears the name "IBU" ("the International Biathlon Union").
- 2.2** The registered offices of the association and its headquarters are in Salzburg, Austria.
- 2.3** The financial year of the association begins on 1 May and ends on 30 April.

3. AFFILIATION OF MEMBERS

The IBU is the international federation founded by national sports associations that represent the sport of biathlon in their country and that are a recognized ruling body for this sport; only one biathlon federation from each country can become a member of the IBU.

4. COMPETENCE AND REPRESENTATION

- 4.1** The IBU is the supreme international authority in all matters concerning the sport of biathlon and represents the sport of biathlon in all international sports organizations and world sports federations, and in relations with government, the media, business, industry and sponsors.
- 4.2** The IBU cooperates with the IOC, WADA, UNESCO and other international organizations/ international sports organizations.

5. PURPOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION

- 5.1** The International Biathlon Union develops the sport of biathlon and promotes it worldwide.

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- 5.2** Biathlon is a sport that combines cross-country skiing, or other forms of movement, with rifle shooting. Biathlon also includes roller biathlon (roller skiing and shooting), cross biathlon (running and shooting), bike biathlon (mountain biking and shooting) and snowshoe biathlon (snowshoe hiking and shooting).
- 5.3** The IBU sets worldwide rules and regulations for the sport of biathlon and its conduct.

6. OBJECTIVES

- 6.1** The IBU constantly aims to improve the conditions and fundamentals of the sport of biathlon and promote its cultural, sporting and humanitarian values worldwide.
- 6.2** The IBU promotes doping-free biathlon.
- 6.3** The IBU promotes gender equality.
- 6.4** The IBU takes appropriate measures to confront illegal sports betting in the sport of biathlon.

7. IBU EVENTS AND IBU-AUTHORIZED EVENTS

- 7.1** The IBU holds all rights pertaining to World Championships, Youth/Junior World Championships, World Cup events, IBU Cup events, Continental Championships, Continental Cups, Regional Cups, and all other international biathlon events (winter and summer) that are and/or will be introduced by it.
- 7.2** Any international biathlon event at which athletes from more than two IBU member federations are invited to compete and/or intend to participate must be approved in writing in advance by the IBU upon application of the respective national member federation.

8. IBU LICENSES

- 8.1** All competition venues require an IBU license to host an IBU event.
- 8.2** The Executive Board sets the criteria for the issue of IBU licenses. It may issue a new IBU license upon written request from the member federation wishing to apply to host an IBU event at a venue in their country if the criteria stipulated in the IBU Rules for Licenses are met.

- 8.3** The venue must have obtained a valid IBU license before the start of the application/bidding process. For WCH applications, the A-license must be valid at least until the end of the season in which the WCH is hosted.

9. NATIONALITY OF ATHLETES

The sphere of responsibility of the member federations is restricted to the territory of the country they represent. The respective member federation may only enter athletes who are citizens of the respective country. Athletes who are citizens of two or more countries at the same time may start either for one of them, as they may elect. However, after having started for 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 start for another country, unless they meet the conditions for athletes who have changed their citizenship or acquired a new citizenship. Athletes who have started for one country in the Olympic Games, in Continental or Regional Games and/or 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 started for 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 the 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.

10. LANGUAGES

- 10.1** The official language of the IBU is English.
- 10.2** The official Congress languages are English, German and Russian. In all other situations, the IBU organs, committees and other bodies may set one of the Congress languages as their working language.
- 10.3** For the interpretation of the IBU rules, decisions and relevant documents, the English-language wording is authoritative.

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11. NON-PROFIT

The IBU acts as a non-profit organization as defined in its Constitution and supports the non-profit purposes of its member federations. Any Union funds may only be used for purposes that are in conformity with this Constitution.

B. MEMBERSHIP

12. TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP

The IBU has the following types of membership: provisional, full, associate and honorary.

13. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION PROCESS

13.1 Membership applications are to be submitted in writing to the IBU Secretary General.

13.2 The applicant must be the recognized ruling body for biathlon in its country. It must submit the application, a copy of the applicant's statutes and a legally binding signed declaration containing the following pledges:

- Compliance with, and implementation on a national level of, the Constitution of the IBU, the IBU rules and regulations, and the resolutions of the IBU Congress and Executive Board.
- Annual organization and conduct of biathlon competitions in either winter or summer biathlon in the applicant's own country.
- Recognition of the international Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS) as the final authority responsible for disputes.
- Compliance with the provisions of the IOC Charter.
- Compliance with the WADA CODE.

14. APPLICATION DECISION

14.1 The membership application will be decided by the Executive Board. The rejection of a membership application requires justification.

14.2 The applicant will initially be granted the status of provisional member. This status must be confirmed by the IBU Congress.

14.3 It is the Congress that decides whether a provisional member is to be granted full membership, upon proposal by the Executive Board.

A provisional member may only be granted full membership if such membership applicant meets all of its obligations towards the IBU stipulated in the Constitution. The provisional member must address the request for full membership to the Executive Board.

15. PROVISIONAL MEMBERSHIP

- 15.1** Provisional members participate at the Congress without the right to vote.
- 15.2** Provisional members are entitled to enter their athletes, in accordance with the applicable rules, in all IBU events and competitions authorized by the IBU.
- 15.3** Provisional members are to be heard by the IBU Executive Board in all matters that concern them.
- 15.4** Provisional members may take part in IBU programs and may organize international biathlon competitions that have been approved by the IBU.
- 15.5** Provisional members must promote the IBU objectives. They must furthermore comply with, and implement on a national level, the IBU Constitution, all IBU rules and regulations, and the resolutions passed by the Congress and the Executive Board.
- 15.6** Provisional members must pay an annual membership fee, amounting to half of the membership fee paid by full members, by the end of the financial year.
- 15.7** Provisional members must report to the IBU Headquarters annually by the end of the fiscal year on their national biathlon activity (competitions) if they have not entered athletes in IBU competitions.
- 15.8** Provisional members must ensure, as far as possible, that no biathlon events or competitions are organized in their country other than such that have been authorized in writing in advance, at the national level by them, or at the international level by the IBU Executive Board.
- 15.9** Provisional members must provide a copy of any relevant amendment of their constitution to the IBU for review.

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16. FULL MEMBERS

- 16.1** Full members participate at the Congress with the right to vote.
- 16.2** Full members are entitled to enter their athletes in accordance with the applicable rules in all IBU events and IBU-authorized competitions.
- 16.3** Full members are to be heard by the Executive Board in all matters that concern them.
- 16.4** Full members may take part in IBU programs and may organize international biathlon competitions that have been approved by the IBU.
- 16.5** Full members must promote the IBU objectives. They must furthermore comply with, and implement on a national level, the IBU Constitution, all IBU rules and regulations, and the resolutions passed by the Congress and the Executive Board.
- 16.6** Full members must pay an annual membership fee by the end of the financial year.
- 16.7** Full members must report to the IBU Headquarters annually by the end of the fiscal year on their national biathlon activity (competitions) if they have not entered athletes in IBU competitions.
- 16.8** Full members must ensure, as far as possible, that no biathlon events or competitions are organized in their country other than such that have been authorized in writing in advance, at the national level by them, or at the international level by the IBU Executive Board.
- 16.9** Full members must provide a copy of relevant amendment of their constitution to the IBU for review.
- 16.10** Full members may make submissions to the Executive Board, submit motions to the Congress, and may nominate persons who are citizens of the country in which the nominating member federation has its registered office.

Any member federation may nominate up to two persons for two different functions on the Executive Board. Once one nation's nominee is elected, the second nomination for the EB is deemed to be withdrawn. Member federations may nominate only one person for the Auditors and one person for the Technical Committee.

No nation may hold more than one function on any body.

The election order will be:

- Executive Board in the sequence as set in the Constitution
- Auditors
- Technical Committee

16.11 Full members may inspect any contracts concluded by the Executive Board at the IBU Headquarters. Full members are obligated to maintain absolute secrecy towards third parties regarding the subject and content of any contracts they have viewed.

16.12 If a full member does not fulfil any of the above-mentioned obligations, the Executive Board may relegate that full member to provisional status.

17. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

17.1 The IBU Executive Board may admit international organizations that are interested in the sport of biathlon, or in a sport that is similar to the biathlon, as associate members of the IBU.

17.2 The written admission application and the written declaration that the organization will adhere to the purpose and objectives of the IBU must be addressed to the Executive Board.

17.3 The Executive Board will decide whether to admit the organization as an associate member. The rejection of an application for admission requires justification.

18. HONORARY MEMBERS

The Congress may confer honorary membership upon individuals who have rendered the IBU exceptional services, upon the proposal of the Executive Board or the motion of a member federation. The IBU Rules for Honors are to be observed.

19. DUTY OF ALL MEMBERS TO PROMOTE IBU INTERESTS

All members of the IBU are obligated to promote the interests of the IBU according to their ability, and to refrain from doing anything that could cause any harm to the reputation and/or the purpose of the IBU.

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20. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the IBU may be terminated by voluntary cancellation of membership, expulsion, dissolution of the membership federation concerned, non-admission of the provisional member as a full member by the Congress, and upon dissolution of the IBU.

21. VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Any member may cancel its membership of the IBU by written declaration, which must be received by the IBU Headquarters no later than four (4) months before the end of the fiscal year, with effect from the end of that fiscal year.

22. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND EXPULSION

22.1 Upon violation of the Constitution or the IBU Rules, disciplinary measures may be imposed by the Executive Board as stipulated in the Disciplinary Rules.

22.2 Any member that continues to seriously violate the Constitution and/or the rules and regulations of the IBU may be expelled by the Congress at the request of the Executive Board. The Executive Board may propose the expulsion of a member to the Congress.

22.3 The member may appeal the Executive Board's decision to expel it, in writing, by sending the request 90 days before the Congress to the IBU Headquarters. The Congress' decision is final.

23. INDEPENDENCE

Each member is to organize its association activities independently and is to ensure in its statutes that its organs are chosen by its general assembly.

C. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

24. ORGANS

The IBU has the following organs:

- The Congress is the supreme and legislative organ;
- The Executive Board is the executive organ;
- The Anti-Doping Hearing Panel is the jurisdictional organ in doping cases;
- The Court of Arbitration is the jurisdictional organ in all other cases.

25. THE CONGRESS

- 25.1 The Congress consists of the representatives of the full members, of the non-voting representatives of the provisional and associate members, and of the non-voting members of the Executive Board. The chairpersons of the IBU Committees are entitled – and the Elected Auditors are required – to attend the Congress.
- 25.2 Each member federation may register up to three (3) official delegates to attend the Congress.
- 25.3 As the supreme organ, the Congress holds jurisdiction in all IBU affairs that have not expressly been delegated to other organs or bodies.

26. CONVENING CONGRESS

- 26.1 The Executive Board convenes a Regular Congress every two years (every even-numbered year); it takes place between June and September. The venue of the regular Congress is decided by the Congress. Member federations may bid to host a Congress by sending a written application to host the next Congress no later than 90 days before the Congress.
- 26.2 Invitations to attend the Congress must be sent out to the member federations, the Executive Board, the respective chairman of each Committee and to the Auditors by the Secretary General 120 days before the beginning of the Congress. The invitation must be accompanied by a registration form.
- 26.3 The Executive Board may convene an Extraordinary Congress if this, in its judgment, appears necessary.
- 26.4 The Executive Board must convene an extraordinary Congress if more than four (4) elected members of the Executive Board have resigned, if a well-founded motion has been submitted 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. Extraordinary Congresses must be held within two (2) months of receipt of the motion. The place and time of any Extraordinary Congress will be determined by the Executive Board.

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- 26.5** If the elected host venue declares its inability to hold the Congress, or in exigent circumstances, the Executive Board will finally determine the host.

27. MOTIONS

- 27.1** Motions to the Congress may be made by full members and by the Executive Board.
- 27.2** Motions from full members must be signed by their president or secretary general and must be submitted in writing not later than 90 days before the Congress (if it is a regular Congress) or not later than one (1) month before the Congress (if it is an extraordinary Congress) to the Secretary General. All duly received motions are to be included in the agenda of the Congress.
- 27.3** Motions that are submitted late or are brought forward during the course of the Congress may only be discussed and ruled upon if 2/3 of the voting members taking part at the Congress are in favor of allowing such motions.
- 27.4** Motions to change the Constitution or to change the purpose of the IBU – and motions aiming at the dissolution of the IBU or its fusion with another association – may only be dealt with if they have been submitted before the set deadline and included in the final agenda that has been distributed to the members. Otherwise they will be on the agenda of the next following Congress.

28. JURISDICTION OF THE CONGRESS

The Congress is responsible for:

- (1) The opening confirmation of the formalities (attendance, agenda, appointment of an election committee, approval of the minutes of the previous Congress, voting rights)
- (2) The admission of full members
- (3) The expulsion of a member
- (4) Receipt of the reports of the Executive Board, Elected Auditors and the certified auditing firm
- (5) Approval of the financial statements
- (6) Approval of the budgets for the next two financial years
- (7) Discharge of the Executive Board

- (8) Election of the Executive Board (every four years)
- (9) Election of the members of the Technical Committee (every four years)
- (10) Election of the Elected Auditors (every four years)
- (11) Election of the annual accounts auditing firm
- (12) Confirmation of amendments to the Constitution and to any IBU rules that the Executive Board has made in urgent cases since the last Congress
- (13) Voting on motions to amend the Constitution, the Disciplinary Rules, the Event and Competition Rules and its annexes, to the Anti-Doping Rules and to any other IBU rules – as far as they do not fall within the authority of the Executive Board
- (14) Selecting the hosts of the IBU World Championships
- (15) Selecting the host and the venue of the next Congress
- (16) Appointing honorary members (if applicable)
- (17) Confirmation of the removal from an elected IBU function and replacement (if applicable)
- (18) Dissolution of the IBU (if applicable)

29. ENTRY INTO EFFECT OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

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

30. REGISTRATION OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

Members must submit their registration of up to three (3) official IBU Congress delegates no later than 90 days before the start of a Regular Congress/at least 30 days before the start of an Extraordinary Congress.

31. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGENDA

- 31.1** The IBU Secretary General is to send the Congress agenda and handbook to the Congress participants no later than one (1) month before the beginning of a Regular Congress, and two (2) weeks before the beginning of an Extraordinary Congress.
- 31.2** In addition to all motions duly submitted by the Executive Board and the members, the agenda must include the following items:
 - (1) An address by the President
 - (2) Confirmation of attendance and number of votes
 - (3) Adoption of the agenda

- (4) Confirmation of duly-called Congress
- (5) Appointment of tellers of votes and election committee
- (6) Approval of the minutes of the last Congress
- (7) Report by the Executive Board on activities since the last Congress
- (8) Report by the Elected Auditors
- (9) Report by the certified auditing firm
- (10) Approval of the financial statements and budgets
- (11) Discharge of the Executive Board
- (12) Elections (in Winter Olympic years)
- (13) Appointment of WCH hosts
- (14) Appointment of Congress hosts

32. CHAIR; PUBLIC ATTENDANCE

- 32.1** The Congress will be chaired by the President of the IBU or, in his absence, by the First Vice-President.
- 32.2** The sessions of the Congress are not public. At the proposal of the chair, the Congress may decide by simple majority to open up parts of the Congress to the public.

33. VOTING RIGHTS; NUMBER OF VOTES AND QUORUM; PASSING RESOLUTIONS

- 33.1** Every full member has one vote; provisional and associate members are not entitled to vote.
- 33.2** Full members exercise their right to vote by one of their officially registered delegates. Deferring the right to vote to others (voting by proxy) is forbidden. Persons holding any IBU function may not exercise a full member's right to vote.
- 33.3** Any duly-called Congress is competent to pass a resolution regardless of the number of the votes present. At the beginning of the Congress, the Secretary General will announce the number of members that are eligible to vote according to this Constitution.
- 33.4** Congress resolutions are passed by simple majority of the votes cast; motions to amend the Constitution must be carried by a two third (2/3) majority of the votes cast. Motions to dissolve the IBU must be carried by a two third (2/3) majority of the votes cast at two successive Congresses.

34. ELECTION COMMITTEE

The Election Committee, which is responsible for monitoring elections for IBU functions, consists of a chairperson and two more members elected by the Congress by simple majority.

35. MINUTES

35.1 The Secretary General is to prepare written minutes of the Congress, which must include: the confirmation that the Congress was convened according to the provisions in the Constitution, the number of voting members, the number of voting members present, the results of the elections with the respective numbers of votes, the hosts of the WCH and Congress appointed, and the resolutions with the result of votes.

35.2 The minutes must be accompanied by a list of attendees.

35.3 The minutes must be signed by the chairperson of the Congress and the Secretary General, and distributed to all members within one (1) month after the Congress. The minutes will be considered approved if no written objection regarding the content is addressed to the Secretary General within one (1) month after distribution of the minutes. Any request for amendment or objection will be presented to the next IBU Congress.

36. ELIGIBILITY; TERM OF OFFICE

36.1 Only persons who at least 90 days before the beginning of the Congress have been nominated in writing to the IBU Secretary General by a full member may be elected onto the Executive Board, the Technical Committee or as an Auditor. Article 16.10 applies accordingly.

36.2 Members of the Technical Committee should have a valid IBU IR license and/or have significant proven practical experience in the sport of biathlon. Elected Auditors must have appropriate professional expertise and practical experience.

36.3 All members of IBU organs are elected for a period of four (4) years; they remain in office until the next elections. Retiring officials are required to be available for assignment procedures and briefings relating to their replacement for a period of 20 days following the new elections.

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37. EXECUTIVE BOARD

The IBU Executive Board is composed of nine (9) people elected by the Congress with the following titles, plus an appointed Secretary General (who has no voting rights):

- (1) President
- (2) First Vice-President
- (3) Vice-President of Finance
- (4) Vice-President of Sport
- (5) Vice-President of Marketing
- (6) Vice-President of Information
- (7) Vice-President of Development
- (8) Vice-President of Medical Issues
- (9) Vice-President for Special Projects.

38. TERM OF OFFICE; DUTIES

- 38.1** The Executive Board is elected by the Congress for a term of four (4) years.
- 38.2** Board members may be re-elected. Every Executive Board function must be exercised personally by the elected individual.
- 38.3** During their term of office, the Executive Board bears responsibility for the IBU on the basis of the Constitution and the decisions of the IBU Congress.

39. PRESIDENT

- 39.1** The President represents the IBU in all important issues, directs the Executive Board, and monitors the activities of the Secretary General and Headquarters.
- 39.2** The President, the Vice-President (VP) of Finance and the Secretary General are authorized to represent the IBU externally. Legally binding contracts must be signed by the President and the VP of Finance.

40. FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The First Vice-President is the deputy of the President. If the President is unable to exercise his office more than just temporarily, the first Vice-President is to represent him.

41. VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE

The Vice-President of Finance is responsible for the financial and business affairs of the IBU. The VP of Finance represents the IBU in financial matters, and reports on the financial situation to the Executive Board and to the Congress.

42. SECRETARY GENERAL

42.1 The Secretary General is appointed by the Executive Board on proposal of the President.

42.2 The Secretary General is a non-voting member of the Executive Board.

42.3 The Secretary General manages the day-to-day business of the IBU in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Congress and the Executive Board, and is in charge of the IBU Headquarters. The Secretary General's signatory power encompasses the implementation of the daily affairs of the IBU, the individual details of which are set by the President and the VP of Finance.

43. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS

43.1 At least two times per year, the President convenes Executive Board meetings, stating a provisional agenda.

43.2 The Executive Board is competent to pass resolutions if all of its members have been summoned to attend the meeting and at least half of the voting Executive Board members are present.

43.3 Executive Board resolutions will be passed by simple majority; in the event of a tie, the President will finally decide the issue.

43.4 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 two weeks after the meeting. The members present at that Executive Board meeting must verify the accuracy of the resolutions recorded in the minutes of the Executive Board.

If no attending member of the Executive Board objects to the minutes within two weeks after they have been dispatched, the minutes will be considered as having been approved. If one or more members raise

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an objection, the rest of the minutes will be considered approved, and the point of objection must be dealt with at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

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 Executive Board members, to the chairpersons of the committees, to the Elected Auditors and to the member federations.

44. DISMISSAL OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

44.1 The Congress may dismiss members of the Executive Board if, for compelling reasons, the person or behavior of that Executive Board member render their further Board activities on behalf of the IBU unacceptable.

44.2 If any Executive Board members are absent for three (3) consecutive 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 may request nominations from all national federations and may provisionally fill each vacant office with one of the nominated candidates of the Executive Board's choosing until the next Congress. The term of office of all such substitute members ends at the next Congress.

45. COMMITTEES

45.1 The Technical Committee of the IBU consists of ten (10) persons, who should have valid IBU IR licenses and/or have significant proven practical experience in the sport of biathlon, and who are elected by the Congress for a period of four (4) years upon nomination by full IBU members. The Technical Committee develops the rules for the sport of biathlon and for its clothing, equipment and competition facilities, and submits them to the Executive Board for approval.

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- 45.2** The Executive Board may decide to establish other Committees, and defines their duties, size and membership. It selects the Committee members – and appoints the chairperson – from among full members' nominations.
- 45.3** All Committee decisions require the approval of the Executive Board in order to take effect.
- 45.4** The IBU Athletes' Committee consists of two female and two male members, who are elected by the IBU WC athletes in Olympic years and confirmed by the Executive Board. The Athletes' Committee is called upon to advocate the needs of active biathletes and to communicate them to the Executive Board.

D. UNION JURISDICTION

46. IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

- 46.1** The IBU Court of Arbitration consists of three (3) arbitrators, of whom at least the chairperson must be a qualified judge or a licensed attorney/barrister or hold a comparable legal qualification.
- 46.2** The secretary general of the Court of Arbitration is chosen by the IBU Legal Committee, and will maintain an open list of qualified persons nominated as arbitrators by the members. The arbitrators will be chosen from this list.
- 46.3** The IBU Court of Arbitration is a tribunal as defined in the Austrian Code of Civil Procedure [Zivilprozessordnung].
- 46.4** The Court of Arbitration is responsible for:
 - (1) Ruling on disputes between the IBU and its members, organs, functionaries and elected officials
 - (2) Ruling on appeals against non-admission as provisional members, or against relegation from full member to provisional membership status by the Executive Board
 - (3) Ruling on members' appeals against penalties imposed
 - (4) Ruling on disagreements arising from public law contracts or from agreements between the IBU and third parties.

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- 46.5** The IBU Disciplinary Rules apply at all proceedings of the Arbitration Court, from the appointment of the arbitrators to the pronouncement of their verdict.
- 46.6** Within IBU jurisdiction, the decisions of the Court of Arbitration are final.

47. ANTI-DOPING HEARING PANEL

- 47.1** If any IBU anti-doping testing (out-of-competition or in-competition at an IBU event) and/or valid testing results by a third party at the Olympic Games reveal a possible violation of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, the case will be assigned to the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.
- 47.2** The proceedings before the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel are subject to the procedural rules defined in the Anti-Doping Rules.
- 47.3** Decisions of the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed directly to the international Court of Arbitration for Sport.

E. CONSTITUTION FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

48. PROCUREMENT OF FUNDS

- 48.1** The IBU obtains funds to achieve the association's purpose in particular by sponsorship and marketing agreements, donations, levies, asset management, the exploitation of rights sales revenues and from membership fees.
- 48.2** Membership fees are set by the Congress. Fees and levies are set by the Executive Board. The Executive Board also determines the manner in which any rights held by the IBU are exploited and the manner in which sales revenues are generated. Annual contributions and fees are to be set in such a way that the IBU is at any given time in a position to meet its financial obligations.
- 48.3** Any accounts payable by the IBU may only be settled from among its assets; no member federation may be held liable in any form whatsoever.

49. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT; RESERVES

- 49.1** The Vice-President of Finance is responsible for the management of the IBU finances.
- 49.2** The two end-of-year accounts statements are to be provided to the member federations with the Congress agenda.
- 49.3** The Executive Board is to establish reserves totaling at least one and a half (1 ½) annual budgets to provide the necessary bridging capital in years of poorer finances. The reserves are to cover the projected costs of running the Headquarters and of IBU operations.
- 49.4** The Executive Board is to establish a risk management policy.

50. AUDITING FIRM

- 50.1** To fulfill the IBU's obligation as a major association to obtain qualified accounting advice under the Austrian Law of Associations, the Congress of the IBU will select a certified public accountant or an accounting firm as its annual accounts auditing firm and entrust it with the comprehensive tasks and powers defined in the Austrian Law of Associations.
- 50.2** The Executive Board will conclude a contract with the annual accounts auditing firm selected by the Congress and entrust it with the auditing duties legally required under Austrian law.

51. ELECTED AUDITORS

- 51.1** The Congress elects two Auditors for a term of four years. They may be re-elected. Auditors may be nominated by full member federations.
- 51.2** The Elected Auditors must be independent and must not hold any function within the IBU or any member federation board function.
- 51.3** The elected auditors are to be provided with the audit report issued by the certified auditing firm and with the minutes of the IBU organs in order to fulfill their duties to:
 - (1) annually review the IBU book-keeping
 - (2) audit the expenditures with regard to their correctness and compliance with the budget

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- (3) check that the decisions of the IBU organs comply with the Congress decisions and IBU Constitution
- (4) annually submit a written report to the Executive Board in English (in Congress years the report is to be submitted no later than 45 days before the beginning of the Congress to the Secretary General so that the report can be dispatched with the Congress documents to the member federations)
- (5) Report the results of their audit to the Executive Board and to the Congress.

51.4 The auditors must maintain strict confidentiality towards third parties regarding the progress and outcome of their review. Their duty to report to the Executive Board and to the Congress remains unaffected.

F. RIGHTS

52. THE IBU AS RIGHTS HOLDER

- 52.1** The IBU is the owner and holder of all the rights associated with IBU biathlon events. These rights include, but are not limited to, any kind of marketing and merchandising; any form of media or production rights; television and radio broadcasts; film recording and playback rights, and multimedia rights. The rights to all emblems, badges, and pictorial representations of the IBU are also comprised by the foregoing.
- 52.2** The IBU is solely responsible for the distribution of sound, image and other data from IBU biathlon events without any exception being made for the context, time, location, and/or the technical and legal aspects.
- 52.3** Prior to the conclusion of TV and marketing contracts, the key IBU member federations are to be informed and consulted.
- 52.4** The IBU may set up and use a website or other electronic media, issue publications and otherwise take any further measures to serve the practice and further popularization of the sport of biathlon worldwide.

G. RULES

53. IBU RULES

The Executive Board issues the following IBU Rules:

- (1) Code of Ethics
- (2) Event and Competition Rules, including annexes
- (3) Disciplinary Rules
- (4) Anti-Doping Rules
- (5) Rules for Committees
- (6) Rules for Honors
- (7) Rules for Elections
- (8) Rules for Flag and Anthem

and submits them to the Congress for adoption. This procedure does not apply to essential rule amendments regarding

- (1) The layout of competition venues and organization of an IBU event
- (2) Compliance of the IBU Rules with the IOC Charter and the WADA Code.

H. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

54. PENALTIES AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Penalties and disciplinary measures may be imposed by the respective decision-making bodies in accordance with the IBU Disciplinary Rules, which are part of this Constitution.

I. LIABILITY

55. LIABILITY FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The IBU may be held liable for all actions by members of the Executive Board, the Committees, its Court of Arbitration and the competition jury, by technical delegates, international referees, staff and functionaries that such persons have performed in their role at the IBU or in their work on behalf of the IBU, except for the intentional or grossly negligent causation of injuries or property damage.

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J. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

56. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY IN TIME

All mutual claims by and entitlements owing to the IBU and its members and by persons covered by membership of the IBU, on whatever legal grounds, will lapse after one year. The limitation period begins on the last day of the year in which the claim or entitlement arose.

K. USE OF IBU FUNDS AND ASSETS UPON DISSOLUTION

57. DECISIONS

- 57.1** In the event of the dissolution of the IBU, the Congress must – at the same time as it decides to dissolve the IBU – decide on the use of the Union's assets and appoint two liquidators (who must be lawyers and/or accountants) to implement the decision to dissolve the IBU.
- 57.2** If any members leave the Union, or in case of the dissolution of the Union, members have to fulfill their due financial obligations to the IBU and will receive their outstanding claims from the IBU.
- 57.3** In the event of the dissolution of the Union, the Union funds may only be used for non-profit and/or charitable purposes as defined in the relevant legal provisions of the Republic of Austria. Where possible and permitted, the Union funds are to be donated to institutions pursuing the same or similar purposes as the IBU.

L. ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Constitution underwent comprehensive revision and was adopted by the Congress of 2014.

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IBU DISCIPLINARY RULES

Adopted by the IBU Congress 1994 with amendments by the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 Congresses.

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1. LEGAL BASIS

The IBU Disciplinary Rules are issued on the basis of Article 16 of the Constitution of the IBU.

2. SCOPE

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

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 including the Code of Ethics – 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.

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.

5. PENALTIES

Penalties are reprimands, start prohibitions, time penalties, disqualifications, suspensions 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:

- a. not giving way at the first request by an overtaking competitor;
- b. 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:

- a. every penalty loop, resulting from shot penalties, not done by an athlete immediately after each prone or standing shoot;
- b. 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;
- c. 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:

- a. Breaching the rules listed in Art. 5.2 a-d;
- b. violating Article 1.4 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules "Eligibility Rules for Competitors and Teams";
- c. 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;
- d. avoiding start or finish inspections;
- e. taking part in a competition with skis or rifle not correctly marked;
- f. modifying equipment, rifle or clothing that has been inspected and marked at start inspection, in a prohibited way;
- g. participation in a competition with a start number or start number sequence color that 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;
- h. deviating from the marked trail, or skiing a wrong trail, or skiing the

- course loops in a wrong sequence or in the wrong direction;
- i. using means of propulsion other than skis, poles and their own muscular force;
 - j. 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;
 - k. hindering another competitor on the course or at the shooting range by serious obstruction;
 - l. exchanging both skis during the competition;
 - m. accepting unauthorized assistance from any person when repairing equipment, or receiving assistance other than authorized;
 - n. for applying any substances during a competition intended to change the glide performance of their skis;
 - o. 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;
 - p. remaining in an incorrect shooting position or incorrect position in the shooting lane after having been warned;
 - q. failing to shoot in the correct sequence of positions;
 - r. using a second magazine instead of hand-loading lost rounds, replacement rounds for misfires, or spare rounds individually;
 - s. violating any shooting safety regulations as defined in Article 8.5 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
 - t. exchanging their rifle for another rifle, after starting, in any other location than the shooting range;
 - u. not laying in or shooting from the assigned shooting lane in the mass start and/or relay competition;
 - v. starting more than three seconds earlier than the assigned start time in a pursuit competition;
 - w. 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.

5.7.3 An athlete who has participated in an international biathlon event that has not been authorized by the IBU may be suspended by the Executive Board for one or more IBU competitions.

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.

6. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES AND SANCTIONS ON MEMBER FEDERATIONS

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

6.1 Reprimand

A reprimand may be given for insignificant offenses against the Constitution and Rules of the IBU or against decisions of the organs of the IBU, and for endangering or damaging 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.

6.7 Suspension of Member Federations

IBU member federations that are full members may be suspended by the Executive Board for up to two years until the next IBU Congress, if they don't fulfill their membership obligations as defined in the IBU Constitution.

7. COMPETENCIES

- 7.1** Penal and disciplinary authority is exercised in the first instance by the IRs, competition jury, the Executive Board of the IBU and the Anti-Doping Hearing Panel.
- 7.1.1** The responsible IR is to impose start prohibitions according to Art. 5.2b and c.
- 7.1.2** The competition jury is responsible for imposing the penalties and disciplinary measures stipulated for 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.
- 7.2** The Executive Board of the IBU is responsible for:
- a. Removal from a function; removal of a person elected by the Congress from his/her function requires confirmation by the next Congress.
 - b. Imposing fines up to €100,000 for serious rule violations.
 - c. Imposing fines up to €200,000 in accordance with Art 6.2.3.
 - d. Suspending athletes who have grossly violated the IBU Rules.
 - e. Imposing sanctions in case of violation of the Code of Ethics.
 - f. Suspending member federations according to Art. 6.7.
- 7.3** Appeals against penalty and disciplinary decisions of the Executive Board or Congress may be lodged with the IBU Court of Arbitration.
- 7.4** The Anti-Doping Hearing Panel is responsible for implementing suspensions following IBU Anti-Doping Rule violations. Appeals may be lodged to the CAS.

8. JURY OF APPEAL

- 8.1** Decisions of the competition jury, with the exception of a delay or postponement, may be appealed to the jury of appeal at OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and Y/JWCH.
- 8.2** The jury of appeal is used at OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and Y/JWCH only; it consists of five members and is newly constituted for each event. The chair will be held by the member of the IBU Executive Board who has been appointed by the Executive Board to officially represent the IBU at the event (the Executive Board appoints members to represent

the IBU at 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.

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.

9. IBU COURT OF ARBITRATION

9.1 The IBU Court of Arbitration as an independent institution will consist of three (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 in writing or by e-mail to the secretary general (SG) 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 September 1 of the current names on the list.

- 9.4 The appellant will select one arbitrator; the respondent will appoint the other.
- 9.5 Within 10 days of the appointment of the second arbitrator, both arbitrators must agree on a chairperson. If no chairperson is nominated within the 10-day time limit or if the two arbitrators cannot agree on a time limit within which they will elect 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.

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 imposes 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 protest submitted in accordance with Article 10 of the IBU Event and Competition Rules, an appeal may be lodged with the jury of appeal.

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 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.

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.

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 one (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 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 €150 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.

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 appoint an arbitrator, 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 46.4 (3) and 46.4. (4) 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 (3) 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 subsequent amendment – the amount and the method of advance payment of court costs. Each party will advance the costs for one arbitrator and half of the costs for 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 46.4 (4) of the IBU Constitution.

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.

16. DIVERGENCES

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

17. ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Disciplinary Rules of the IBU became effective on July 1, 1994 and were amended by the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 Congresses.

3

IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

Adopted by the 1998 IBU Congress with amendments by the 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 Congresses

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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 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 IBU competition season runs from 1 November to 31 October. Age classes for the entire IBU competition season are based on the competitor's age in the calendar year. IBU competitions are held in the following age classes: Men/Women, Junior and Youth

IBU AGE CLASS	ELIGIBLE ATHLETE YEAR OF BIRTH		
Season	Men/Women	Junior	Youth
01.11.14 - 31.10.15	1993 + older	1994-1995	1996-1999
01.11.15 - 31.10.16	1994 + older	1995-1996	1997-2000
01.11.16 - 31.10.17	1995 + older	1996-1997	1998-2001
01.11.17 - 31.10.18	1996 + older	1997-1998	1999-2002

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 have 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. Moreover, juniors may only participate in one Relay competition at the OECH.

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 and are at least 16 at the cut-off-date of 31 December 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 athletes may only participate in one Relay competition at the Y/JWCH.

(A list of the age groups for the classes of competitors is available for download on the IBU website www.biathlonword.com)

1.3 TYPES OF COMPETITIONS

The following types of competitions are established for IBU events:

1.3.1 Men

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

1.3.2 Women

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

1.3.3 Men and Women/Mixed Relays

- a. 2 x 6 km Women + 2 x 7.5 km Men
- b. 6 km Women + 7.5 km Men

1.3.4 Junior Men

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

1.3.5 Junior Women

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

1.3.6 Junior Men/Junior Women/Mixed Relays

- a. 2 x 6 km Junior Women + 2 x 7.5 km Junior Men
- b. 6 km Junior Women + 7.5 km Junior Men

1.3.7 Youth Men

- a. 12.5 km Individual (penalty 45 sec);
- b. 7.5 km Sprint;
- c. 10 km Pursuit;
- d. 3 x 7.5 km Relay;
- e. 10 km Mass Start
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.8 Youth Women

- a. 10 km Individual (penalty 45 sec);
- b. 6 km Sprint;
- c. 7.5 km Pursuit;
- d. 3 x 6 km Relay;
- e. 7.5 km Mass Start
- f. 4 km Super Sprint including 2.4 km Super Sprint Qualification.

1.3.9 Youth Men/Youth Women/Mixed Relays

- a. 2 x 6 km Youth Women + 2 x 7.5 km Youth Men
- b. 6 km Youth Women + 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 apply to all IBU events:

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.

NOTES TO TABLE 1

Height Difference (hd): the maximum permitted difference in altitude between the highest and lowest points on the competition course is 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 50 m for all competitions. Maximum grade (mg): the maximum grade of all climbs on the course must not exceed 25 percent.

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

MEN	6 km (W) 7.5 km (M) SINGLE MIXED RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag, W, M	W - 4 M - 5	P, S (each athlete twice) + 3 rounds per bout - 75m	1.5 km - 1.5 and 3 km (each athlete twice)	160 - 240 m 200 - 300 m
WOMEN	15 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 1 minute	3 km - 3 / 6 / 9 / 12 km	400 - 600 m
	7.5 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km	200 - 400 m
	12.5 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 / 5 / 7.5 / 10 km	350 - 500 m
	4 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

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

JUNIOR WOMEN MEN	6 km (W) 7.5 km (M) SINGLE MIXED RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag, W, M	W - 4 M - 5	P, S (each athlete twice) + 3 rounds per bout - 75m	1.5 km - 1.5 and 3 km (each athlete twice)	160 - 240 m 200 - 300 m
JUNIOR WOMEN	12.5 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
	10 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km	350 - 500 m
	3 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

1. Class of Competitors	2. Course Length and Competition Type	3. Standard Start Types and Intervals	4. Ski Loops	5. Shooting Bouts and Shot Penalty 5 Rounds per Bout except Relay	6. Distance between and Location of Shooting Bouts	7. Total Climb
YOUTH MEN	12.5 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 45 sec	3 km - 3 / 6 / 9 / 12 km	400 - 500 m
	7.5 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	10 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km	200 - 400 m
	10 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km	200 - 400 m
	3 x 7.5 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	200 - 300 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m
YOUTH WOMEN YOUTH MEN	2 x 6 km (W) 2 x 7.5 km (M) MIXED RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag, W, W, M, M	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km 2.5 km - 2.5 and 5 km	150 - 250 m 200 - 300 m

YOUTH WOMEN MEN	6 km (W) 7.5 km (M) SINGLE MIXED RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag, W, M	W - 4 M - 5	P, S (each athlete twice) + 3 rounds per bout - 75m	1.5 km - 1.5 and 3 km (each athlete twice)	160 - 240 m 200 - 300 m
YOUTH WOMEN	10 km INDIVIDUAL	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	5	P, S, P, S - 45 sec	2 km - 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 km	200 - 350 m
	6 km SPRINT	Single, 30 sec, 1 minute	3	P, S - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
	7.5 km PURSUIT	Pursuit	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	1.5 km - 1.5 / 3 / 4.5 / 6 km	200 - 300 m
	7.5 km MASS START	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S - 150 m	1.5 km - 1.5 / 3 / 4.5 / 6 km	200 - 300 m
	3 x 6 km RELAY	Simultaneous and Tag	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - 150 m	2 km - 2 and 4 km	150 - 250 m
	2.4 - 3.6 km SUPER SPRINT QUALIFICATION	Single, 15 sec	3	P, S (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 2400 m	45 - 75 m
	4 - 6 km SUPER SPRINT FINAL	Simultaneous	5	P, P, S, S, (each) + 3 Spare Rounds per Bout - Penalty = Disqualification	800 m - 4800 m	60 - 125 m

1.3.11 Specifications for Single Mixed Relay and Super Sprint

- a. Each team competing in the single mixed relay is comprised of one woman and one man. The woman starts, and after shooting both prone and standing, tags off to the man in a hand-over area located just after the penalty loop. The male competitor then shoots both prone and standing and tags off to the same woman again. Each competitor on the team completes four bouts of shooting and the associated ski loops. After the final bout of shooting by the male competitor, he skis the 1.5 km course and goes to the finish. Lapped competitors will be stopped when they pass the penalty loop timing point after being lapped. The penalty loop for this competition is 75 m in length. All other rules and procedures for relays apply to the single mixed relay.
- b. 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 reserves 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, 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. Competitors and team staff members must sign these declarations prior to taking part in their first IBU competition and must include a copy of their passport with their signed declaration.

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 pertinent IBU rules, including the IBU Rules for Advertising. It is the competitors' and team staff's responsibility to ensure that all rules regarding material 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 have 180 IBU qualifying points at the end of the last trimester before the OWG, or fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or previous season:

- a. Compete in two competitions earning 150 IBU qualifying points or less at IBU Cup, OECH, WCH and/or WC in the Sprint or Individual, or
- b. Two finishes in the top half at the JWCH (not Youth), or
- c. 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 have 180 IBU qualifying points at the end of the last trimester before the WCH, or fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or previous season:

- a. Compete in at least one competition earning 150 IBU qualifying points or less at an IBU Cup, OECH, WC or OWG in the Sprint or Individual, or
- b. One finish 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 have 150 IBU qualifying points at the end of the last trimester, or fulfill one of the following criteria during the current or preceding trimester:

- a. Compete in at least one competition earning 125 IBU qualifying points or less at an IBU Cup, OECH, WCH or OWG in the Sprint or Individual or
- b. One finish in the top half at the JWCH (not Youth).

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

To retain the right to participate in the next WC trimester in which a competitor chooses to start, the competitor must maintain 150 IBU qualifying points or less in the current trimester.

1.4.3.4 IBU Qualifying Point Calculations

IBU qualifying points are calculated for each competitor's result in Sprint and Individual competitions at IBU Cup, OECH, WC, WCH and OWG using the following formula:

IBU Qualifying Points =

$\{(\text{athlete's time}/\text{winner's time}) - 1\} \times \text{Race Factor} + \text{Race Penalty}$

Definitions: Race Factor: for Sprint and Individual competitions 800

Race Penalty: the sum of the points of the three highest ranked athletes in the top 10 divided by 3.75

The race penalty for all WC, WCH and OWG competitions is zero (0).

1.4.3.5 IBU Qualifying Points List

After each trimester, or at other times as scheduled and announced annually by the IBU EB, the IBU qualifying points list will be updated by taking the average of each competitor's best results from the previous three trimesters according to the following rules:

COMPETITIONS SCORED IN LAST 3 TRIMESTERS	CALCULATION FOR POINTS LIST
3 or more	Average of the best 3
2	Average 2 x 1.10
1	Points earned x 1.2
Removal from list	After 5 trimesters with no points scored

1.4.3.6 Safety at all IBU Events

Athletes who start for the first time at an IBU event must prove that they can safely handle the sports equipment. 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.

*** new qualification criteria effective from season 2015/ 2016**

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 official arrival day for 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 official arrival day for 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 day for registration by number, and at least 14 days before official arrival day 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. NFs not registered in time

NFs that have not registered their team by number and 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.

- f. 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 and are then financially binding.
- g. Registration of Team Staff
NFs are 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

- 1.5.1.2** By sending a registration, NFs confirm and implicitly 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

- a. Entry is the notification of an athlete or team being entered to start in a specific competition, and must be submitted in writing by the stated deadline (normally, at least two hours before the draw) for the Individual, Sprint and Super Sprint Qualification competitions at all IBU events.
- b. At all IBU events, teams must be entered in Relay and Mixed Relay competitions not later than two hours before the team captains' meeting for the competition or the draw, if one takes place. Names of Relay competitors must be submitted in start order by 16:00 hours on the day before the relay. In extraordinary circumstances or if competitions are held in the evening, the deadline for entering competitors will be determined by the RD/TD.

- c. 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 be starting in the Pursuit competition must be reported to the competition office as soon as possible and at the latest by the start of the zeroing.
- d. Entries for the Mass Start competition are not required, as qualification is based on current WC total score standings, 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.
- e. Entries in the Super Sprint (qualification and final) competition will be based on the information presented in the event invitation. The IBU will define the system of qualification in cooperation with the OC.
- f. The OC must provide a current weather forecast 30 minutes before the entry deadline so that the teams have the latest information for preparing their entries.

1.5.3 Registration Procedures

As stated in the invitation, 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 performed by the NF. For the OWG, IOC regulations apply.

1.5.4 Late Entries

- a. The Race Director (RD)/Technical Delegate (TD) may approve a late entry due to extraordinary circumstances before the draw.
- b. 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 competition start time of the Individual, Sprint and Relay competitions.

1.5.6 Replacement of Registered Athletes

If a team is allowed to register only four or less competitors because of its quota, the competition jury may allow the team to replace a competitor with a non-registered competitor such that the team may compete in Relay competitions.

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 the TD and 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 is expected to have 60 or less competitors, the draw will be done in three groups. If there are 40 or less, the draw will be done in two groups following the same principle as for the four draw groups.

1.6.4.1 Start Group System for WC, WCH and OWG:

- a. At a 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 3 and 4. 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 the 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 3 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.
- c. Under unusual weather conditions at the WCH, the competition jury may alter the grouping system. This decision must be announced two hours before the entries are due. The exception to be applied is as follows:

At the WCH there are five draw groups, and each NF may enter a maximum of two competitors per draw group. The first two draw groups are reserved for competitors ranked in the top-50 of the current WC total score. NFs may enter up to a maximum of two per draw group. NFs with competitors in the top-50 are free to enter them in any draw group they choose. Draw group three is reserved for athletes who are on the current World Cup total score list, but not among the top-50. However, these competitors may be entered in draw groups 4 and 5 as the NF chooses (maximum two per draw group).

Those competitors who have not scored World Cup points, and are therefore not on the current World Cup total score list, may only be entered in draw groups 4 and 5, maximum two per draw group.

The previous year's World or Olympic Champion may be entered in any draw group respecting the NF's limit of two per draw group.

1.6.4.2 Draw for Group Starts in Sprint and Individual Competitions

At international events other than the OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, OECH, and IBU Cup, 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 60th place in the qualifying competition, both of the tied competitors will be allowed to start in the Pursuit.

In all IBU events' pursuit competitions, all competitors whose start times are more than four minutes after the leader's start time will be started simultaneously four 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/Mixed Relay Start Numbers

At OWG, WCH and WC events, no draw will be made for the Relay/Mixed Relay, and start numbers will be assigned based on the current standings in the WC Relay or Mixed 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 Relay or Mixed Relay of the season, the previous year's final Relay or Mixed Relay score standings will be used to set the start numbers. At Y/JWCH and OECH, the previous year's Y/JWCH or OECH Relay/Mixed 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). Specific rules for the Relay/Mixed Relay apply at the IBU Cup.

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 WC, IBU Cup and OECH competitions. At other events, extra relay teams will be permitted; however, they must start in rows behind the official teams and will not be awarded official prizes. Extra teams may consist of members from more than one NF.

1.7 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 for the Individual and Sprint competitions should be issued to the teams at the end of the meeting. Start numbers may be given after the meeting or in the competition office.

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

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 competitors is forbidden. Assistance to competitors to change the glide performance of their skis is prohibited during the competition. The stadium area will be marked, and within this area, 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.

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 (OWG, WCH, WC, OECH, YJWCH);
- 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 OC Guidelines 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, in electronic form by e-mail and/or by placement on a website with notification by e-mail.

The contents of invitations and bulletins are stipulated in the OC Guidelines. 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, the TD may also form a joint competition jury (e.g. youth men and youth women; youth and junior men, youth and junior women) as needed. 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 (for IBU Cup/SB WCH, one IR assigned by the IBU);
- 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. 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 at events where a jury of appeal has been established. In any other events an appeal can be lodged to the IBU Executive Board in writing within 24 hours after the decision of the competition jury.

The appeal must be made to the jury of appeal or Executive Board, 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 and their Assistants 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. However, TDs for CCH, CC and RC events may be IBU IRs from the host NF, except at OECH. Two TDs will be appointed for the OWG, one as an assistant TD. For all other events, one TD will be appointed. TDs for IBU Junior Cup & Junior OECH events may be from the host NF.

- 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 IBU REFEREES

2.6.1 General Regulations

IBU Referees 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, IBU Rs will be required to direct, advise and assist other competition officials in their duties, and to intervene to prevent mistakes from being made. The IBU Rs 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 IBU Referees

IBU Referees appointed by the TC for the OWG, WCH, Y/JWCH, WC, and OECH must hold a valid TD license. IBU Rs 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 IBU Rs 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, WC, OECH and Y/JWCH, all appointed IBU Rs must be from outside the host country and members of the TD Group. At the IBU Cup, the Course and Materials Inspection IBU Rs must be from the TD Group and at least one of them must not be from the host country. At CCH and CC, all IBU Rs may be from the host country.

2.6.3 IBU Referee Functions at Competitions

The functional areas where IBU Rs will be employed at competitions will be:

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

2.6.4 Numbers of IBU Rs for Events

The following numbers of IBU Rs 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 (2 IBU Rs appointed by the IBU, 2 by the NF)
- f. OECH 4 (all appointed by the IBU)
- g. CCH 4 (all appointed by NF)
- h. CC 4 (all appointed by NF)
- i. Junior IBU Cup 4 (all appointed by NF)

2.6.5 IBU Rs Tasks and Duties

Detailed tasks and duties of IBU Rs (IRs) are given in Annex B to these rules.

2.6.6 IBU Rs Expenses

OCs of events and competitions will be responsible for paying the IBU Rs travel, accommodation and meal expenses and daily allowance as stipulated by the IBU regulations in force at the time for the period of the IBU Rs 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 venues for Y/JWCH, OECH, IBU Cup and SB WCH 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 OC Guidelines.

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, OECH 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, except where an electronic start gate is in use. 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. At the OWG, WCH, YJWCH, WC, OECH, IBU Cup, and Junior IBU Cup, 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, on the competitor's left such that the start line can be easily seen from the front for control of each starter.

3.2.4 All Relays, Group, Mass Start and Super Sprint Competition Start Area

The start area must be laid out with three corridors 3 m wide groomed flat, with 3 m of space between each competitor.

3.2.4.1 Start Position Markings and Boards – All Relays/Mixed Relays, Group, Mass Start and Super Sprint Competition

The start positions must be marked with nylon or natural markers. There must be the same number of markers as the number of starters in the competition. The size of the start number boards must be 20 x 20 cm. Normally, the number boards must be placed on the right of each line of starters, unless specified differently by the RD/TD, 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 Course Information Boards

There must be a board at the entrance to the start area that shows the course map for the competition.

3.2.6 Start Clocks

At the start area for Individual and Sprint competitions, there must be a start clock placed so that it is easily readable from the start line. The display of the clock and the sound signal must be synchronized. For the Pursuit competitions, there must be a start clock on the left and right side of the start. 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.

3.2.7 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 1,800 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, up to 8 m. If narrower sections such as bridges or mountain passes are unavoidable, the narrow parts may not be less than 4 m wide for 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 for all climbs on the competition course 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.

3.3.6.1 Course Sequence Colors

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

The RD, TD and IR Course 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 1 m-long red line on the right and left side and with signs "Hand-over Start" and "Hand-over End". The zone must be closed with v-boards or a fence 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.

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 (approximately 300 m) to the start area and with easy access from the team huts, on which competitors can warm up. The course must have a minimum length of 400 m and must be prepared the same as the competition course, but must not be a part of the competition course. A 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 Range Area Configuration

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/TD, 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 in width and at least 30 cm higher than the shooting ramp 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 solid, even, smooth, and level for the entire area used by competitors during the competition.

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 with the front edge on the firing line and in the middle of shooting lane. 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. The shooting mats must be marked with a 5 cm-wide line 50 cm from the firing line to help the competitors assume the correct shooting position.

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, WC, and all other events with live TV/webcasting coverage must have a remote reset capability (without rope) and electronic target scoring data.

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 ground level to a min. of 50 cm above the upper edge of the target, including all constructions in this area.

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 18-20 cm high with the lines of the numbers 2-3 cm in width. The signs must be mounted on a support post 1-2 cm thick and 40 cm high – measured from the snow surface to the bottom of the number sign. The number must be placed not more than 30 cm from the firing line in the direction of the targets. The size of the target numbers must be 40 cm high with a line width of 4 cm, and they must be mounted on a board 45 x 45 cm centered 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, or in other contrasting colors as decided by the IBU.

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 one rifle rack must be provided per shooting lane in use for training or zeroing, holding seven rifles each. 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. Space must be provided for the finish line timing equipment,

installations/markings/advertising and broadcast equipment, such as rail cameras etc., as specified for each IBU Event.

- 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 and equipment inspection area, 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 AND TEAM PARKING AREAS

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's and women's classes) 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 team vehicles and ski preparation trucks must be provided within a reasonable distance of the cabins.

3.7 COMPETITOR CHANGING ROOMS

Rooms or separate containers must be provided near the waxing cabins as changing areas 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 preliminary 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 the 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:

- a. That competitors are wearing their start number and thigh numbers;
- b. The rifle will then be safety-checked to confirm it does not contain a live cartridge in the chamber or in its inserted magazine;

- c. 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;
- e. Clothing and other materials/equipment will be inspected for correctness, including advertising.

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 communication/listening device.
- g. That the competitor has enough magazines and ammunition to complete the competition. Magazines may be spot-checked to ensure they contain only five rounds that can be loaded directly from the magazine.

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 or inserted 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.

All ammunition on the stock and in other magazines will be removed at this inspection.

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 is mandatory. Competitors or teams who are not present at the first WC or IBU Cup or who have changed their competition equipment or clothing 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. “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 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, if at all possible.

The RD/TD may order classic skiing tracks to be prepared on the side of the course for training purposes. Each subsequent competition should also be preceded by official training unless it is not possible in the event program or due to other circumstances. At all IBU events, ranges will be allocated for training according to Art. 5.3.3.1 unless specifically changed by the RD/TD. At all other events a simple draw should be done.

After 20 minutes, the top paper targets will be changed and metal and paper targets will be used. Athletes are now free to choose any available shooting lane they wish 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 for the Pursuit, Mass Start and Relay competitions is 30 minutes long and must end 15 minutes before the start, 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 Paper targets used for zeroing must be placed at the same level and the same distance (+/- 20 cm) 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. Metal Targets may not be used 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 four competitors starting, it will be allocated two 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 at least 25 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, an additional zeroing lane may be allocated 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 starting not earlier than three hours before the start and ending 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 when skiing on the course, if provided. 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 the use of electronic ski testing devices on the competition course in areas of sufficient course width and configuration. If electronic ski testing devices are allowed, they must be removed from the course at least five 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 three 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 must line up sequentially in their assigned start lanes. Each simultaneous start must be from a separate lane. An analysis of each start will be done by an official. Competitors themselves are responsible for starting and must start at their assigned start time from their assigned lane.

6.2.4 All Relay Starts

In all Relay competitions the first starters must stand in their assigned start position with both feet beside the marking in their start row, or beside their start position if no other marking is there. The competitors must start 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

Two clocks are provided that the competitors must use for their assigned start time.

6.3.4 Simultaneous and Group Starts

In all the Relays, 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 assistant 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 the bib assigned to them that has their start number on it. Competitors must also wear their start number on both thighs. Competitors should ensure that their start numbers remain attached to the required positions during a competition. The start number and sequence color worn by a competitor must be the number and color assigned for that competitor for that competition on the competition start list.

6.5.1.1 Numbering

At OWG, WCH, WC, OECH (M/W) 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.

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 magazines and 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 Start for All Relays, Mass and Group Starts

The use of the skating technique in simultaneous or group starts (one or both legs sideways) is permitted once the start signal is given. Passing is allowed after the start signal is given.

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. Poles and straps may be exchanged repeatedly. On the shooting range, equipment may only be passed to the athletes by competition officials. 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 handed 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 sequence (prone or standing). In the Pursuit, Individual and Sprint with group start competitions, the competitors must go sequentially in the shooting lanes starting with lane 1 and taking the lowest available number, until the last shooting lane is reached, at which time the next competitor must go to lane number 1 and the process begins again. 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 five rounds and if targets remain standing they must use the three spare rounds until all five targets are hit or until all eight rounds are fired. If competitors need spare rounds after having fired the first five 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, after the first shot is fired, 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 proves to be defective before the first shot is fired, it may be replaced with another magazine, provided no live round remains in the chamber.

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 the competitors themselves, 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 or Non-Functional Rifles

If a competitor's rifle needs to be repaired or otherwise made functional, 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 or are not fully functional 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 complete the competition with a 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, the incorrect target must be set to the correct position immediately. The competitor will then commence shooting from the beginning and will be allowed to use a new magazine if five new shots are needed to complete the bout of shooting. In the event that the competitor had hits from the standing position for a target that was mistakenly set for prone, the hits may be scored.

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 to 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 events where an electronic target-scoring device is in use and/or required, there must be 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

9.2.2.1 In Sprint competitions the competitors' time is the time elapsed between their start and finish.

9.2.2.2 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. The competitor's time is the time elapsed between the first start and the finish.

9.2.3 Overtaken competitors in Pursuit and Mass Start competitions

In Pursuit and Mass Start competitions at OWG, WCH, WC, OECH (M/W) and IBU Cups, if the leading competitor laps a competitor on the course before reaching the range for the leader's 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 (M/W) and IBU Cups: teams that have not passed the penalty loop before 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.

9.2.8 Interrupted Competitions

9.2.8.1 At Pursuit and Mass Start competitions where the jury determines it is not possible to complete the fourth bout of shooting, the finish time will be taken at the timing point after the penalty loop following the third shooting bout. At competitions where less than three bouts of shooting are completed, the competition will be stopped and no official results will be produced.

9.2.8.2 At relay competitions that are stopped after the third leg of the relay is completed, the time recorded at that hand-over will be the final result.

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 or posted online.

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

Any NF may request a printed copy of the results booklet from the OC. In addition, the results of the whole season will be made available to all NFs on the IBU website.

10. PROTESTS

10.1 GENERAL

Protests must be submitted in writing to the competition secretary or the TD/RD, using the official IBU Protest Form, for the attention of the competition jury, and must be accompanied by a fee of €100, or equivalent in the currency of the host NF. The IBU protest form can be obtained from the Competition Secretary or downloaded from the IBU website. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded. 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 regarding where the provisional results will be 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 annually and jointly for men and women 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 competition that is normally held at the WCH 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 the IBU Congress, one-third of the fee will refunded by

the IBU to the respective NF (€ 15,000)

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

If not elected by the 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 venue 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 OC Guidelines.

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 may register and enter athletes according to the quota shown below based on their Nations Cup rank from the previous season.

Nation Cup Rank	WCH Register	WCH Start	Total Registered	Total Start
1 – 5	8	4	40	20
6 – 15	7	4	70	40
16 – 25	5	3	50	30
26 – 30	4	2	20	10
31 + & Not Ranked (Wild Cards total 10)*		10	10	10
			190	110

* Maximum 2 athletes per NF

12.6.1.1.1 Additional Start Quotas

- Those NFs without a quota based on their Nations Cup ranking can earn a start quota of up to a maximum of two competitors through NF Wild Cards. The 10 best-ranked athletes on the IBU qualifying-points list from a NF not already having a quota in the WCH, earn a start quota for their respective NF (maximum two per NF).

*** NOTE: Art. 12.6.1.1 and Art. 12.6.1.1.1 come into effect for the WCH 2016 and onward.**

- Additionally, the NFs of the Individual, Sprint and Mass Start champions of the previous year's OWG or WCH may 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 in 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 competition materials/equipment.

12.7.1.2 Flower Ceremony

The flower ceremony is the TV presentation of the top 3 competitors and top 3 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.

12.8 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:

- Total score leaders – yellow
- Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start leaders – red
- 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 VENUE ACCESS FOR NF TEAMS

All NF Teams must be allowed access to the venue for 10 days in February the year before the Games and for 10 days each in December and January in the season of the Games. The courses must be groomed daily.

13.3 SCHEDULE AND PROGRAM

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

13.4 NATIONAL FEDERATION QUOTA

The NF Registration and Entry Quota for the OWG is based on the NF's ranking in the Nations Cup from the season before the OWG. Further details are determined by agreement between the IOC and IBU EB.

Nation Cup Rank	Register	Start	Total Registered	Total Start
1 – 5	6	4	30	20
6 – 20	5	4	75	60
21 – 22	2	2	4	4
NOCs Wild Cards (total 6) *			6	6
			115	90

* Maximum 2 athletes per NOC

13.4.1 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.

13.5 TEAM AREAS AND FACILITIES

13.5.1 Ski Preparation Areas

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. These rooms or 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/NOC must have its own wax cabin for at least 12 sq m, whilst NFs/NOCs with a total of eight or more competitors entered to start must be given two wax cabins or one very large cabin, unless they have a wax truck at the venue.

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.

13.5.2 Parking Areas

Parking space for team vehicles, ski preparation trucks and/or ski grinding machine containers must be provided within reasonable walking distance of the cabins.

13.5.3 Changing Room/Cabin

Each NF/NOC with three or more competitors must be provided a changing room or cabin of sufficient space to meet the needs of the team size. Those NFs/NOCs with less than three athletes may share a changing room/cabin with one other NF/NOC.

13.5.4 Athlete and Team Staff Lounge

The OC must provide an athlete and team staff lounge at the venue, with sufficient food and beverage services at meal times and a snack service between meal times, beginning two hours before all scheduled trainings (both official and general trainings) and competitions, and closing one and a half hours after the conclusion of the last scheduled training or competition of that day.

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.

OECH hosts will be appointed by the EB based on the applications from the respective member federations and recommendations of the TC. Specific rules for the OECH are covered under Article 17 of these rules.

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 may not be organized at the same venue and time as 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 by 15 September for events in the coming winter and by 15 April for events in the coming summer.

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**

WCs 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 NFs of the male and female winners of the IBU Cup total score 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 BIDS 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. In most cases 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:

Nation Cup Rank	Register	Start	Total Registered	Total Start
1 – 5	8	6	40	30
6 – 10	7	5	35	25
11 – 17	6	4	42	28
18 – 23	5	3	30	18
24 – 25	4	2	8	4
Promotion from IBU Cup	2	1	2	1
NF Wild Cards (total 4)*	1	1	4	4
			161	110

* Maximum 1 athlete per NF

Wild-Card Definition and Purpose:

In addition to the quota for NFs stated above, four NF wild-cards granting a World Cup start quota for one competitor will be given to the NFs that 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.

Eligible NFs:

The top four athletes on the IBU qualifying-points list from a NF not already having a quota in the WC earn a WC start quota of one for their

respective NF. The IBU qualifying-points list will be updated after each trimester, or as scheduled and announced annually by the IBU EB. After each update the NFs earning a wild card quota will be allowed to register and start one athlete for the following trimester, or until the next update as scheduled and announced by the IBU EB.

Wild-Card Renewal:

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

Each athlete who starts in the WC (including NF 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 1-25 in the WC Nations Cup ranking automatically remain in the WC for the following season. The top NF in the IBU Cup Nations Cup score, not ranked in the top 25 of the WC Nations Cup score, will be granted a World Cup quota to register two and start one athlete for the coming season.

*** Points will be awarded from 2014/ 2015; NC points system from 2014/ 2015; Rule enters into effect from 2015/ 2016.**

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. The NFs with the winner of the IBU Cup total score for men and women will also receive additional funding from the IBU for the winner's participation at the World Cup Final.

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 five 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 absent 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 competitor receiving number 1, the second number 2, and so on. The final five start numbers will be assigned in rank order from the WC Points scored at the current event.

15.7 WORLD CUP LEADER START NUMBERS, FLOWER CEREMONY AND OTHER PRIZES

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:

- a. WC total score leaders – yellow;
- b. Each Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, Mass Start leader – red;
- c. 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 TV presentation of the top 3 competitors and top 3 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:

- a. World Cup total score;
- b. World Cup Individual score;
- c. World Cup Sprint score;
- d. World Cup Pursuit score;
- e. World Cup Mass Start score;
- f. World Cup Relay score;
- g. World Cup Mixed Relay score;
- h. 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, Relay and Mixed Relay competition, points will be awarded for each discipline as follows:

1st place	60 points	2nd place	54 points
3rd place	48 points	4th place	43 points
5th place	40 points	6th place	38 points
7th place	36 points	8th place	34 points
9th place	32 points	10th place	31 points
further decreasing by one down to 40th place (1 point).			

For Mass Start competitions WC points will be awarded as follows:

1st place	60 points	2nd place	54 points
3rd place	48 points	4th place	43 points

5th place	40 points	6th place	38 points
7th place	36 points	8th place	34 points
9th place	32 points	10th place	31 points
further decreasing by one down to 21st place (20 points) and then decreasing by two points down to 30th place (2 points).			

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:

1st place	160 points	2nd place	154 points
3rd place	148 points	4th place	143 points
5th place	140 points	6th place	138 points
7th place	136 points	8th place	134 points
9th place	132 points	10th place	131 points
and then decreasing by one point down to 80th place and then decreasing by 2 points thereafter with one point awarded for 110th place and higher.			

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

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

For the Mixed Relay, half the Nations Cup points will be awarded to each gender. For the Single Mixed Relay, 1/4 of the Relay Nations Cup points will be awarded to each gender as follows:

1st place	105 points	2nd place	97.5 points	3rd place	90 points
4th place	82.5 points	5th place	77.5 points	6th place	72.5 points
7th place	67.5 points	8th place	62.5 points	9th place	57.5 points
10th place	55 points	11th place	52.5 points	12th place	50 points
13th place	47.5 points	14th place	45 points	15th place	42.5 points
16th place	40 points	17th place	37.5 points	18th place	35 points
19th place	32.5 points	20th place	30 points	21st place	27.5 points
22nd place	25 points	23rd place	22.5 points	24th place	20 points
25th place	17.5 points	26th place	15 points	27th place	12.5 points
28th place	10 points	29th place	7.5 points	30th place	5 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, Mixed Relay 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 minus the two lowest scores 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. A minimum of two events must be scored in a single season for a cup to be awarded.

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 and applicable Mixed Relay Nations Cup points will be added to those from the Individual and Sprint; the ranking of the cumulative sum of all the scored events in the current season will become the respective NF's 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 a final list of all the World Cup and Nations Cup scores is compiled.

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:

- a. the man and woman placed first in the World Cup total score;
- b. the man and woman placed first in the World Cup Individual score;
- c. the man and woman placed first in the World Cup Sprint score;
- d. the woman and man placed first in the World Cup Pursuit score;

- e. the woman and man placed first in the World Cup Mass Start score;
- f. the NFs placed first in the men's and women's World Cup Relay score;
- g. the NFs placed first in the World Cup Mixed Relay score;
- h. 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:

- a. The World Cup trophies awarded for the World Cup total, Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start scores will become the property of the winners.
- b. The World Cup trophies awarded for the World Cup Relay and Mixed Relay score will become the property of that NF.
- c. The Cup for the World Cup nations score is a perpetual challenge cup that will be retained by the IBU. Miniature cups, for retention by the winning NFs, will be awarded every year.

15.9.4 Provision of Trophies

The World Cup trophies and certificates 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 top -10 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

OCs and other bodies may present other prizes.

15.9.7 Prize Money

Prize money is permitted in 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. Youth athletes are entitled to start in the IBU Cup, if:

- they have achieved the WC or IBU Cup qualification in the previous or current season or
- they have achieved at least one result among the top half of the finishers at the Youth or Junior WCH, Junior IBU Cup, WC, WCH, OECH, YOG or EYOF in the previous or current season.

Once qualified for the IBU Cup a youth athlete remains eligible to start in the IBU Cup.

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 Guide. 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 score 200 IBU qualifying points or less at least once, and demonstrate safe

competence in skiing and on the shooting range. Competitors who fail to reach this quality performance standard may not start in the IBU Cup until the second following trimester unless they have currently qualified for the WC. 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 and may register 5, unless they are entitled to more according to Art. 16.1 above.

16.3 COMPETITORS AND ENTRIES

The Host NF may register 7 and start 6 per gender. All entered competitors will be eligible to earn IBU Cup points.

16.4 SCORING

At IBU Cups and the OECH, IBU Cup points are awarded.

16.4.1 IBU Cup Discipline Points

At the OECH and IBU Cup Individual, Sprint, and Pursuit competitions, points will be awarded for each discipline as follows:

1st place	60 points	2nd place	54 points
3rd place	48 points	4th place	43 points
5th place	40 points	6th place	38 points
7th place	36 points	8th place	34 points
9th place	32 points	10th place	31 points
further decreasing by one down to 40th place (1 point).			

At Mass Start competitions, points will be awarded as follows:

1st place	60 points	2nd place	54 points
3rd place	48 points	4th place	43 points
5th place	40 points	6th place	38 points
7th place	36 points	8th place	34 points
9th place	32 points	10th place	31 points
further decreasing by one down to 21st place (20 points) and then decreasing by two points down to 30th place (2 points).			

16.4.2 IBU Cup Nations Cup Points

Nations Cup points are awarded separately for men and women. At the OECH and IBU Cup Individual and Sprint competitions, the following points are awarded:

1st place	160 points	2nd place	154 points
3rd place	148 points	4th place	143 points
5th place	140 points	6th place	138 points
7th place	136 points	8th place	134 points
9th place	132 points	10th place	131 points
and then decreasing by one point down to 80th place and then decreasing by 2 points thereafter with one point awarded for 110th place and higher.			

At each OECH and IBU Cup Relay competition, the following Nations Cup points will be awarded:

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

For the Mixed Relay, half the Nations Cup points will be awarded to each gender. For the Single Mixed Relay, one quarter of the Nations Cup points will be awarded to each gender – see chart.

1st place	105 points	2nd place	97.5 points	3rd place	90 points
4th place	82.5 points	5th place	77.5 points	6th place	72.5 points
7th place	67.5 points	8th place	62.5 points	9th place	57.5 points

10th place	55 points	11th place	52.5 points	12th place	50 points
13th place	47.5 points	14th place	45 points	15th place	42.5 points
16th place	40 points	17th place	37.5 points	18th place	35 points
19th place	32.5 points	20th place	30 points	21st place	27.5 points
22nd place	25 points	23rd place	22.5 points	24th place	20 points
25th place	17.5 points	26th place	15 points	27th place	12.5 points
28th place	10 points	29th place	7.5 points	30th place	5 points

16.5 TYPES OF SCORING

The following types of scoring are used for men and women:

- IBU Cup total score (Individual, Sprint, Pursuit & OECH Mass Start);
- IBU Cup Individual score;
- IBU Cup Sprint score;
- IBU Cup Pursuit score;
- IBU Cup Nations Cup score (Individual, Sprint, Relay, Mixed Relay).

16.5.1 Calculation

16.5.1.1 IBU Cup Total Score

For all competitors, the IBU Cup total score will be based on the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit, and OECH Mass Start competitions. The scores from all OECH and IBU Cup competitions will be added together minus the two lowest scores, giving the IBU Cup total score.

16.5.1.2 IBU Cup Individual, Sprint, and Pursuit Score

The IBU Cup 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.

16.5.1.3 IBU Nations Cup Score

The NFs' best three competitors earn IBU Cup Nations Cup points in Individual and Sprint competitions at the OECH and the IBU Cup. The Relay and applicable Mixed Relay Nations Cup points will be added to those from the Individual and Sprint; the ranking of the cumulative sum will become the respective NF's ranking, minus the two lowest scores.

16.5.1.4 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 has won more first places, and if there is still a tie, who has won the most second places, etc. If, after following this procedure, the tie cannot be broken, a tie will be declared.

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 apply to IBU Cup events; however, exceptions may be stipulated.

16.8 RELAY / MIXED RELAY TEAMS AT IBU CUP

Each NF is allowed to enter one team. No draw will be made for the Relay, and start numbers will be assigned based on the NF's current men's or women's IBU Cup Nations Cup score respectively, with the start numbers assigned in rank order. For the Mixed Relay, start numbers will be assigned based on the sum of the NF's current men's and women's IBU Cup Nations Cup score, with the start numbers assigned in rank order. If a team is missing or not entered, all teams below it will move up a number correspondingly. The assigned Relay/Mixed Relay start number will be each team's start position for the simultaneous start and their shooting lane number on the range for zeroing and for the first bout of shooting only.

17. OPEN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS (OECH)

17.1 JURISDICTION AND TERMS

The OECH is an IBU event and is held under its jurisdiction for men and women.

17.2 PARTICIPANTS, REGISTRATION AND ENTRY

Competitors must be members of an IBU NF. All NFs of the IBU may register up to seven competitors in each class to participate in the OECH. Six competitors from each NF may be entered to start in the individual and sprint competitions per class. Each NF may enter one relay team per class 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 from the previous year's OECH will be granted the right to enter them at the respective OECH individual and sprint competitions, in addition to their NF's quota. The Mass Start entry list will be made in rank order from the sum of the IBU Cup points earned at the OECH.

17.3 COMPETITION PROGRAM

The competition program may consist of the Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Mass Start for men and women and Relay or Mixed Relay.

17.4 EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

17.4.1 Scope

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

17.4.2 Classes of Competitions

OECH events consist of competitions for men and women.

17.4.3 Scoring

IBU Cup Points and IBU Nations Cup Points will be awarded at the OECH in the same manner they are for IBU Cup events.

17.4.4 Awards

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

17.5 ENTRY INTO FORCE

Generally, these rules will go into effect for the OECH 2016; however the U26 age restriction will be removed for OECH 2015.

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

18. JUNIOR IBU CUP

18.1 GENERAL

The Junior IBU Cup is an IBU competition series for junior-class competitors. Youth-class athletes may compete if they start as junior-class competitors and meet the requirements for competing as juniors.

18.2 EVENTS AND COMPETITIONS

All IBU member federations may apply to host Junior IBU Cup events. Venues with an IBU License are preferred, but a license is not required. The IBU EB will schedule up to four IBU Junior Cup events per season based on recommendations from the IBU TC. Each event should contain two competitions from among Individual, Sprint, Pursuit and Relay.

Regional Cups may be held at the same time and at the same host venue as Junior IBU Cup events. However, if this is the case, junior-class athletes will take priority to participants competing in the Regional Cup.

18.3 COMPETITORS AND ENTRY

Each IBU member federation may register and enter five (5) female and five (5) male athletes. The host nation may enter an additional 5 male and 5 female athletes.

18.4 SCORING

Junior IBU Cup points are awarded at each Junior IBU Cup and the JWCH in the same manner as IBU Cup points are awarded at the IBU Cup.

18.4.1 Score types

The following types of scoring are used:

- Total score (Individual, Sprint, Pursuit);
- Individual score;
- Sprint score;
- Pursuit score.

18.4.1.1 Total score

The two lowest scores will be subtracted from the sum total of all points gained in competitions listed under Art. 18.4.1 above.

18.4.1.2 Individual, Sprint and Pursuit score

The scores for the Individual, Sprint and Pursuit disciplines are calculated by adding up the points gained in all competitions in the respective discipline.

18.5 PRIZES

Each athlete first placed in the competitions listed under Article 18.4.1 a) - d) above will receive a Junior IBU Cup trophy.

18.6 COMPETITION RULES**18.6.1 General**

The IBU Event and Competition Rules apply to the Junior IBU Cup in general, except where other provisions are stated.

18.6.2 Pursuit

Lapped competitors may continue until the finish.

18.6.3 Zeroing and training

Shooting lanes for zeroing and training will be allocated according to the NC results in the Senior IBU Cup.

*** Junior Cup will come into effect from the season 2015/2016**

19. ENTRY INTO FORCE

The IBU Event and Competition Rules were adopted by the 1998 Congress and amended by the 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 Congresses.



ANNEXES TO THE IBU EVENT AND COMPETITION RULES

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ANNEX A

MATERIAL CATALOGUE

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1. GENERAL

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the IBU Materials Catalogue is to regulate all aspects of materials relating to biathlon competitions. It is based on the binding nature of the IBU Event and Competition Rules and is part of those rules. The 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:

- the principle of fairness and equal opportunity for all competitors;
- the safety and health of all persons associated with biathlon competitions;
- 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, headgear and gloves do not have to be presented to the IBU TC, provided that it is clear that the new products meet 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.

3. 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

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

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

- a. The maximum length of the poles must not be longer than the competitor's body height, measured by placing the pole tip on the ski in front of the binding;
- b. The pole must have a fixed length: the shaft must not be telescoping or of variable length;
- c. The poles must not have any energy source to improve push, such as springs or other mechanical devices;
- d. There is no upper or lower weight limit for poles;
- e. The poles may be asymmetrical: there can be a distinct right and left hand pole;
- f. The pole must not cause changes to the competition conditions such as changes to track or snow conditions;
- g. The hand grip must be permanently fastened to the shaft. There are no restrictions concerning its shape, construction or materials;
- h. The strap must be connected to the handgrip or the shaft but may be detachable. It can be adjustable both in length and width. There are no restrictions on materials;
- i. There are no limitations on the shape or materials of the shaft, or on the mass distribution;
- j. Exchangeable baskets with different geometric features and materials to match different snow characteristics are allowed;
- k. The tip may be connected at any angle to the shaft. One or more tips are allowed. There are no restrictions on materials.

3.1.5 Clothing

The following rules apply to competitors' apparel:

- a. Advertising on the competition clothing must be in accordance with the current IBU rules;
- b. Padding is only allowed on the inside of the competitor's racing suit. The total thickness of the padding, cloth and lining of the

competition garment may not exceed 6 mm when measured in an unpressed state, except on the back of the suit, where the rifle is carried. The back area is not subject to any restriction on padding;

- c. On the outside of the sports clothing no adhesive materials, such as Velcro or tape, wax, resin, glue or any additional stitching (with the exception of the stitching to fasten the padding) may be used. However, non-slip material may be used up to 3mm in thickness and not more than a total of 6 mm when measured together with any padding inside the racing suit as mentioned in b above.
- d. A special device for preventing the shooting sling from slipping down is allowed on the sleeve of the competitor's upper arm.

3.1.6 Rifles

3.1.6.1 General

Rifles may not be of automatic or semi-automatic design. Loading or unloading may only be done using the competitor's own muscle force.

3.1.6.2 Parts of a Biathlon Rifle

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

3.1.6.3 Approved Types of Actions

The authorized types of rifle actions are as follows:

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

3.1.6.4 Specifications

Rifles used in competitions must meet the following specifications:

- a. The distance between the center-line of the barrel and the lower edge of the forestock, including magazine and trigger guard, must not exceed 120 mm;
- b. The thickness of the cheek piece must not exceed 40 mm;
- c. A folding stock is not permitted;
- d. The sight system may not have any optical device and may not have a magnifying effect. The insertion of optical lenses into the eye for this purpose is also prohibited;
- e. The caliber of the barrel must be 5.6 mm (.22 inch rifle);

- f. The trigger resistance must be a minimum of 0.5 kg;
- g. The trigger must be surrounded by a rigid, closed trigger guard;
- h. The rifle may have a sling and must have a carrying harness. The width of the sling and cuff must not exceed 40 mm;
- i. Including all accessories – except magazines and ammunition – the minimum weight of the rifle must not be less than 3.5 kg;
- j. The magazines must not permit the insertion of more than 5 rounds. For the relay competition, three spare rounds may be carried in a magazine installed for that purpose, or in a special quick release device. However, a spare round may not be carried in the chamber. The magazines may be carried in the forestock or the butt.
- k. The advertising attached to the rifle must be in conformity with current IBU regulations;
- l. On both sides of the forestock, a smooth – meaning flat or nearly flat – rectangular IBU marking surface must be kept free of other markings and reserve ammunition: 15 cm in front of the trigger or the bolt handle or the front end of the trigger guard (the competitor may choose), over the entire width of the stock and at least 4 cm high. Alternatively, the bolt handle or the trigger guard may extend into this area, however, not so far that the IBU rifle control sticker is covered up or cut off.

3.1.7 Ammunition

3.1.7.1 Required Characteristics

Only international standard .22 in. (5.6 mm)-long rifle rim-fire ammunition may be used, and it is forbidden to bring ammunition not conforming to these rules to the venue. The bullets must be made of a uniform substance, lead or a similar soft material such as a lead alloy. The weight of the bullet must not exceed 2.75 grams and not be less than 2.55 grams.

3.1.7.2 Muzzle Velocity

The muzzle velocity must not exceed 360 m/s, measured 1 m after leaving the muzzle.

3.1.7.3 Hit Impact Momentum

The impact momentum of bullets fired from a distance of 50 m must not exceed 0.9 Ns (=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 Ns (= 0.1 kgm/s).

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, WC, OECH and Y/JWCH

At OWG, WCH, WC, OECH and Y/JWCH 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 – IBU Cups, Junior IBU Cups, CCH and CC

At IBU Cups, Junior IBU Cups, CCH and CC competitions, mechanical manually-operated targets will be permitted, but the use of electro-mechanical and electronic targets is to be encouraged. The ropes for 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 five target apertures, behind which there must be five 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 Biathlon paper 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 (table 3). The diameters of the black circles for the aiming and the scoring areas, for both metal and paper are as follows:

Standing – aiming 115 mm – scoring 115 mm

(dotted line at 110 mm on paper targets)

Prone – aiming 115 mm – scoring 45 mm

(dotted line at 40 mm on paper targets).

3.2.1.9 Functional Requirements for Metal Targets

The target system must meet the following requirements:

- Reliable functioning under all types of weather conditions in which competitions are held;
- That hits are 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

Size for target openings must be:

Diameter 115 mm, ± 0.3 mm for standing position;

Diameter 45 mm, ± 0.3 mm for prone position.

The target apertures used for shooting in the standing and prone positions must be concentric.

Permissible tolerance shall be 0.3 mm. The aperture rim must be well defined and devoid of deformations. 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 Ns. A release tolerance of $\pm 33.33\%$ is permitted. That means that all target systems must be set in such a way that a hit with sufficient impulse will be recorded wherever the bullet hits the target. A release impulse of less than 0.3 Ns will not be shown as a hit, while a release impulse greater than 0.6 Ns 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 to 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. Authorization of a target system will be granted to manufacturers who 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. Thigh 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-warps 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 IBU 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.

The size of symbols on items of clothing is measured by placing the item of clothing un-stretched on a flat surface, such as a table.

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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 cm² 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 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 IR Materials Inspection 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 with all IBU regulations.

5.3.1 Specific Checks

5.3.1.1 Targets

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

5.3.1.2 Timing Systems

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

5.3.1.3 Computers for Start Number Draws

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

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

- a. wind flags – placement, operation, specifications;
- b. shooting mats – placement, specifications;
- c. rifle racks – construction, placement, markings;
- d. lane markers – placement, color, no interference with shooting;
- e. 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

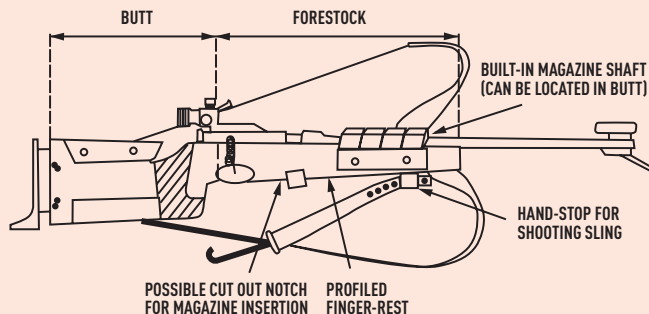


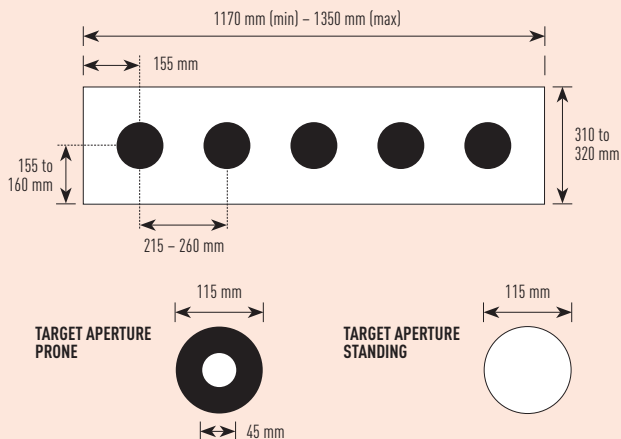
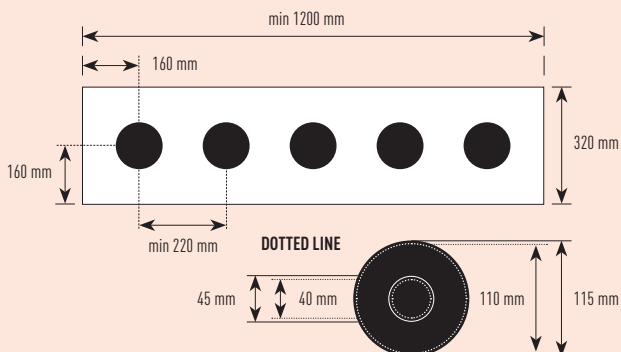
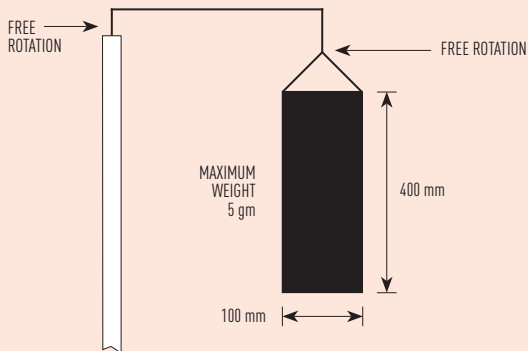
TABLE 2 STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR METAL TARGETS**TABLE 3 STANDARD DIMENSIONS FOR PAPER TARGETS**

TABLE 4 EXAMPLE OF A WINDFLAG

4

ANNEX B

DUTIES OF THE COMPETITION JURY, TECHNICAL DELEGATES AND INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

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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;
- 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 a IBU Event, or if start must be denied;
- 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.
- m. to decide if the competition can be started or has to be rescheduled.

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 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 for rule violations or other issues 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 assist the RD in technical matters;
- 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 RD or headquarters. 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 RD WC is 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 unless agreed that the IBU RD will make the inspections and report back to the TD.

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 unless agreed that the IBU RD will make the inspections and report back to the TD.

2.3.3 Areas to be Inspected

During the inspection the following must be confirmed:

- a. The competition venue must be in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- b. All preparations for the event must be in accordance with the IBU Event and Competition Rules;
- c. 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;
- d. Accommodation and food arrangements for teams must meet the requirements, including costs per person for full board;
- e. Transport plans must be functional and distances within the allowed limits;
- f. Rifle and ammunition import and export laws and the storage arrangements made for the rifles and ammunition must be clear;
- g. Appropriate publicity arrangements must have been made with the press, radio and TV;
- h. Measures for conducting doping controls and blood tests must have been arranged;
- i. 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:

- a. Title name of event, location, date(s) of inspection;
- b. Inspection party: names and roles of persons who participated in the inspection;

- c. Inspection routine: meetings, venue inspections;
- d. 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 registrations 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 assists 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 OC Guidelines 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:

- a. 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

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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 chairperson of the 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:

- a. Technical Delegate (TD);
- b. 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 designated IR 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 Assignment as IBU Referee at an IBU Event

Persons may not be assigned as an IBU Referee at an IBU event if they are older than 65 years of age. However, an Organizing Committee may assign persons over this age for the following OC functions: competition chief, competition secretary, chief of shooting range, chief of stadium and chief of timing.

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

- a. 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;

- b. The candidate must have and have held a valid IBU IR license for at least four years and must have officiated in at least two international events during the past four years;
- c. The candidate must be within the TD age limits.
- d. The candidate must have basic verbal communication skills in English.

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. Candidates' individual applications must be sent by the deadline date given in the seminar invitation. Applications must include the following information:

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

2.1.2.2 IR Requirements

All candidates must meet the applicable prerequisites for IRs. NFs 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

- a. 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;

- b. The candidate must have and have held a valid national referee license for at least four years;
- c. 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 40 or more qualified TDs with the applicable licenses. 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

- a. Duration – 22 hours, including the test;
- b. Candidates – maximum 15, minimum 5;
- c. Instructors – IBU Race Director, TC member in charge of referees plus one or two other members of the TC as directed by the TC;
- d. Language – English and/or German or Russian with translation as required.

2.2.2.2 IR Seminars

IR Seminars must be requested by April 15 for action by the TC at the spring meeting or by September 15 for the TC fall meeting.

- a. Duration – 18 hours, including the test;
- b. Candidates – maximum 25, minimum 5;

- c. Instructors – one member of the TC appointed by the IBU TC member in charge of referees
- d. 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 for 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:

- a. General information about the biathlon TD and IR system, the IBU, definitions, history;
- b. Classes of competitors and types of competitions, competitor qualification Entries;
- c. Organizations and duties: organizing and competition committees, juries, TDs, IRs;
- d. Preparations for competitions: training, team captains meetings, draws, venue preparations, equipment checks, zeroing;
- e. Implementation of competition Rules: use of the Rules and regulations, equipment and measuring devices, advertising, start, skiing, shooting, finish, penalties and protests;
- f. Competition activity: supervising officials, monitoring competition activity, timing, forms, results, communications and reports;
- g. Case studies (competition jury cases, etc.) – at TD seminars only;
- h. Test.

2.3 TESTING

All TD and IR candidates must successfully complete a written test and/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. The TC may authorize IR candidates to be tested without an IR seminar.

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

- type of qualification – TD or IR;
- full name, date of birth, gender, nationality;
- period of validity and extensions;
- photo of the holder, impressed with the IBU seal, (for TDs only);
- signature of the chairperson of the TC or his/her appointee (for TDs only).

3.2.2.2 TD – Additional Information

- 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;
- qualification record – dates of qualification as national referee, IR and TD;
- record of IR and TD seminars attended;
- biennial license validity stamp.

3.2.3 Periods of Validity

IR licenses are automatically renewed unless the respective NF notifies the IBU Headquarters that an IR is not longer active. TD licenses are valid for two years 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 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 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, each badge will have a sequential issue number imprinted on it.

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. Each IR badge will also 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 – 2 TDs, 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, 2 IRs from IBU, 2 IRs from NF

- g. Other CCH – TD from NF
- h. Other CC/Regional Cup – TD from NF
- i. WCH Summer – TD, 2 IRs from IBU, 2 IRs from NF
- j. YOG, CISM, University Games, Continental Games, EYOF – TD, 4 IRs from NF

6. FINANCIAL MATTERS

6.1 TD AND IR EXPENSES

TDs and IRs will receive a daily allowance for each travel and work day arising from IBU duties, and reimbursement of travel expenses, in accordance with the current IBU Rules for Travel Expenses.

6.2 FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR SEMINARS AND TESTING

Financial remuneration for TDs and IRs holding seminars and tests will be directed by the IBU EB.

ANNEX D

COMPETITION RULES

SUMMER BIATHLON

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1. GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.1 DISCIPLINES OF SUMMER BIATHLON

Summer Biathlon can be carried out in the following disciplines:

- cross-country running with shooting (cross biathlon)
- roller-skiing competitions with shooting (roller biathlon)
- mountain bike cycling with shooting (mountain bike biathlon)

1.2 COMPETITION PROGRAM FOR SUMMER BIATHLON

- 1 WCH (Roller)

1.3 APPLICABLE RULES

The IBU Event and Competition Rules will apply to the conduct and set up for the summer biathlon competitions and venues with the exception of the regulations contained in the following annex. An IBU B License is required to host the SB WCH.

1.4 REGISTRATION AND ENTRY

At each WCH each national federation may register six and enter six athletes. 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 athletes 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 five 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 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) + 3 spare rounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
JUNIOR MEN	7 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	4 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	6 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	3 x 4 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spare rounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
JUNIOR WOMEN	6 KM INDIVIDUAL	P, S, P, S	30 seconds
	3 KM SPRINT	P, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM PURSUIT	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	5 KM MASS START	P, P, S, S	70 m penalty loop
	3 x 3 KM RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spare rounds per bout	70 m penalty loop
JUNIOR M & W	2 x 3 + 2 x 4 KM MIXED RELAY	P, S (each) + 3 spare rounds per bout	70 m penalty loop

Total climb

For the 1,0km course – total climb per loop:	15-35 m
For the 1,2km course – total climb per loop:	20-40 m
For the 1,3km course – total climb per loop:	25-40 m
For the 1,4km course – total climb per loop:	30-50 m
Maximum height difference	30 m
Maximum climb	25 m

- 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 Marking of the course

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 the IBU EB.

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 3.5 m 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 four draw groups per class.

4.5 COMPETITION JURY

1 TD

1 IBU international referee;

1 Competition Chief

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 m wide followed by a 10 x 30 m slow-down area.

4.6.2 Course

Minimum of two 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

As stated in the 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

4.8.1 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

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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, according to the decision of the IBU Congress on September 7 2012.

The definitions contained in Appendix 1 to the World Anti-Doping Code are integral parts of these Rules.

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

SCOPE

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the IBU and to each of its member federations. They also apply to the following athletes, athlete support personnel and other persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of the IBU to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

- (a) all athletes and athlete support personnel who are members of the IBU, or of any member federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any member federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
- (b) all athletes and athlete support personnel participating in such capacity in events, competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by the IBU, or any member federation, or any member or affiliate organization of any member federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held;
- (c) any other athlete or athlete support personnel or other person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of the IBU, or of any member federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any member federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping;

Within the overall pool of athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following athletes shall be considered to be international-level athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to international-level athletes (as regards testing but also as regards TUEs, whereabouts information, results management, and appeals) shall apply to all athletes participating in any event organized by the IBU or where the IBU is the ruling body for the event.

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 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

2. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

Athletes and other persons shall 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:

2.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample

2.1.1 It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an athlete's fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An athlete's fault is taken into consideration in determining the consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the athlete's A sample where the athlete waives analysis of the B sample and the B sample is not analyzed; or, where the athlete's B sample is analyzed and the analysis of the athlete's B sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the athlete's A sample; or, where the athlete's B sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The IBU or the anti-doping organization with results management responsibility, where relevant, 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 specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or international standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method

[Comment to Article 2.2: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), it has always been the case that use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, use or attempted use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the athlete biological passport, or other analytical information 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 or relevant anti-doping organization 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 and that no prohibited method is used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the “attempted use” of a prohibited substance requires proof of intent on the athlete’s part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.]

An athlete’s “use” of a prohibited substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited out-of-competition and the athlete’s use takes place out-of-competition. [However, the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a sample collected in competition will be a violation of Article 2.1, regardless of when that substance might have been administered.]]

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

Evading sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of “evading sample collection” if it were established that an athlete was deliberately avoiding a doping control official to evade notification or testing. A violation of “failing to submit to sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the athlete, while “evading” or “refusing” sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the athlete.]

2.4 **Whereabouts Failures**

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an athlete in a registered testing pool.

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

Conduct which subverts the doping control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of prohibited methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a doping control official, providing fraudulent information to an anti-doping organization, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a doping control form during testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B sample analysis, or altering a sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a doping control official or

other person involved in doping control which does not otherwise constitute tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

2.6 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 out-of-competition unless the athlete establishes that the possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by athlete support person in-competition of any prohibited method or any prohibited substance, or possession by athlete support person 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 person establishes that the possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an athlete in accordance with Article 4.4, 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

2.9 Complicity

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

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by an athlete or other person subject to the authority of an anti-doping organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any athlete support person who:

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an anti-doping organization, is serving a period of ineligibility; or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an anti-doping organization and where ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such person. The disqualifying status of such person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the athlete or other person has previously been advised in writing by an anti-doping organization with jurisdiction over the athlete or other person, or by WADA, of the athlete support person's disqualifying status and the potential consequence of prohibited association and that the athlete or other person can reasonably avoid the association. The anti-doping organization must also use reasonable efforts to advise the athlete support person who is the subject of the notice to the athlete or other person that the athlete support person may, within 15 days, come forward to the anti-doping organization to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the athlete support person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.)

The burden shall be on the athlete or other person to establish that any association with athlete support personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-doping organizations that are aware of athlete support personnel

who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

[Comment to Article 2.10: athletes and other persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other athlete support personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the athlete support person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

3. PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IBU and its member federations shall 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 Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the athlete or other person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

[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.]

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 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any athlete or other person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Laboratories. The athlete or other person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred 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 the IBU will have the burden of establishing that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the athlete or other person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the international standard 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.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other international standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules 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 an anti-doping rule violation based on an adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the IBU 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.

- 3.2.4** 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.
- 3.2.5** The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the athlete or other person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the athlete's or other person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or 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.

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.

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 shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the IBU. All athletes and other persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all athletes and other persons to familiarize

themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

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.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all prohibited substances shall be “specified substances” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of specified substances shall not include prohibited methods.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The specified substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (Article 2.1), and/or 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), shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 If an international-level athlete is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons:

4.4.2.1 Where the athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her national anti-doping organization for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for international-level competition. However, the athlete may apply to the IBU to recognize that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the IBU shall recognize it for purposes of international-level competition as well. If the IBU considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, the IBU shall notify the athlete and his or her national anti-doping organization promptly, with reasons. The athlete and the national anti-doping organization shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the national anti-doping organization remains valid for national-level competition and out-of-competition testing (but is not valid for international-level competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2.1: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the IBU may publish notice on its website (www.biathlonworld.com) that it will automatically recognize TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, e.g., as to particular substances or methods) made by national anti-doping organizations. If an athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then he/she does not need to apply to the IBU for recognition of that TUE.]

If the IBU refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a national anti-doping organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to the IBU.]

4.4.2.2 If the athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his/her national anti-doping organization for the substance or method in question, the athlete must apply directly to the IBU for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions [using the form posted on IBU's website (www.biathlonworld.com)]. If the IBU denies the athlete's application, it must notify the athlete promptly, with reasons. If the IBU grants the athlete's application, it must notify not only the athlete but also his/her national anti-doping organization. If the national anti-doping organization considers that the TUE granted by the IBU does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the national anti-doping organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IBU remains valid for international-level competition and out-of-competition testing (but is not valid for national-level competition) pending WADA's decision. If the national anti-doping organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the IBU becomes valid for national-level competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2: The IBU may agree with a national anti-doping organization that the national anti-doping organization will consider TUE applications on behalf of the IBU.]

4.4.3 If the IBU chooses to test an athlete who is not an international-level athlete, the IBU shall recognize a TUE granted to that athlete by his or her national anti-doping organization. If the IBU chooses to test an athlete who is not an international-level or a national-level athlete, the IBU shall permit that athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any prohibited substance or prohibited method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

4.4.4 An application to the IBU for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the athlete's next competition. The IBU shall appoint a panel to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE

Committee"). The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions [and the specific IBU's protocols posted on its website]. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Rules, its decision shall be the final decision of the IBU, and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant anti-doping organizations, including the athlete's national anti-doping organization, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another anti-doping organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of tampering or attempted tampering under Article 2.5.]

An athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any use or possession or administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method before an application has been granted is entirely at the athlete's own risk.]

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules:

- (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;
- (b) may be cancelled if the athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE;
- (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or
- (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.5.2 In such event, the athlete shall not be subject to any consequences based on his/her use or possession or administration of the prohibited substance or prohibited method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent adverse analytical finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with use of the prohibited substance or prohibited

method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by the IBU not to recognize a TUE granted by the national anti-doping organization that is referred to WADA by the athlete or the athlete's national anti-doping organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by the IBU to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the athlete's national anti-doping organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by the IBU (or by a national anti-doping organization where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the IBU) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the athlete and/or the athlete's national anti-doping organization exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

[Comment to Article 4.4.6.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the IBU's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the deadline to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the athlete, the national anti-doping organization and/or the IBU exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

5. TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of the IBU supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. Test distribution planning, testing, post-testing activity and all related activities conducted by the IBU shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The IBU shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to atypical findings, atypical passport findings and adverse passport findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 The IBU may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan target testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to Conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for event testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, the IBU shall have in-competition and out-of-competition testing authority over all of the athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").

5.2.2 The IBU may require any athlete over whom it has testing authority (including any athlete serving a period of ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place.

[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to testing during that period, the IBU will not test an athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether the IBU had sufficient suspicion for testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.3 WADA shall have in-competition and out-of-competition testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If the IBU delegates or contracts any part of testing to a national anti-doping organization (directly or through a national federation), that national anti-doping organization may collect additional samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the national anti-doping organization's expense. If additional samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the IBU shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing testing at event venues during an event period. At international events, the collection of samples shall be initiated and directed by the IBU (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the event). At the request of the IBU (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for an event), any testing during the event period outside of the event venues shall be coordinated with the IBU (or the relevant ruling body of the event).

- 5.3.2** If an anti-doping organization which would otherwise have testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing testing at an event desires to conduct testing of athletes at the event venues during the event period, the anti-doping organization shall first confer with the IBU (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such testing. If the anti-doping organization is not satisfied with the response from the IBU (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the event), the anti-doping organization may ask WADA for permission to conduct testing and to determine how to coordinate such testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such testing before consulting with and informing the IBU (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct testing, such tests shall be considered out-of-competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the anti-doping organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the event.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other anti-doping organizations conducting testing on the same athletes, the IBU shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of athletes, types of testing, types of samples collected, and types of sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The IBU shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.6.1 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 and Investigations. 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:

- (a) by virtue of their placing in the top twenty of any IBU World Cup ranking competition.
- (b) when a change in performance or hematological and/or steroidal profile is deemed significant when evaluated by the MC.
- (c) athletes who are serving periods of ineligibility as consequences of anti-doping rule violations are to be part of the IBURTP.
- (d) athletes who apply for hemoglobin exemption will be added automatically to the IBU RTP.
- (e) Athletes transferring into biathlon from other international sporting federations
- (f) An athlete can, in exceptional circumstances, apply to the IBU Medical Committee for consideration of exclusion from the RTP for a limited period of time, based on exceptional medical circumstances.
- (g) any other athlete that the IBU wishes to test out of competition regularly for any reason other than those described herein.

The IBU shall coordinate with national anti-doping organizations the identification of such athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information. The IBU shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including athletes in its registered testing pool, and shall revise the membership of its registered testing pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a registered testing pool and when they are removed from that pool.

Each athlete in the registered testing pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for

Testing and Investigation:

- (a) must advise the IBU of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis by 25 December, March, June and September respectively;
- (b) must update that information as necessary, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times;
- (c) must make him-/herself available for testing at such whereabouts.

5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.

5.6.3 An athlete in the IBU's registered testing pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the athlete gives written notice to the IBU that he/she has retired or (b) the IBU has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in IBU's registered testing pool.

5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an athlete shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other anti-doping organizations having authority to test that athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

5.7.1 An athlete in the IBU's registered testing pool who has given notice of retirement to the IBU may not resume competing in international events or National events until he/she has given the IBU written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him-/herself available for testing for a period of six months before returning to competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with the IBU and the athlete's national anti-

doping organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be disqualified.

5.7.2 If an athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of ineligibility, the athlete shall not resume competing in international events or national events until the athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to the IBU and to his/her national anti-doping organization of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.7.3 An athlete who is not in the IBU's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to the IBU may not resume competing unless he/she notifies the IBU and his/her national anti-doping organization at least six (6) months before he/she wishes to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced out-of-competition testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, during the period before actual return to competition.

5.8 Independent Observer Program

The IBU and the organizing committees for IBU events, as well as the national federations and the organizing committees for national events, shall authorize and facilitate the independent observer program at such events.

6. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory or WADA-approved laboratory used for the sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the IBU.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1

Samples shall be analyzed to detect prohibited substances and prohibited methods 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 any other legitimate anti-doping purposes. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[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.]

6.2.2

The IBU shall ask laboratories to analyze samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

6.3 Research on Samples

No sample may be used for research without the athlete's written consent. Samples used (with the athlete's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed so that they cannot be traced back to a particular athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze samples and report results in conformity with the WADA International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1

of the Code will establish risk assessment-based sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

- 6.4.1 The IBU may request that laboratories analyze its samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.
- 6.4.2 The IBU may request that laboratories analyze its samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.
- 6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze samples for prohibited substances or prohibited methods not included on the sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent testing" to the sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of samples which can be analyzed.]

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by the IBU at any time before both the A and B sample analytical results (or A sample result where B sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the IBU to the athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

7. RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

The circumstances in which the IBU shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving athletes and other persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings From Tests Initiated by the IBU

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by the IBU (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the IBU) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.2.1 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.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an A sample adverse analytical finding, the IBU Anti-Doping Administrator will conduct a review to determine whether:

- a. an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or
- b. there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.3.1 If the review of an adverse analytical finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standards for TUEs, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding, the IBU shall promptly notify the athlete, and simultaneously the athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of :

- (a) the adverse analytical finding;
- (b) the anti-doping rule violated;
- (c) the athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B sample

- or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived;
- (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B sample analysis if the athlete or the IBU chooses to request an analysis of the B sample;
 - (e) the opportunity for the athlete and/or the athlete's representative to attend the B sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and
 - (f) the athlete's right to request copies of the A and B sample laboratory documentation package, which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

If the 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.

7.3.2 Where requested by the athlete or the IBU, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B sample in accordance with 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.

7.3.3 The athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B sample. A representative of the athlete's member federation and a representative of the IBU will also be allowed to be present.

7.3.4 If the B sample analysis does not confirm the A sample analysis, then (unless the IBU takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative, and the athlete, his or her member federation and the IBU will be so informed.

7.3.5 If the B sample analysis confirms the A sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the athlete, the athlete's national anti-doping organization and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standards for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of

prohibited substances which may also be produced endogenously as atypical findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an atypical finding, the IBU shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- (a) an applicable TUE that has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the atypical finding.

7.4.3 If the review of an atypical finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigation or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the atypical finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the athlete, the athlete's national anti-doping organization, his member federation, and WADA shall be so informed.

7.4.4 If the initial review of an atypical finding does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the atypical finding, the IBU shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted.

After the investigation is completed, either the atypical finding will be brought forward as an adverse analytical finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the athlete, the athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA shall be notified that the atypical finding will not be brought forward as an adverse analytical finding.

7.4.5 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:

7.4.5.1 If the IBU determines the B sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its 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 7.3.1 (d) to (f).

7.4.5.2 If the IBU is asked (a) by a major event organization shortly before one of its international events, or (b) by 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 shall so advise the major event organization or sports organization after first providing notice of the atypical finding to the athlete.

7.5 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.

7.6 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.

7.7 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical passport findings and adverse passport findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as the IBU is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the athlete (and simultaneously the athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Review of Whereabouts Failures

The IBU shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of athletes who file their whereabouts information with the IBU, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as the IBU is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the athlete (and simultaneously the athlete's national anti-doping organization and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.9 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2-7.8

The IBU shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.8. At such time as the IBU is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the athlete or other person (and simultaneously the athlete's or other person's national anti-doping organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.10 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an athlete or other person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, the IBU shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant anti-doping organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.11 Provisional Suspensions

7.11.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

If analysis of an A sample has resulted in an adverse analytical finding for a prohibited substance that is not a specified substance, or for a prohibited method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the adverse analytical finding, a provisional suspension shall be imposed upon, or promptly after, the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.7.

7.11.2 Optional Provisional Suspension

In case of an adverse analytical finding for a specified substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.11.1, the IBU may impose a provisional suspension on the athlete or other person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.11.3 Where a provisional suspension is imposed, pursuant to Article 7.11.1 or Article 7.11.2, the athlete or other person shall be given either:

- (a) an opportunity for a provisional hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the provisional suspension; or
- (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 (on a timely basis after imposition of a provisional suspension.) Furthermore, the athlete or other person has a right to appeal from the provisional suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (except as set out in Article 7.11.3.1).

7.11.3.1 The provisional suspension may be lifted if the athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a contaminated product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory provisional suspension on account of the athlete's assertion regarding a contaminated product shall not be appealable.

7.11.4 If a provisional suspension is imposed based on an A sample adverse analytical finding and any subsequent analysis of the B sample does not confirm the A sample analysis, then the athlete shall not be subject to any further provisional suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code. In circumstances where the athlete (or the athlete's team) 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, then if it is still possible for the athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the competition, the athlete or team may continue to take part in the competition. In addition, the athlete or team may thereafter take part in other competitions in the same event.

7.11.5 In all cases where an athlete or other person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a provisional suspension has not been

imposed on him or her, the athlete or other person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a provisional suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

[Comment to Article 7.11: athletes and other persons shall receive credit for a provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]

7.12 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.12.1 An athlete or other person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by the IBU.

7.12.2 Alternatively, if the athlete or other person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the IBU asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by the IBU.

7.12.3 In cases where Article 7.12.1 or Article 7.12.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead the IBU shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of ineligibility was not imposed. The IBU shall send copies of that decision to other anti-doping organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall publicly disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.13 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the IBU has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a provisional suspension, or agreed with an athlete or other person on the imposition of consequences without a hearing,

the IBU shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other anti-doping organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.14. Retirement from Sport

If an athlete or other person retires while the IBU is conducting the results management process, 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 authority over the athlete or other person at the time the athlete or other person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the IBU has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.12: 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.]

- 7.15** The IBU sends all notification or communication to athletes or other persons to their respective member federation. The member federation is solely responsible to forward the documents to the athlete or other person.

8. RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING (IBU ANTI-DOPING HEARING PANEL)

8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing

- 8.1.1** When the IBU sends a notice to an athlete or other person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the athlete or other person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel ("IBU ADHP") for hearing and adjudication.
- 8.1.2** The IBU Executive Board will appoint members for an open list of medical and legal experts who are eligible to serve as panel members. The IBU member federations may nominate candidates for the open list for the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel (ADHP). The Chair must be a law expert. Each panel member must be otherwise independent of the IBU.

- 8.1.3** If 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. Following that, the IBU will become a party of the result management process.
- The Hearing Panel has its office at the chairperson's place of residence.
- 8.1.4** The time and location of the hearings and the timelines for submissions are to be defined by the chairperson.
- 8.1.5** The chairperson of the IBU ADHP will appoint three members from the open list (which may include the chairperson) to hear each case. At least one appointed member must also be a law expert. 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.
- 8.1.6** The member federation of the athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.
- 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** WADA and the national federation of the athlete or other person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, the IBU shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- 8.1.9** The IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2 Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the IBU Anti-Doping Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential consequences were not imposed.

8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to the CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the athlete or other person and to other anti-doping organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be publicly disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be publicly disclosed with the consent of the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision. The IBU shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the athlete or other person may approve.

The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a minor.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the athlete, the IBU, WADA, and any other anti-doping organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An anti-doping organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

9. AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A anti-doping rule violation in individual sports (such as biathlon) 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. This also applies for team disciplines.

[Comment to Article 9: For team sports, any awards received by individual players will be disqualified. However, disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not team sports but where awards are given to teams, disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be taken as provided in the applicable rules of the international federation.]

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, upon the decision of the ruling body of the event, lead to disqualification of all of the athlete's individual results obtained in that event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to disqualify other results in an event might include, for example, the seriousness of the athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the athlete tested negative in the other competitions.

[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 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.]

- 10.1.1** If the athlete establishes that he or she bears no fault or negligence for the violation, the athlete's individual results in the other competition shall not be disqualified unless the athlete's results in competition other than the competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the athlete's anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods

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

10.2.1 The period of ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a specified substance, unless the athlete or other person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance and the IBU can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the athlete or other person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an adverse analytical finding for a substance which is only prohibited in competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a specified substance and the athlete can establish that the prohibited substance was used out of competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an adverse analytical finding for a substance which is only prohibited in competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a specified substance and the athlete can establish that the prohibited substance was used out of competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to sample

collection, the athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the athlete's degree of fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of ineligibility in this Article is not available to athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the athlete was trying to avoid being available for testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 the period of ineligibility imposed will be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by athlete support personnel for violations other than specified substances, shall result in lifetime ineligibility for athlete support personnel. In addition, significant violations of article 2.7 or 2.8 which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, will be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting athlete support personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the athlete or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case.

[Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

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

If an athlete or other person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears no fault or negligence, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility will be eliminated.

[Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example where an athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, no fault or negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a prohibited substance by the athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the athlete (athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any prohibited substance); and (c) sabotage of the athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the athlete's circle of associates (athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.5 based on no significant fault or negligence.]

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

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

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a specified substance, and the athlete or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence, then the period of ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of ineligibility, depending on the athlete's or other person's degree of fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the athlete or other person can establish no significant fault or negligence and that the detected prohibited substance came

from a contaminated product, then the period of ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years ineligibility, depending on the athlete's or other person's degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that athlete's degree of fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the athlete if the athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her doping control form.]

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

If an athlete or other person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears no significant fault or negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be reduced based on the athlete or other person's degree of fault, but the reduced period of ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

[Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the athlete or other person's degree of fault.]

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

10.6.1 Substantial assistance in discovering or establishing anti-doping rule violations

10.6.1.1 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: (i) the anti-doping organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or

bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another person and the information provided by the person providing substantial assistance is made available to the IBU. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, the IBU may only suspend a part of the otherwise 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 athlete or other person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible substantial assistance upon which a suspension of the period of ineligibility was based, the IBU shall reinstate the original period of ineligibility. If the IBU decides to reinstate a suspended period of ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

- 10.6.1.2** To further encourage athletes and other persons to provide substantial assistance to anti-doping organizations, at the request of the IBU or at the request of the athlete or other person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of ineligibility and other consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of ineligibility and other consequences for substantial assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other anti-doping organization.

- 10.6.1.3** If the IBU suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of substantial assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other anti-doping organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize the IBU to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the substantial assistance agreement or the nature of substantial assistance being provided.

[Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of athletes, athlete support personnel and other persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is authorized.]

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

Where an athlete or other person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a sample collection 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 10.6.2: This article is intended to apply when an athlete or other person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no anti-doping organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the athlete or other person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the athlete or other person would have been caught had he/she not come forward voluntarily.]

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

An athlete or other person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing sample collection

or tampering with sample collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by the IBU, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the IBU may receive a reduction in the period of ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the athlete or other person's degree of fault.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

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

[Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the athlete or other person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of ineligibility under Article 10.11. Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For an athlete or other person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of ineligibility shall be the greater of:

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

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

10.7.2 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 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (filing failures and/or missed tests). In these particular cases, the period of ineligibility will be from eight (8) years to lifetime ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an athlete or other person has established no fault or negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if the IBU 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, or after the IBU made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IBU cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed will be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, the IBU discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the athlete or other person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the IBU shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

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

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

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, all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive sample was collected (whether in-competition or out-of-competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 10.8.: 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 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

- 10.9.1** The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other athletes; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of the IBU.

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where an athlete or other person commits an anti-doping rule violation, the IBU may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to

- (a) recover from the athlete or other person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of ineligibility imposed and/or
- (b) fine the athlete or other person according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules, only in cases where the maximum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the IBU's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for ineligibility or, if the hearing

is waived or there is no hearing, on the date ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays not Attributable to the Athlete or Other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of doping control not attributable to the athlete or other person, the IBU may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date, commencing as early as the date of sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of ineligibility, including retroactive ineligibility, shall be disqualified.

[Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an anti-doping organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the athlete or other person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

10.11.2 Timely Admission

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

This article shall not apply where the period of ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.6.3

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

10.11.3.1 If a provisional suspension is imposed and respected by the athlete or other person, then the athlete or other person shall receive a credit for such period of provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility that may ultimately be imposed. If a period of ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the athlete

or other person shall receive a credit for such period of ineligibility served against any period of ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

- 10.11.3.2** If an athlete or other person voluntarily accepts a provisional suspension in writing from the IBU and thereafter respects the provisional suspension, the athlete or other person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary provisional suspension against any period of ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the athlete or other person's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An athlete's voluntary acceptance of a provisional suspension is not an admission by the athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the athlete.]

- 10.11.3.3** No credit against a period of ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the provisional suspension or voluntary provisional suspension regardless of whether the athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the athlete, timely admission by the athlete and provisional suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision.]

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No athlete or other person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any signatory, signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a signatory's member organization, or in competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An athlete or other person subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of ineligibility, participate as an athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or

otherwise under jurisdictions of a Code signatory or member of a Code signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such athlete or other person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or international event, and does not involve the athlete or other person working in any capacity with minors.

An athlete or other person subject to a period of ineligibility will remain subject to testing.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1 : For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an ineligible athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her national federation or a club that is a member of that national federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an ineligible athlete may not compete in a non-signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), events organized by a non-signatory international event organization or a non-signatory national-level event organization without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Sanctions in biathlon will also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15).]

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of IBU's member organization during the shorter of:

- (1) the last two months of the athlete's period of ineligibility, or
- (2) the last one-quarter of the period of ineligibility imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many team sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the athlete's period of ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an ineligible athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where an athlete or other person who has been declared ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be disqualified and a new period of ineligibility equal in length up to the

original period of ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of ineligibility.

The new period of ineligibility may be adjusted based on the athlete or other person's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an athlete or other person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the anti-doping organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an athlete support person or other person assists a person in violating the prohibition against participation during ineligibility, the IBU shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for specified substances as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such person will be withheld by the IBU and its member federations.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an athlete's career is short, a standard period of ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between international federations and national anti-doping organizations.]

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.
- 11.2** Where more than one member of a relay team has been notified of an Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an event, the ruling body for the event shall conduct appropriate target testing of the team during the event period.

12. SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER FEDERATIONS

- 12.1** The IBU has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to member federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 12.2** Member federations shall be obligated to reimburse the IBU for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an athlete or other person affiliated with that member federation.
- 12.3** The IBU may elect to take additional disciplinary action against member federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in international events, and fines based on the following:
- 12.3.1** Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by athletes or other persons affiliated with a member federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the IBU or anti-doping organizations other than the member federation or its national anti-doping organization. In such event the IBU may in its discretion elect to:
- (a) ban all officials from that member federation for participation in any IBU activities for a period of up to two years and/or
 - (b) fine the member federation according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

- 12.3.1.1** If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by athletes or other persons affiliated with a member federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the IBU or anti-doping organizations other than the member federation or its national anti-doping organization, the IBU may suspend that member federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years.
- 12.3.2** More than one athlete or other person from a member federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an international event. In such event the IBU may fine that member federation according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules.
- 12.3.3** A member federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IBU informed about an athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the IBU. In such event the IBU may fine the member federation in an amount according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules per athlete in addition to all of the IBU costs incurred in testing that member federation's athletes.

13. APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rule, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the anti-doping organization's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

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

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of the IBU process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the IBU 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 against Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing consequences or not imposing consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six-months' notice requirement for a retired athlete to return to competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by the IBU not to bring forward an adverse analytical finding or an atypical finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a provisional suspension as a result of a provisional hearing; [the IBU's] failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that the IBU lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by the IBU not to recognize another anti-doping organization's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 – 13.7.

- 13.2.1** Appeals involving International-Level Athletes or International Events
In cases arising from competition in an international event or in cases involving international-level athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

[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 other Athletes or other Persons
In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the national anti-doping organization having jurisdiction over the athlete or other person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the national anti-doping organization has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

- 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;
 - (d) the national anti-doping organization of the person's country of residence or countries where the person is a national or license holder;
 - (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
 - (f) WADA.

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

- (a) the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) the IBU;
- (d) the national anti-doping organization of the person's country of residence;
- (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
- (f) WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the IBU shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the anti-doping organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only person who may appeal against a provisional suspension is the athlete or other person upon whom the provisional suspension is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross-Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an athlete the right to cross-appeal when an anti-doping organization appeals a decision after the athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

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

[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.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any anti-doping organization that is a party to an appeal must promptly provide the appeal decision to the athlete or other person and to the other anti-doping organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal against Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by IBU pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to the CAS by the member federation.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals**13.7.1 Appeals to CAS**

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 shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

(b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to the CAS.

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the national anti-doping organization shall be indicated by the same rules of the national anti-doping organization.

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

14. CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons
Notice to athletes or other persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. 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.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to national anti-doping organizations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles

7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the athlete or other person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the athlete's competitive level, whether the test was in-competition or out-of-competition, the date of sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

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

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, member federation, and team in a team sport) until the IBU has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

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

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, the IBU shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An anti-doping organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

- 14.3.1** The identity of any athlete or other person who is asserted by the IBU to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be publicly disclosed by the IBU only after notice has been provided to the athlete or other person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the national anti-doping organization of the athlete or other person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.
- 14.3.2** No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, IBU must publicly report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the athlete or other person committing the violation, the prohibited substance or prohibited method involved (if any), and the consequences imposed. The IBU must also publicly report within twenty one (21) days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.
- 14.3.3** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the athlete or other person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be publicly disclosed only with the consent of the athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision. The IBU shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, the IBU shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the athlete or other person may approve.
- 14.3.4** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the IBU's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of ineligibility.
- 14.3.5** Neither the IBU, nor its member federations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the athlete or other person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

14.3.6 The mandatory public reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the athlete or other person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a minor. Any optional public reporting in a case involving a minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

The IBU shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its doping control activities with a copy provided to WADA. The IBU may also publish reports showing the name of each athlete tested and the date of each testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing by the various anti-doping organizations, the IBU shall report all in-competition and out-of-competition tests on such athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the athlete, the athlete's national anti-doping organization and any other anti-doping organizations with testing authority over the athlete.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 The IBU may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to athletes and other persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.6.2 Any participant who submits information including personal data to any person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

15. APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

- 15.1** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the signatory's authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by the IBU and its member federations.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other anti-doping organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

- 15.2** The IBU and its member federations shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, the IBU and its national federations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-signatory has found an athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a prohibited substance in his or her body but the period of ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then the IBU shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

- 15.3** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision by the IBU regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all national federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

16. INCORPORATION OF THE IBU ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 16.1** All national federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All national federations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that the IBU may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly against athletes under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including national-level athletes). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or

by reference into each national federation's rules so that the national federation may enforce them itself directly against athletes under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including national-level athletes).

- 16.2** All member federations shall establish rules requiring all athletes and each athlete support personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a competition or activity authorized or organized by a national federation or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the anti-doping organization responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.
- 16.3** All member federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to the IBU and to their national anti-doping organizations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any anti-doping organization with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 16.4** All member federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent athlete support personnel who are using prohibited substances or prohibited methods without valid justification from providing support to athletes under the jurisdiction of the IBU or the national federation.
- 16.5** All member federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their national anti-doping organizations.

17. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

18. IBU COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The IBU will report to WADA on the IBU's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

19. EDUCATION

The IBU shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by athletes and athlete support personnel in such programs.

20. AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 20.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IBU Executive Board.
- 20.2** These Anti-Doping Rules will be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 20.3** 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.
- 20.4** The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 20.5** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.6** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.7** These Anti-Doping Rules will come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the “effective date”). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the effective date; provided, however, that:
 - 20.7.1** Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the effective date count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the effective date.
 - 20.7.2** The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be

applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the effective date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the effective date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the effective date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the effective date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

- 20.7.3** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the effective date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.
- 20.7.4** With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the effective date, but the athlete or other person is still serving the period of ineligibility as of the effective date, the athlete or other person may apply to the anti-doping organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of ineligibility has expired.
- 20.7.5** For purposes of assessing the period of ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the effective date, the period of ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation, had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

21. INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 21.1** The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 21.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 21.3** The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the signatories or governments.
- 21.4** The headings used for the various parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 21.5** The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 21.6** The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

22. ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

- 22.1.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.1.2** To be available for sample collection at all times.

[Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

- 22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.
- 22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to use prohibited substances and prohibited methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.1.5 To disclose to their national anti-doping organization and to the IBU any decision by a non-signatory finding that the athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.1.6 To cooperate with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.1.7 Failure by any athlete to cooperate in full with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a disciplinary consequence according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules.
- 22.2 **Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel**
- 22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 22.2.2 To cooperate with the athlete testing program.
- 22.2.3 To use his or her influence on athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 22.2.4 To disclose to his or her national anti-doping organization and to the IBU any decision by a non-signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.
- 22.2.5 To cooperate with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
- 22.2.6 Failure by any athlete support personnel to cooperate in full with anti-doping organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a disciplinary consequence according to the IBU's Disciplinary Rules.
- 22.2.7 Athlete support personnel shall not use or possess any prohibited substance or prohibited method without valid justification.
- 22.2.8 Use or possession of a prohibited substance or prohibited method by an athlete support personnel without valid justification may result in a disciplinary consequence according to the IBU Disciplinary Rules.

23. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MEDICAL CODE

- 23.1.** The Olympic Movement Medical Code is considered integral part of the IBU Rules.
- 23.2.** 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.
- 23.3.** The IBU Medical Complaints Committee is responsible to deal with violations of the Olympic Movement Medical Code at IBU events.
- 23.4.** 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.
- 23.5.** The Complaints Committee will explore the facts of the case and prepare a report to the IBU Executive Board, which will include a recommendation on which measures to undertake to solve the case. 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.
- 23.6.** Based on the report of the IBU Medical Complaints Committee, the IBU Executive Board may order all necessary measures, including sanctions.

24. DIVERGENCES

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

25. ENTRY INTO FORCE

These rules are effective as of 1 January 2015.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the use or attempted use by another person of a prohibited substance or prohibited method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse analytical finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and the related Technical documents, identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

Adverse passport finding: A report identified as an adverse passport finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Anti-doping organization: A signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organizations that conduct testing at their events, WADA, the IBU and other international federations, and national anti-doping organizations.

Athlete: Any person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each national anti-doping organization). An anti-doping organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an athlete who is neither an international-level athlete nor a national-level athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition

of “athlete.” In relation to athletes who are neither international-level nor national-level athletes, an anti-doping organization may elect to: conduct limited testing or no testing at all; analyze samples for less than the full menu of prohibited substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any athlete over whom an anti-doping organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any person who participates in sport under the authority of any signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all international- and national-level athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and national anti-doping organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each national anti-doping organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond international- or national-level athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a national anti-doping organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an adverse analytical finding or tampering results in all of the consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether consequences apply to recreational-level athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the national anti-doping organization. In the same manner, a major event organization holding an event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze samples for the full menu of prohibited substances. Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

Athlete biological passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

Athlete support personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other person working with, treating or assisting an athlete participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, provided however there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an attempt to commit a violation if the person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt.

Atypical finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the WADA International Standard for Laboratories or related technical documents prior to the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

Atypical passport finding: A report described as an atypical passport finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of anti-doping rule violations ("consequences"): An athlete's or other person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:

- (a) disqualification means the athlete's results in a particular competition or event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;
- (b) ineligibility means the athlete or other person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1;
- (c) provisional suspension means the athlete or other person is barred temporarily from participating in any competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).
- (d) financial consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and
- (e) public disclosure or public reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or persons beyond those

persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in team sports may also be subject to consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.

Contaminated product: A product that contains a prohibited substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

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

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

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

Event venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the event.

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

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an athlete or other person's degree of fault include, for example, the athlete's or other person's experience, whether the athlete or other person is a minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the athlete's or other person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the athlete's or other person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of ineligibility, or the fact that the athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an athlete's degree of fault are the same under all Articles where fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of fault is assessed, the conclusion is that no significant fault or negligence on the part of the athlete or other person was involved.]

Financial consequences: see consequences of anti-doping rule violations, above.

IBU: The International Biathlon Union.

In-competition: The In-competition testing period for IBU events is defined as the period of the entry into a competition (three (3) hours before a competition starts) until five (5) hours after a competition ends.

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 who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each international federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of Biathlon, international-level athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the international federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify athletes as international-level athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular international events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as international-level athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain international events, the international federation must publish a list of those international events.]

International standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an international standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International standards shall include any technical documents issued pursuant to the international standard.

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

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

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. 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. The exact definition is set out in the IBU Constitution.

National-level athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each national anti-doping organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

No 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 or other person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the prohibited substance or prohibited method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a minor, for any violation

of Article 2.1, the athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system.

No significant fault or negligence: The athlete or other person's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for no fault or negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his or her system.

[Comment: For cannabinoids, an athlete may establish no significant fault or negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the use was unrelated to sport performance.]

Out-of-competition: Any period 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 shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance/method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there 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. The act of purchasing a prohibited substance alone constitutes possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

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

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

Prohibited substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional hearing: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A provisional hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a provisional hearing, the athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional suspension: See consequences of anti-doping rule violations above.

Publicly disclose or publicly report: See consequences of anti-doping rule violations above.

Regional anti-doping organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

Registered testing pool: The pool highest-priority athletes established separately at the international level by the IBU, and at the national level by national anti-doping organizations, who are subject to focused in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of that international federation's or national anti-doping organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Sample or specimen: 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, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified substances: As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Strict liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence, or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated by the anti-doping organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substantial assistance: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a person providing substantial assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an anti-doping organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case 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 procedures from occurring;

Target testing: Selection of specific athletes for based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a competition, 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 (or possessing for any such purpose) a prohibited substance or prohibited method

(either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an athlete, athlete support 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 shall not include actions involving prohibited substances which are not prohibited in out-of-competition testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such prohibited substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE: Therapeutic use exemption, as defined in Article 4.4

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

Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.



IBU RULES FOR HONORS

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PREAMBLE

The IBU Rules for Honors are decided by the IBU Executive Board according to Art. 15 of the IBU Constitution. They serve as a basis for appropriately honoring exceptional merits in and for the sport of biathlon shown by individuals and legal entities.

1. IBU CERTIFICATE OF HONOR FOR INDIVIDUALS

The IBU, upon decision by the Executive Board, awards the IBU Certificate of Honor to active athletes and officials of the IBU or the National Federations for special services to the sport of biathlon. Nominations can be submitted by the presidents of the National Federations, Committee chairpersons, and members of the Executive Board; all nominations must be submitted in writing to the IBU Secretary General and must include the reasons for the honor.

2. IBU CERTIFICATE OF HONOR FOR LEGAL ENTITIES

The IBU, upon decision by the Executive Board, awards IBU Certificate of Honors to partner and sponsor companies of the IBU for special services to the sport of biathlon. Nominations can be submitted by the presidents of the National Federations, Committee chairpersons, and members of the Executive Board; all nominations must be submitted in writing to the IBU Secretary General and must include the reasons for the honor.

3. IBU HALL OF FAME

The IBU automatically inducts anyone who has won at least one Olympic gold medal and/or two gold medals at the IBU World Championships into the IBU Hall of Fame. The athlete receives a certificate once inducted. The IBU Hall of Fame is published on the IBU homepage.

4. IBU MEDALS OF HONOR

The IBU, upon decision by the Executive Board, awards IBU Medals of Honor in gold, silver or bronze to athletes and officials of the IBU or of the National Federations who have retired from the sport for extraordinary services to the sport of biathlon. Nominations can be made by the presidents of the National Federations and members of the Executive Board and must be submitted in writing, including the reasons for the honor, to the IBU Secretary General.

a) IBU Medals of Honor for Athletes

(1) Bronze Medal of Honor

Athletes may be awarded an IBU Bronze Medal of Honor if they have won:

- At least three (3) individual medals at WCH or OWG, or
- At least four (4) first places in individual World Cup competitions;

(2) Silver Medal of Honor

Athletes may be awarded an IBU Silver Medal of Honor if they have won:

- At least two (2) individual gold medals at WCH, or
- At least one (1) individual gold medal at OWG;

(3) Gold Medal of Honor

Athletes may be awarded an IBU Gold Medal of Honor if they have won:

- At least four (4) individual gold medals at WCH, or
- At least three (3) individual gold medals at OWG, or
- The Total Score in an individual discipline at least three (3) times, or
- The World Cup Total Score at least once.

b) IBU Medal of Honor for Officials (NF presidents, NF secretary generals, head coaches)

(1) Bronze Medal of Honor

Officials may be awarded an IBU Bronze Medal of Honor if they:

- Have been a member of the IBU Executive Board for at least four (4) years, or of an IBU Committee for four (4) years, or held an official position at a National Federation for four (4) years.

(2) Silver Medal of Honor

Officials may be awarded an IBU Silver Medal of Honor if they:

- Have been a member of the IBU Executive Board for at least eight (8) years, or of an IBU Committee for 8 years, or held an official position at a National Federation for 8 years.

(3) Gold Medal of Honor

Officials may be awarded an IBU Gold Medal of Honor if they:

- Have been a member of the IBU Executive Board for at least 12 years, or of an IBU Committee for 12 years, or held an official position at a National Federation for 12 years.

5. IBU RING OF HONOR

The IBU, upon decision by the Executive Board, awards the IBU Golden Ring of Honor to representatives of states, international organizations or federations, NOCs and long-time partners of the IBU for special services to the sport of biathlon. Nominations may be submitted by the presidents of the National Federations, chairpersons of the committees, and members of the Executive Board; nominations must be submitted in writing to the IBU Secretary General and must include the reasons for the honor.

6. IBU HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

The IBU awards IBU Honorary Membership to former IBU officials, following nomination by the IBU Executive Board or the NFs and decision by the IBU Congress.

7. IBU HONORARY PRESIDENCY

The IBU awards the IBU Honorary Presidency to former presidents of the IBU following nomination by the IBU Executive Board or the NFs and decision by the IBU Congress.

8. IBU AWARDS

The IBU may present IBU Awards at the IBU WCH. In years in which Olympic Winter Games are held, IBU Awards will be given out during the IBU Congress. IBU Awards are given in the following categories:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rookie of the Year: | For athletes with the most WC points during their inaugural WC season (with at least three (3) WC starts in one season) |
| Coach of the Year: | For the coach who contributed in an extraordinary way OWG medals and WC first places |
| Media Award: | For especially competent reporting, directing, camera work, editing or other biathlon coverage in words and/or pictures |
| Fair Play Award: | For an award-worthy gesture of sportsmanship |
| Development Award: | For the National Federation winning the highest number of medals at the YJWCH |
| Fan Award: | For an athlete, team or official elected by fans via online voting |

9. PRESENTATION OF HONORS AND AWARDS

a) IBU Hall of Fame

The IBU Hall of Fame will be published on the IBU homepage. Athletes will receive a certificate.

b) IBU Awards

The IBU may award IBU Awards annually at the IBU WCH or a WC. The Awards will be handed out by the IBU Executive Board.

c) IBU Certificates of Honor

The IBU Certificates of Honor are awarded at the IBU WCHs or another suitable occasion.

d) IBU Medals of Honor, Rings of Honor, Honorary Membership, Honorary Presidency

IBU Medals of Honor, Rings of Honor, Honorary Membership and Honorary Presidency are awarded by the IBU President at the IBU Congress or another suitable occasion.

10. ENTRY INTO FORCE

The IBU Rules for Honors became effective on December 1, 2011 replacing the IBU Rules for Honors from July 1, 1994.



**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 Event and Competition Rules, to recognize and observe the Constitution of the IBU and all Rules and contracts of the IBU, especially the:

1. IBU Disciplinary Rules;
2. IBU Event and Competition Rules;
3. IBU Anti-Doping Rules; and
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 identification documents.

IBU DECLARATION OF OBLIGATIONS FOR ATHLETES AND TEAM OFFICIALS

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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 revoked 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 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 CAS in Lausanne (SUI).

Athlete / Team Official

(minors: signature of legal guardian)

DECLARATION TO FIGHT DOPING IN SPORTS

As a member of an IBU member federation and a participant in an event authorized or recognized by the IBU, I hereby declare as follows:

I acknowledge that I am bound by, and confirm that I shall comply with, all of the provisions of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules (as amended from time to time) and the International Standards issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and published on its website.

I acknowledge the authority of the IBU and its national member federations and/or national anti-doping organizations under the IBU Anti-Doping Rules to enforce, to manage results under, and to impose sanctions in accordance with the IBU Anti-Doping Rules.

I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the IBU Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided for in Article 13 of the IBU Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of international-level athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.

I have read and understand the present declaration.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)

Signature

(or, if a minor, signature of legal guardian)

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IBU RULES FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS

Travel expenses will be reimbursed by the IBU to persons who are traveling on behalf of the IBU if their travel was requested or approved by the IBU beforehand and was necessary to fulfill a task according to the IBU rules or serving IBU interests.

2. PROCEDURE

In general, all travel activities must be approved by the IBU Secretary General in advance, except for travel activities of IBU Executive Board members, who need the consent of the VP of Finances. The IBU HQ is to be contacted concerning any arrangements for travelling on behalf of the IBU.

3. REIMBURSEMENT PRINCIPLES

Air fares:

For flights lasting less than 6 hours:

Economy Class ticket

For flights lasting longer than 6 hours:

Economy Class or Business Class
as appropriate

Train ticket:

First Class.

Overnight:

sleeping carriage.

Allowances when using a private car:

€ 0.50 per km — however the total refund must not exceed the costs of an economy flight ticket. When additional persons are transported, an additional € 0.05 per km per person will be refunded.

4. PER DIEM ALLOWANCE

IBU Officials and Committee members:

€ 50 per travel day

€ 35 per work day.

IBU Functionaries and Staff:

According to the IBU travel
regulations as adopted in 2007.

5. ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation shall be arranged or recommended by the IBU.

6. OTHER EXPENDITURES

Any other costs exceeding the aforementioned categories will only be reimbursed if they have been incurred in connection with the travel purpose and if all relevant documentation is provided.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

These rules come into effect as of November 2011.

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IBU CODE OF ETHICS

All those who act on behalf of the IBU must conduct themselves with due care and diligence in performing their assigned tasks, avoiding actions that might damage the reputation of the IBU and/or the sport of biathlon.

1. APPLICATION

1.1 Persons and Organizations Subject to this Code

This Code applies to all elected, appointed or contracted IBU functionaries, organizing committees for IBU events and their officials and volunteers, officials and volunteers at IBU-sanctioned member events, athletes, coaches, trainers, doctors, team staff, team officials, all other persons claiming or seeking standing as present or prospective participants in any IBU activity, and persons without status or title who engage in any activity in relation to the IBU that is prohibited by this Code.

1.2 General Rule

Persons and organizations as listed in Art. 1.1 are expected to be aware of the importance of their task and shall be aware of their obligations and responsibilities. They shall pledge to behave in a dignified manner. They shall behave and act with complete credibility and integrity.

They may not abuse their position as part of their function to take advantage of their function for private aims or gains, or in any other way.

2. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All those acting on behalf of the IBU must make decisions in the interests of the IBU. All those whose personal interests might reasonably be perceived as being affected by a decision or policy concerning an IBU matter (including receiving material benefits) shall refrain from the decision-making process.

3. BETTING ON BIATHLON

All those acting on behalf of the IBU are forbidden from taking part, either directly or indirectly, in betting, gambling, lotteries and similar events or transactions connected with biathlon competitions.

4. EQUALITY AND DIGNITY

No discrimination by gender, race, marital status, religion, disability or political opinion shall be allowed.

5. FAIR PLAY

All IBU competitions shall be carried out respecting the principle of fair play.

