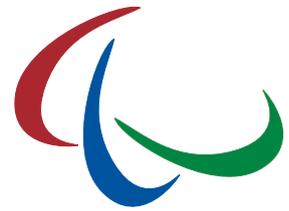


## Updates to the IPC Anti-Doping Code

From 1 January 2015 version to 12 November 2015

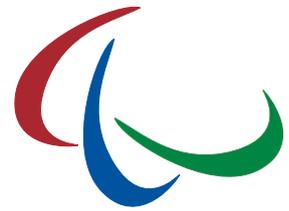
Code article	Reason for update	Updated article (amended section in red colour)
p. 8, notice	Alignment of wording to ensure that all communication related to IPC Anti-Doping matters are delivered through the NPC.	Notice under this <i>Code</i> to an <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> who is a member of an <i>NPC</i> may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the applicable <i>NPC</i> as provided in Articles <b>4.4, 14.1, 14.2, and 20.2.6 and 20.3.5.</b>
p. 12, paragraph following art. 2.10.3	Art. 20.7 (last sentence) now references WADC art. 22.7 (transitional provisions).	In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary (a) that the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> has previously been advised in writing by the <i>IPC</i> , or by <i>WADA</i> , of the <i>Athlete Support Personnel's</i> disqualifying status and the potential <i>Consequence</i> of prohibited association; and (b) that the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> can reasonably avoid the association. The <i>IPC</i> shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the <i>Athlete Support Personnel</i> who is the subject of the notice to the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> that the <i>Athlete Support Personnel</i> may, within 15 days, come forward to the <i>IPC</i> 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 <i>Athlete Support</i>



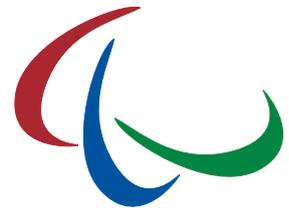
		<i>Personnel's</i> disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 22.7.)
p. 25, art. 5.8.1 and 5.8.2	Updated art. 5.8.2 to clarify the expectations and actions when requesting reinstatement.	5.8.2 Request for reinstatement <i>Athletes</i> or other <i>Persons</i> sanctioned under the <i>Code</i> who wish to resume their eligibility must request in <b>writing to the IPC, reinstatement of sport eligibility six months prior to returning to competition.</b>
p. 49, art. 11.5.2	Replaced word 'until' by 'under'	An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a <i>Team</i> occurring during or in connection with an <i>Event</i> , not covered <del>until</del> <b>under</b> Article 11.5.1, may lead to <i>Disqualification</i> of all of the results obtained by the <i>Team</i> in that <i>Event</i> with all consequences for the <i>Team</i> and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.5.3.
p. 50, art. 12	Updated to the final title of the Addendum to the IPC Handbook Chapter 3.9. This final wording of the Handbook document was not available at the time of approval in June 2014.	Article 12 of the <i>WADC</i> specifically acknowledges the rights of <i>Signatories</i> to adopt and enforce their own rules (separate and apart from the <i>Code</i> ) which impose sanctions on organisations under their control in respect to anti-doping rule violations. The IPC Governing Board has adopted an addendum to Chapter 3.9 of the IPC Handbook ( <b>"Addendum to IPC Policy on Disciplinary Measures for Breaching IPC Qualification, entry and</b>



		<p><b>Participation Rules. Extension of scope of Policy to cover Anti-Doping Rule Violations”).</b> This addendum represents a set of rules of the type covered by Article 12 of the WADC.</p>
p. 67, art. 20.3.7.4	The word ‘above’ in the end of the sentence is deleted.	Hearings held in connection with <i>Events</i> shall be conducted by the expedited process under Article 8.3 <b>above.</b>
p. 28, art. 7.3.2	Clarified the coverage of costs related to the B-sample analysis (as in the previous Code).	Where requested by the Athlete or the IPC, arrangements shall be made to analyse 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 IPC may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis. <b>Except where the B Sample analysis is requested by the IPC, the cost of the B Sample analysis shall be borne by the Athlete or the Athlete’s NPC, unless the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis.</b>
p. 39, art. 10.5	Clarification of sub-numbering of articles 10.5.1.1 and 10.5.1.2	<p>10.5.1 Reduction of sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.</p> <p><b>10.5.1.1 Specified Substances</b></p> <p>Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish</p>



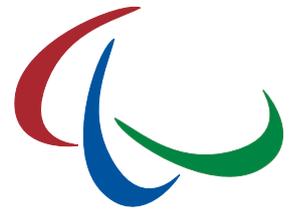
		<p>No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.</p> <p><b>10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products</b></p> <p>In 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.</p> <p>[Comment to Article 10.5.2.1.2: In assessing that Athlete's degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favourable for the Athlete if the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping Control Form.]</p>
p. 52, art. 13.2.2	Clarification of sub-numbering of articles 13.2.3 and 13.2.4.	<p><b>13.2.2 Appeals involving other <i>Athletes</i> or other <i>Persons</i></b></p> <p>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</p>



		<p>impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the <i>National Anti-Doping Organisation</i> or <i>NPC</i> having jurisdiction over the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i>. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by counsel at the <i>Person's</i> own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the <i>National Anti-Doping Organisation</i> or <i>NPC</i> has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to <i>CAS</i> in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.</p> <p><b>13.2.3</b> <i>Persons</i> entitled to appeal</p> <p>In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to <i>CAS</i>: (a) the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the <i>IPC</i>; (d) the <i>National Anti-Doping Organisation</i> of the <i>Person's</i> country of residence or countries where the <i>Person</i> is a national or license holder; and (e) <i>WADA</i>.</p> <p>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 <i>National Anti-Doping Organisation's</i> rules but, at a minimum,</p>
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		<p>shall include the following parties: (a) the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the <i>IPC</i>; (d) the <i>National Anti-Doping Organisation</i> of the <i>Person's</i> country of residence; and (e) <i>WADA</i>. For cases under Article 13.2.2, <i>WADA</i> and the <i>IPC</i> shall also have the right to appeal to <i>CAS</i> with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from <i>CAS</i> to obtain all relevant information from the <i>Anti-Doping Organisation</i> whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if <i>CAS</i> so directs.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only <i>Person</i> who may appeal from a <i>Provisional Suspension</i> is the <i>Athlete</i> or other <i>Person</i> upon whom the <i>Provisional Suspension</i> is imposed.</p> <p><b>13.2.4</b> Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals allowed</p> <p>Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to <i>CAS</i> under the <i>WADC</i> 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</p>
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		<p>the party's answer.</p> <p><i>[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 Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]</i></p>
p.16, art. 4.4.2.1	Deleted word "then" in the sentence	<p>Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, <del>then</del> that TUE is not automatically valid for international-level Competition.</p>
p.64. art 20.3.5.2	Changed "WADA" to "independent body"	<p>A decision by the IPC not to recognise or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to the independent body appointed by the IPC for that purpose. If the Athlete does not appeal (or <del>WADA</del> the independent body decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognize the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the substance or method in question in connection with the Event, but any TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of that Event.</p>