World Squash Federation

Anti-Doping Rules

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## VERSION CONTROL

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WORLD SQUASH FEDERATION ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the World Squash Federation (WSF) AGM held on 18th October 2014 in Philadelphia, USA, the WSF accepted the revised (2009) World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with the WSF's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of the WSF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of squash.

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonised manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitration tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the Anti-Doping Rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and the WSF's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterised 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 WSF, each Member Nation of the WSF, PSA and each Participant in the activities of the WSF or any of its Member Nations by virtue of the Participant’s membership, accreditation, or participation in the WSF, its Member Nations, or their activities or Events.

To be eligible for participation in WSF Events, an Athlete must have a Squash Player Identification Number. Squash Player Identification Numbers are only issued to athletes who have personally acknowledged and agreed to comply with the contents of the consent form (Appendix 3) via the online system. Under-age applications must be countersigned by a legal guardian.

Via the online entry system, Member Nations must also guarantee that all Participants registered in a WSF Event accept the Rules of the WSF, including these WSF Anti-Doping Rules.

It is the responsibility of each Member Nation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Nation’s Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some countries, the Member Nation itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the Member Nation have been delegated or assigned by statute or agreement to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member Nation shall apply, as appropriate, to the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which the WSF and its Member Nations have jurisdiction.

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 such Athletes:

Athletes participating in WSF World Championships and/or who participate in the main draw of PSA Men’s World Series and International-70 tournaments and Women’s International-70 and International-50 tournaments and who have a WSF Squash Player Identification Number (SPIN) registration.

World Squash Federation’s Anti-Doping History
The World Squash Federation is unequivocally opposed on ethical and medical grounds to the practice of doping in sport and continues to fully support the position of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) against the Use of banned substances and methods. The Use, Possession and/or Trafficking of banned substances, methods, or the encouragement or counselling to Use banned substances, or methods; and/or taking measures to mask the Use of banned substances, or methods by any Participant in competitions over which the WSF has jurisdiction is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

The WSF’s Anti-Doping position is motivated by a desire for fair and equal competition among Athletes and by concern for the health of Athletes participating in such competition. The Policy, together with these Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Participants in competitions, activities or Events over which the WSF, PSA and Member Nations and their NADOs have jurisdiction and provides for sanctions against any Participant found guilty of a doping offence.

To harmonise Anti-Doping policies and procedures at the World level of Squash the WSF signed an agreement with the Professional Squash Association (PSA) and the Women’s Squash Association (WSA) on 14 April 2004. A copy of the agreement can be found on the WSF website.
ARTICLE 1  DEFINITION OF DOPING
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Athletes and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

2.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), the WSF's Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (“OMADC”) and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance (Article 10.4 (Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) and Article 10.5 (Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence)). The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete’s Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete’s system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Athlete’s part. It is important to emphasise that while the determination of whether the anti-doping rule has been violated is based on strict liability, the imposition of a fixed period of Ineligibility is not automatic. The strict liability principle set forth in the WSF’s Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.]

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by 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 analysed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analysed 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 WSF may in its discretion choose to have the B Sample analysed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.
2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to Article 2.2: 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 (Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions), unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish “Presence” of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the WSF provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used 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 or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete’s part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

An Athlete’s “Use” of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete’s Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample) 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 authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to Article 2.3: Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection after notification was prohibited in almost all pre-Code anti-doping rules. This Article expands the typical pre-Code rule to include “otherwise evading Sample collection” as prohibited conduct. Thus, for example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation if it were established that an Athlete was 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 (12) 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 Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to Article 2.5: This Article prohibits conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. For example, altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B Bottle at the time of B Sample analysis or providing fraudulent information to the WSF.]
2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a 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 Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method 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 Organisation 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 Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility, or

2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 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 Organisation 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 Organisation shall 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 fifteen (15) days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisations 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.]
ARTICLE 3  PROOF OF DOPING

3.1  Burdens and Standards of Proof
The WSF and its Member Nations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the WSF or its Member Nation have established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these 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 WSF or its Member Nation is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and Hearing Panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W. v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

3.2  Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions
Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, the WSF or its Member Nation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete 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 ten (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 International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the WSF or its Member Nation shall have the burden to establish 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 for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the WSF or its Member Nation 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 shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then the WSF or its Member Nation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained 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 telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or the WSF.

[Comment to Article 3.2.5: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognised in numerous CAS decisions.]

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The WSF will make the Prohibited List available to each Member Nation and PSA by January of each year when the new List becomes effective. Each Member Nation and PSA shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.

[Comment to Article 4.1: The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA’s website at www.wada-ama.org. The Prohibited List is an integral part of the International Convention against Doping in Sport.]

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by the WSF or its Member Nations. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, the WSF may request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of Squash. The WSF may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of Squash, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by the WSF. 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 familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: There will be one Prohibited List. The substances which are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited In-Competition. Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition. There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for shooting) but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the Prohibited List for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.]

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except 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: In drafting the Code there was considerable debate among stakeholders over the appropriate balance between inflexible sanctions which promote harmonisation in the application of the rules and...]

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more flexible sanctions which better take into consideration the circumstances of each individual case. This balance continued to be discussed in various CAS decisions interpreting the Code. After three (3) years experience with the Code, the strong consensus of stakeholders is that while the occurrence of anti-doping rule violation under Articles 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) should still be based on the principle of strict liability, the Code sanctions should be made more flexible where the Athlete or other Person can clearly demonstrate that he or she did not intend to enhance sport performance. The change to Article 4.2 and related changes to Article 10 provide the additional flexibility for violations involving many Prohibited Substances. The rules set forth in Article 10.4 (Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence) and Article 10.5 (Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence) would remain the only basis for eliminating or reducing a sanction involving anabolic steroids and hormones, as well as stimulants and the hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List, or Prohibited Methods. 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.

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.

[Comment to Article 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defence to an anti-doping rule violation. For example, it cannot be argued that the Prohibited Substance detected would not have been performance enhancing in that particular sport. Rather, doping occurs when a substance on the Prohibited List is found in an Athlete's Sample. Similarly, it cannot be argued that a substance listed in the class of anabolic agents does not belong in that class.]

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Athletes included by the WSF in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes participating in an International Event identified by the WSF or PSA must obtain a TUE from the WSF or have one from their National Anti-Doping Organisation that is recognised by the WSF, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If the WSF considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and so refuses to recognise it, the WSF shall notify the Athlete and his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.5. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation 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 twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than twenty-one (21) days before the Athlete's participation in the Event. TUEs granted by the WSF shall be reported to the Athletes' Member Nation and to WADA through ADAMS.

[Comment to Article 4.4.2: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the WSF may publish notice on its website that it will automatically recognise TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, e.g., as to particular substances or methods) made by National Anti-Doping Organisations. If an Athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognised TUEs, then he/she does not need to apply to the WSF for recognition of that TUE.
If the WSF refuses to recognise a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organisation 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 WSF.

The WSF may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organisation that the National Anti-Doping Organisation will consider TUE applications on behalf of the WSF.

4.4.3 Athletes who are not included by the WSF in its Registered Testing Pool and/or who do not participate in an International Event identified by the WSF must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by their Member Nation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation or the Member Nation. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than thirty (30) days before the Athlete’s participation in the Event. Member Nations shall promptly report any such TUE to the WSF and WADA through ADAMS.

4.4.4 If the WSF chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, the WSF shall recognise a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the WSF chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, the WSF 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.

[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 Organisation 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 The WSF shall appoint a panel to consider requests for TUEs (the “TUE Panel”) in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The TUE Panel member(s) shall promptly evaluate the request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the WSF. This decision shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations, including the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.6 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.6.1 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.

4.4.6.2 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.

4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.7.1 WADA, on its own initiative, may review at any time the granting of a TUE to any International-Level Athlete or an Athlete entered in an International Event for which a TUE pursuant to the WSF’s rules is required or National-Level Athlete who is included in his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation or Member Nation’s Registered Testing Pool. Further, upon any request of any Athlete who has been denied a TUE, WADA may review
such denial by the WSF. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision.

4.4.7.2 Any TUE decision by the WSF (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the WSF) 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 Organisation exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

[Comment to Article 4.4.7.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the WSF'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.]

4.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and/or the WSF exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.7.4 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.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

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 WSF 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 WSF shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The WSF 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 WSF 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 Test

5.2.1 All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a Member Nation and PSA shall be subject to Testing by the WSF, the Athlete’s Member Nation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a Member Nation, including Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall be subject to Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, In-Competition or Out-of-Competition by the WSF, WADA, PSA, the Athlete’s Member Nation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of any country where the Athlete is present or of which the Athlete is national resident,
licensure-holder or member of a sport organisation, the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games, the IPC in connection with Paralympic Games and any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes must comply with any request for Testing by any Anti-Doping Organisation with Testing jurisdiction.

[Comment to Article 5.2.1: 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 WSF and its Member Nation 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 WSF and its Member Nation had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defence to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

5.2.2 If the WSF delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (directly or through a National Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, the WSF shall be notified.

5.3 Test Distribution Plan
In coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisation conducting Testing on the same Athletes, and consistent with the International Standard for Testing, the WSF and its Member Nations shall:

5.3.1 Plan and conduct an effective number of In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Athletes over whom they have jurisdiction, including but not limited to Athletes in their respective Registered Testing Pools.

5.3.2 Except in exceptional Circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.

5.3.3 Make Target Testing a priority.

5.3.4 Conduct Testing on Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension.

[Comment to Article 5.3.3: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or event weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all the appropriate Athletes will be tested (e.g., world-class Athletes, Athletes whose performances have dramatically improved over a short period of time, Athletes whose coaches have had other Athletes test positive etc.). Obviously, Target Testing must not be used for any purposes other than legitimate Doping Control. These Anti-Doping Rules make it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, they do not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing.]

5.4 Testing
Testing conducted by the WSF and its Member Nations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of Testing.

5.4.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal haematological profiling (“the passport”).

5.5 Coordination of Testing

5.5.1 Event Testing
The collection of Samples for Doping Control shall take place at both International Events and National Events. However, except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the International organisation which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the World Championship, and Pan-American Sports Organisation for the Pan American Games). At National Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the designated National Anti-Doping Organisation or Member Nation of that country.

5.5.1.1 If the WSF or its Member Nations nevertheless desire to conduct additional Testing of Athletes at an Event for which they are not responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period, the WSF or its Member Nations shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional Testing. If the WSF or its Member Nations are not satisfied with the response of the ruling body of the Event, the WSF or its Member Nations may ask WADA for
permission to conduct additional Testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional Testing. WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation 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 Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

[Comment to Article 5.5.1.1: The Anti-Doping Organisation “initiating and directing Testing” may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with other organisations to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]

5.5.2 Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organisations. Out-of-Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee in connection with the Olympic Games or the Paralympic Games; (c) the WSF or the Athletes’ Member Nation; or (d) any other Anti-Doping Organisation that has Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete as provided in Article 5.2 (Authority to Test). Out-of-Competition Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS where reasonably feasible in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing of individual Athletes.

[Comment to Article 5.5.2: Additional authority to conduct Testing may be authorised by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements among Signatories and governments.]

5.5.3 Report

The WSF and its Member Nations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse in accordance with Article 14.5 to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.6.1 The WSF shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall publish the criteria for Athletes to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. The WSF 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 (a) shall advise the WSF of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

[Comment to Article 5.6.1: The purpose of the WSF Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level International Athletes who the WSF requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by the WSF and other Anti-Doping Organisations with jurisdiction over the Athletes. The WSF will identify such Athletes in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.]

5.6.2 An Athlete’s failure to advise the WSF of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met.

5.6.3 An Athlete’s failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met.

5.6.4 Each Member Nation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Athletes are also in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool, the WSF and the National Anti-Doping Organisation will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Athlete and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organisations) in accordance with Article 5.6.5.
**5.6.5** Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.6.1 and 5.6.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, including the strict condition that it be maintained in strict confidence at all times and used only for Doping Control purposes.

**5.7 The WSF's criteria for the Registered Testing Pool**

The WSF will notify PSA of the criteria for inclusion in the Registered Testing Pool. Any changes to the criteria will come into effect on 1 January of any year.

PSA shall provide to the WSF the names and addresses of all Athletes whose performances fall within the Registered Testing Pool criteria established by the WSF.

**5.8 Retirement & Return to Competition**

**5.8.1** An Athlete who has been identified by the WSF for inclusion in the WSF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to the WSF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the WSF's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by the WSF.

**5.8.2** An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the WSF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the WSF at least six (6) months before he or she expects to return to competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, at any time during the period before actual return to competition. WADA, in consultation with the WSF and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six (6) 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 5.8.1 shall be Disqualified.

**5.8.3** Member Nations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

**5.8.4** 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 (6) 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 (6) months) to the WSF and to his/her National Anti-Doping Organisation 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.

**5.9 Selection of Athletes to be Tested**

**5.9.1** At International Events, the WSF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and Target Tests to be performed.

**5.9.1.1** Currently a minimum of 4 random anti-doping tests must be carried out at Senior Team Events, Doubles and Masters Events. At Junior Team Championships - linked with an Individual Junior Championship - 6 random anti-doping tests must be carried out. At Junior Individual Championships not linked with a Junior Team Championship 2 random anti-doping tests must be carried out.

**5.9.1.2** The WSF Anti-Doping Commission shall target a certain number of Athletes not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximise the diversity of Athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.

**5.9.2** At National Events, each Member Nation shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.

**5.9.3** In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.9.1 and 5.9.2 above, the WSF at International Events, and the National Anti-Doping Organisation or Member Nation at National Events, may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
5.9.4 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the WSF and by National Anti-Doping Organisations or Member Nations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of selection.

5.10 The WSF and the organising committees for WSF Events, as well as the Member Nations and the organising committees of Member Nation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events in accordance with the Independent Observers Program.

5.11 An Athlete who is not a regular member of the WSF or PSA or one of its Member Nations will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the WSF’s or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s Registered Testing Pool at least three (3) months before he or she expects to compete.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the WSF or its Member Nations shall send Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the WSF or its Member Nations.

[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorised 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 Collection & Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist the WSF or its Member Nations in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete’s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purposes.

[Comment to Article 6.2.1: 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 WSF shall ask laboratories to analyse 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 any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used (with the Athlete’s consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis & Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the 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 analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 The WSF may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 The WSF may request that laboratories analyse 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 analyse 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 recognised 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 analysed.]

6.5 Retest-Samples

A Sample may be reanalysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by the WSF 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 WSF to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

[Comment to Article 6.5: Although this Article is new, Anti-Doping Organisations have always had the authority to reanalyse Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new Technical Document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonise the protocol for such retesting.]

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the WSF

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the WSF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in confidentiality and in conformity with ADAMS, a database management tool developed by WADA. ADAMS is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to WADA and other Organisations using it.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the WSF shall conduct an initial review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been 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 Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.2.1 The WSF Anti-Doping Commission Chair will appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and 2 other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four (4) years. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by the WSF, the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8.

7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE, or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories to laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the WSF shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athletes’ National Anti-Doping Organisation 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 WSF 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 within the time period specified in 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. The WSF shall also notify the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, Member Nation and WADA. If the WSF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, Member Nation and WADA.

7.1.4 Where requested by the Athlete or the WSF, arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete
may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The WSF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis. The responsibility of payment for B Sample Testing, if requested by the Athlete, shall rest with that Athlete unless decided and notified otherwise by the WSF at its discretion if the B Sample test result is positive. If the test is negative the WSF will pay the costs of the test.

7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories. Also a representative of the Athlete’s Member Nation as well as a representative of the WSF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, then (unless the WSF 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 Member Nation, PSA, the WSF and WADA shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his Member Nation, PSA, the WSF, and to WADA.

7.1.8 The WSF shall conduct any follow-up investigations into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.1.1 to 7.1.8. At such time if the WSF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person subject to sanction notice, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. The WSF shall also notify the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.

7.2 Review of Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, the WSF shall conduct an initial review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted 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.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s Member Nation, PSA, the WSF, and WADA shall be so informed.

7.2.4 If the initial review 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 WSF shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, the Athlete shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Athlete shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 The WSF 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:

(a) If the WSF determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(b) to (f).

(b) If the WSF receives a request, either from a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or from a sport organisation 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 Organisation or sport organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, the WSF shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.
7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organisation, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the WSF.

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations

Results management conducted by Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which are underlined in the detailed provisions set forth in this Article. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to the WSF and to WADA within fourteen (14) day of the conclusion of the Member Nation’s or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s results management process. Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings and other asserted violations of anti-doping rules shall be reported to Member Nations in accordance with the principles outlined in this Article to the Athlete’s Member Nation or Anti-Doping Organisation, the WSF and WADA no later than the completion of the Member Nation’s results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that Member Nation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the Member Nation, National Anti-Doping Organisation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another Member Nation shall be referred to the Athlete’s Member Nation for hearing.

7.5 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 WSF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete’s Member Nation, National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.6 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.6.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by an Athlete in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by the WSF in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.6.4 that the Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation shall take such responsibility).

7.6.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by an Athlete in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool as a result of an Attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of the WSF shall be conducted by the WSF in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Athlete as a result of an Attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

7.6.3 Where, in any twelve (12) month period, an Athlete in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organisation, the WSF shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.1- 7.6

The WSF shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.1- 7.6. At such time as the WSF 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 Member Nation, National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 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 WSF shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.
7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 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 7.1.2 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 promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.1.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where the WSF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed after the review and notification described in Article 7.1, but prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or the final hearing as described in Article 8 (Right of a Fair Hearing).

7.9.3 However, a Provisional Suspension is may not be imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, unless the Athlete or other Person is given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. Member Nations or PSA shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.9.3.1 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.

7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organisation) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers). In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team as may be provided in these Anti-Doping Rules) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.9.5 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 7.9: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organisation, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.

In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been provisionally suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the WSF in a Team Event, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.

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.

7.10 Resolution without a Hearing

7.10.1 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 WSF.

7.10.2 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 WSF
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 WSF.

7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead the WSF 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 WSF shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where the WSF 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 WSF shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organisations and to Member Nations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the WSF, its Member Nation or the National Anti-Doping Organisation conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and the WSF, its Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation would have had results management jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, the WSF, its Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation have jurisdiction to conduct results management.

[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 Organisation 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 organisation.]

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings following the WSF’s results management

8.1.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by the WSF in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated then the case shall be assigned to the WSF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.1.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. If the Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.9, the Athlete has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis.

[Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete’s eligibility to participate in the Event or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete’s results or continued participation in the Event.]

8.1.3 The WSF Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.1.4 The Member Nation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules and WADA may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.5 The WSF shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.6 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 WSF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete’s or other Person’s failure to challenge the WSF’s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within thirty (30) days.
Where no hearing occurs, the WSF shall submit to the Persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.1.7 Decisions of the WSF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2 Hearings following Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation result management

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with the rules of the Member Nation or the National Anti-Doping Organisation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three (3) months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the Athlete has been imposed a Provisional Suspension as per Article 7.9, the Athlete has the right to request the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three (3) months, the WSF may elect to bring the case directly before the WSF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the Member Nation.

8.2.3 Member Nations and National Anti-Doping Organisations shall keep the WSF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.2.4 The WSF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.2.5 The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the Member Nation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the Member Nation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within ten (10) days. Where no hearing occurs, the Member Nation shall submit to the Persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2.6 Decisions by Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.3 Public Disclosure

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 WSF 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.

8.4 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial Hearing Panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the Hearing Panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Hearing Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
• a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

8.5 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 WSF, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.5: 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 Organisation 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.]

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[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 as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.

When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medallist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in that Event with 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 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Event in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all matches during the Event or points incurred on the world circuit.]

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 Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Athlete’s results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) 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 (4) 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 WSF 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 (2) 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 violations of these anti-doping rules 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 (Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, 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.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) 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 (Trafficking) or 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[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 organisations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9 (Complicity), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to four (4) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

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

[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, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall 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 mislabelled 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 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) or 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods).

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 (2) 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 (2) 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 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.]

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 (8) 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 WSF 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 in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation 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 WSF. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, the WSF 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 shall be based on the seriousness of
the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (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 WSF shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If the WSF decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not 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 Organisations, at the request of the WSF 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 Organisation.

10.6.1.3 If the WSF 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 Organisations 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 authorise the WSF 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 authorised.]

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 which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

[Comment to Article 10.6.2: 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 Organisation 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 (4) 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 WSF, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and the WSF, may receive a reduction in
the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two (2) 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 (Article 10.2, Article 10.3, Article 10.4 or Article 10.5) applies 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 (6) 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 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. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall 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 WSF 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 WSF made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the WSF cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, the WSF 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 WSF 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 (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation
In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in these 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

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; and second, reimbursement of the expenses of the WSF.

[Comment to Article 10.9: Nothing in the WSF's Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

10.10 Financial Consequences

Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, the WSF 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 in an amount up to $10,000 U.S. Dollars, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or the WSF'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 WSF or Anti-Doping Organisation imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

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 WSF or its Member Nation, 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 has already 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 which 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 WSF or its Member Nation 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 a potential 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.

10.11.3.4 In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

[Comment to Article 10.11: The text of Article 10.11 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]

10.12 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 authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by the WSF or any Member Nation or a club or other member organisation of the WSF or any Member Nation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level Event organisation 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 (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction 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 shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by his or her Member Nation or a club which is a member of that Member Nation. 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 organised by a non-Signatory International Event organisation or a non-Signatory national-level Event organisation without triggering the consequences set forth in Article 10.10.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article. Sanctions in one sport will also be recognised by other sports (see Article 15 Mutual Recognition).]

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 organisation of the WSF’s member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two (2) months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

[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 Organisation 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 WSF or its Member Nations 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 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 WSF and its Member Nations.

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: Harmonisation of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonisation means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonisation 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 favour of harmonisation 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 organisations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonisation of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.]

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Teams

Where one member of a team (doubles or national team) has been notified of any anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Teams

11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition by the team with all resulting consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the team in that Event with all consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

11.2.3 Where an Athlete who is a member of a team committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he/she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the team in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the team in the Competition(s) 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.
11.3 Event Ruling Body May Establish Stricter Consequences for Teams

The ruling body for an Event may elect to establish rules for the Event which impose Consequences for teams stricter that those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS & COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER NATIONS

12.1 The WSF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to Member Nations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 Member Nations shall be obligated to reimburse the WSF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of the Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that Member Nation.

12.3 The WSF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against Member Nations 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 Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Nation within a twelve (12) month period in Testing conducted by the WSF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Nation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation. In such event the WSF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that Member Nation for participation in any WSF activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) fine the Member Nation in the minimum amount of $800 U.S. Dollars at the WSF’s discretion. (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 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Nation within a twelve (12) month period in Testing conducted by the WSF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Nation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation, then the WSF may suspend that Member Nation’s membership for a period of up to four (4) years.

12.3.2 If more than one Athlete or other Person from a Member Nation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event, the WSF may fine that Member Nation in the minimum amount of $800 U.S. Dollars at the WSF’s discretion.

12.3.3 A Member Nation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the WSF informed about an Athlete’s whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the WSF. In such event the WSF may fine the Member Nation in the minimum amount of $800 U.S. Dollars, at the WSF’s discretion, per Athlete in addition to all of the WSF costs incurred in Testing that Member Nation’s Athletes.

ARTICLE 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 Rules, 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 Organisations’ rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (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

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

[Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of the WSF's or its Member Nation's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the WSF's or its Member Nation's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the WSF's or its Member Nation's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

13.2 Appeals from 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 (6) 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 WSF or its Member Nations 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 WSF or its Member Nations' failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that the WSF or its Member Nations lack 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 WSF or its Member Nations not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation'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 participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Athletes

In cases involving National-Level Athletes, as defined by the WSF, who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation. 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 Organisation has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such a court.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the WSF; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation 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 reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation'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 WSF; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence; and (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 WSF 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 Organisation 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 from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or the 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 Organisation 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 WSF or its Member Nations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the WSF or its Member Nations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the WSF or its Member Nations.

[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 WSF or its Member Nations to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the WSF or its Member Nations and give the WSF or its Member Nations an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision. Nothing in this Article prohibits an International Federation from also having rules which authorise it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its National Federations has been inappropriately delayed.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by the WSF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Nation.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

a) Within fifteen (15) days from notice of the decision, such party(ies) shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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.
13.8 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal as per article 13.2.2 shall be indicated by the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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.

ARTICLE 14 REPORTING & RECOGNITION

14.1 Notice, Confidentiality and Reporting

14.1.1 Notice to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons shall occur as provided under Article 7 and 14. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Nation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Nation.

14.1.2 Notice to National Anti-Doping Organisations, the WSF and WADA

Notice to National Anti-Doping Organisations, the WSF and WADA shall occur as provided under Article 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of Notification

Notification to the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation, the WSF and WADA according to Articles 7 and 14 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 and 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

The same Persons and Anti-Doping Organisations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or 13 (Appeals) and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations 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 Nation, and team in a Team Sport) until the Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3 below.

14.1.6 The WSF shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3, and shall include provisions in any contract entered into between the WSF and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents and consultants, for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

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 (Notification of Results Management Decisions), 8.2 (Hearings following Member Nation or National Anti-Doping Organisation result management), 10.4 (Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence), 10.5 (Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence), 10.6 (Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault), 10.12.3 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility) or 13.5 (Notification of Appeal Decisions) 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 WSF shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by the WSF or its Member Nation to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by the WSF or its Member Nations only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Articles 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

14.3.2. No later than twenty (20) 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 time challenged, the WSF or its Member Nations must publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the Consequences imposed. The WSF or its Member Nations must also publicly report within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The WSF or its Member Nations shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

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 disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The WSF or its Member Nation 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.

14.3.4 For purposes of Article 14.2, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the WSF or its Member Nations' website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.3.5 Neither the WSF nor its Member Nation or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

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 Athlete Whereabouts Information

As further provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, Athletes who have been identified by the WSF or National Anti-Doping Organisations for inclusion in a Registered Testing Pool shall provide accurate, current location information. The WSF and National Anti-Doping Organisations shall coordinate the identification of Athletes and the collecting of current location information and shall submit these to WADA. This information will be accessible, through ADAMS where reasonably feasible, to other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test the Athlete. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordination or conduction of Testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

14.5 Statistical Reporting

The WSF or its Member Nations shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of their Doping Control activities with a copy provided to WADA. The WSF or its Member Nations may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

14.6 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data and results for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes who have been included in their National Anti-Doping Organisation's Registered Testing Pool. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, the WSF or its Member Nations
National Organisations shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible to the Athlete, the Athlete’s Member Nation, National Olympic Committee or National Paralympic Committee, National Anti-Doping Organisation, International Federation and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with International Standards for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

14.7 Data Privacy

When performing obligations under these rules, the WSF, its Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and third parties. The WSF, its Member Nations or National Anti-Doping Organisations shall ensure that they comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information that WADA shall adopt to ensure Athletes and non-athletes are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities arising under the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by the WSF and its Member Nations.

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

15.2 The WSF and its Member Nations shall recognise 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 WSF or its Member Nation 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 body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then the WSF or its Member Nation should recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and they should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of the WSF regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognised by all Member Nations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF THE WSF ANTI-DOPING RULES

16.1 All Member Nations and PSA shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each Member Nation’s Rules. All Member Nations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

16.2 All Member Nations and PSA 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 authorised or organised by a Member Nation, PSA and/or a squash Major event organiser to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.

16.3 All Member Nations and PSA shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to the WSF and to the relevant Member Nation, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.
16.4 All Member Nations and PSA 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 WSF or its Member Nations.

16.5 All Member Nations and PSA shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

ARTICLE 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 (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 18 WSF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The WSF will report to WADA on the WSF’s compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION

The WSF 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.

ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT & INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the WSF.

20.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall 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 shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

20.4 The INTRODUCTION, the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS and the Code and the International Standards issued by WADA shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules. The Code and the International Standards 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.

20.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules should be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.7 These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively 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 of 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 violation (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test) declared by the WSF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to
expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (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 Organisation 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 anti-doping rule violation 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.

ARTICLE 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 Organisation 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.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES & OTHER PERSONS

22.1 Roles & 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 be prepared to inform the WSF or a National Anti-Doping Organisation of any knowledge of doping activities by other Athletes or by Athlete Support Personnel.

22.1.6 Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSF’s disciplinary rules.

22.2 Roles & 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 their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation and to the WSF any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSF’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 charge of misconduct under the WSF’s disciplinary rules.
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 laboratory or other WADA-approved Testing entity consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and 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 Organisation**: 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 Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

**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 Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Organisation 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 Organisation 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 organisation accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment to Athlete: 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 IFs and National Anti-Doping Organisations, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all Persons on national teams and all Persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such Athletes must be included in a National Anti-Doping Organisation’s Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organisation, 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 Organisation 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 Organisation. In the same manner, a Major Event Organisation holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyse 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 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 athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100 metre race in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations:** ("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 Article10.12.1; (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, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

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

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

**Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete 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 behaviour. 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.
Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

In-Competition: Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, “In-Competition” means the period commencing twenty-four (24) hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisaton, or another international sport organisation 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 squash, International-Level Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

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.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

National Anti-Doping Organisation: 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, at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the WSF as the entity governing the WSF's sport in that nation or region; a Member Nation.

National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
**National Olympic Committee:** The organisation recognised 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 which 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 Persons 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 Persons 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 Organisation or other entity.

**Possession:** The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method** or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. 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 Organisation 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 Organisation 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 Rules Violations above.
PSA: Professional Squash Association (Men)

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: 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 of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation'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.

Retroactive TUE: As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, 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 Organisation 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 Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

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


Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (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 Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.

TUE Panel: As defined in Article 4.4.4.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005, including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.
Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.


WSA: Women's Squash Association (merged into the PSA from 1 January 2015).

[Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech].
APPENDIX 2 EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 10

EXAMPLE 1.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete is deemed to have No Significant Fault that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility would thus be two (2) years, not four (4) years (Article 10.2.2).

2. In a second step, the panel would analyse whether the Fault-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a Specified Substance, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two (2) years to one (1) year (minimum one-half of the two (2) year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of Ineligibility within this range based on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of sixteen (16) months.)

3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to Fault). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of Ineligibility is already below the two (2) year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of sixteen (16) months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be four (4) months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten (10) months and the period of Ineligibility would thus be six (6) months.)

4. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (i.e., three (3) months) after the date of the hearing decision (Article 10.11.2).

5. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would have to automatically Disqualify the result obtained in that Competition (Article 9).

6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

8. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one and one-half (1½) months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 2.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of a stimulant which is a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Anti-Doping Organisation is able to establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the Athlete is not able to establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Anti-Doping Organisation can establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the Athlete is not able to establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of six (6) months.)
was permitted Out-of-Competition and the Use was unrelated to the Athlete’s sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be four (4) years (Article 10.2.1.2).

2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on Fault (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four (4) years.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be one (1) year.

3. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the final hearing decision.

4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two (2) months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 3.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an Out-of-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; the Athlete also establishes that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by a Contaminated Product.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had No Significant Fault in Using a Contaminated Product (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be two (2) years (Articles 10.2.2).

2. In a second step, the panel would analyse the Fault-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a Contaminated Product and that he acted with No Significant Fault or Negligence based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of Ineligibility would be reduced to a range of two (2) years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of Ineligibility within this range, based on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of four (4) months.)

3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

5. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one (1) month before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 4.

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she Used an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be four (4) years.
2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions of the period of Ineligibility (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5).

3. Based on the Athlete’s spontaneous admission (Article 10.6.2) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced by up to one-half of the four (4) years. Based on the Athlete’s Substantial Assistance (Article 10.6.1) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four (4) years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four (4) years. The minimum period of Ineligibility would be one (1) year.

4. The period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of Ineligibility, an early start of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an Athlete from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of Ineligibility was suspended solely on the basis of Substantial Assistance, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of Ineligibility started as early as the Athlete’s last Use of the anabolic steroid.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two (2) months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 5.

Facts:
An Athlete Support Person helps to circumvent a period of Ineligibility imposed on an Athlete by entering him into a Competition under a false name. The Athlete Support Person comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organisation.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of Ineligibility would be from two up to four (4) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of three (3) years.)

2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).

3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of Ineligibility of eighteen (18) months.)

4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed unless the Athlete Support Person is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

EXAMPLE 6.

Facts:
An Athlete was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of Ineligibility of fourteen (14) months, of which four (4) months were suspended because of Substantial Assistance. Now, the Athlete commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provided Substantial Assistance. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the Athlete with a period of Ineligibility of sixteen (16) months and suspend six (6) months for Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:
1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.

2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of Ineligibility would be the greater of:
   (a) six (6) 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 (in this example, that would equal one-half of fourteen (14) months, which is seven (7) months); 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 (in this example, that would equal two times sixteen (16) months, which is thirty-two (32) months).

Thus, the period of Ineligibility for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of Ineligibility of thirty-two (32) months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-Fault-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of thirty-two (32) months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be eight (8) months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight (8) months of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance, thus reducing the period of Ineligibility imposed to two (2) years.)

4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.

5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two (2) months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two (2) months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

* Upon the approval of WADA in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.
APPENDIX 3 – CONSENT FORM

I, as a member of _________________ and/or a participant in a WSF, PSA or WSF Member Nation’s authorised or recognised event, hereby declare as follows:

1. I confirm that I shall comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the WSF Anti-Doping Rules, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Rules and all International Standards as issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and permanently published on its website.

2. I acknowledge that PSA, WSF Member Nations and National Anti-Doping Organisations have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provide in the WSF Anti-Doping Rules.

3. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the WSF Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the WSF Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the WSF 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).

4. 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.

5. I have read and understand the present declaration.

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Date                                        Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Date of Birth                               Signature
(Day/Month/Year)                           (or, if a minor, signature legal guardian)