### CURRENT WSF Anti-Doping Rules

**ANNEXURE E**

<table>
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<th>AMENDMENTS</th>
<th>CLEAN VERSION Proposed for Approval</th>
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<td><strong>WORLD SQUASH FEDERATION ANTI-DOPING RULES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td><strong>PURPOSE, SCOPE &amp; ORGANISATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMME, THE CODE &amp; THE WSF ANTI-DOPING RULES</strong></td>
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|  | The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Program which supports it are:  
• To protect the Athletes’ fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for Athletes worldwide, and  
• To ensure harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to the prevention of doping, including:  
  Education: to raise awareness, inform, communicate, to instil values, develop life skills and decision-making capability to prevent intentional and unintentional anti-doping rule violations  
  Deterrence: to divert potential dopers, through ensuring that robust rules and sanctions are in place and salient for all stakeholders  
  Detection: an effective Testing and investigations system not only enhances a deterrent effect, but also is effective in protecting clean Athletes and the spirit of sport by catching those committing anti-doping rule violations while also helping to disrupt anyone engaged in doping behaviour  
  Enforcement: to adjudicate and sanction those found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation  
  Rule of law: to ensure that all relevant stakeholders have agreed to submit to the Code and the International Standards, and that all measures taken in application of their anti-doping programs respect the Code, the International Standards, and the principles of proportionality and human rights. | The purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Program which supports it are:  
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| **The Code** | The Code is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the Code is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonisation of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonisation on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed-upon anti-doping principles are implemented. The Code has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality and human rights. | The Code is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the Code is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonisation of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonisation on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed-upon anti-doping principles are implemented. The Code has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality and human rights. |
| **The World Anti-Doping Program** | The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonisation and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:  
Level 1: The Code  
Level 2: International Standards and Technical Documents  
Level 3: Models of Best Practice and Guidelines | The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonisation and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:  
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| **International Standards** | International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with the Signatories and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the International Standards is harmonisation among Anti-Doping Organisations responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the International Standards is mandatory for compliance with the Code. The International Standards may be revised from time-to-time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the Signatories, governments and other relevant stakeholders. International Standards and all revisions will be published on the WADA website and shall become effective on the date specified in the International Standard or revision. | International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with the Signatories and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the International Standards is harmonisation among Anti-Doping Organisations responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the International Standards is mandatory for compliance with the Code. The International Standards may be revised from time-to-time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the Signatories, governments and other relevant stakeholders. International Standards and all revisions will be published on the WADA website and shall become effective on the date specified in the International Standard or revision. |

**GREEN = NEW**

**YELLOW = AMENDED**

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The following table shows the purpose, scope, and organisation of the World Anti-Doping Programme, the Code, and the World Squash Federation Anti-Doping Rules (WAD). The Code is the fundamental and universal document upon which the World Anti-Doping Program in sport is based. The purpose of the Code is to advance the anti-doping effort through universal harmonisation of core anti-doping elements. It is intended to be specific enough to achieve complete harmonisation on issues where uniformity is required, yet general enough in other areas to permit flexibility on how agreed-upon anti-doping principles are implemented. The Code has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality and human rights.

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- **Level 1: The Code**
- **Level 2: International Standards and Technical Documents**
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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.

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

Models of Best Practice & Guidelines
Models of best practice and guidelines based on the Code and International Standards have been and will be developed to provide solutions in different areas of anti-doping. The models and guidelines will be recommended by WADA and made available to Signatories and other relevant stakeholders but will not be mandatory. In addition to providing models of anti-doping documentation, WADA will also make some training assistance available to the Signatories.

Preface
At the World Squash Federation (WSF) AGM held on 18 October 2018 in Philadelphia, USA, 27 October 2018 in Cairo, Egypt. The WSF accepted the revised 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.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonised manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules, which implement the Code, and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the Code, the WSF shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by the WSF to a Delegated Third Party, however, the WSF shall require the Delegated Third Parties to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code and International Standards and the WSF shall remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Terms used in these Anti-Doping Rules that are defined terms from the Code are italicised.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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, which is intrinsically valuable and should be protected and fostered in sport. The ethos of Olympism, as the principle on which the Olympic Games are based, is shared by all signatories to the Olympic Charter and the 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 programs seek to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to pursue human excellence without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods. Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Education
- Athletics' right as set forth in the Code
- Excellence in performance
- Character and Education
- Fun and Joy

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- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

**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 National Federations 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.

**Scope**

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to the WSF, each National Federation of the WSF, PSA and each Participant in the activities of the WSF or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant’s membership, accreditation, or participation in the WSF, its National Federations, 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 counter-signed by a legal guardian.

Via the online entry system, National Federations 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 National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation’s Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some countries, the National Federation itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, the National Federation will be complying with the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the National Federation have been delegated or assigned by statute or agreement to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the National Federation shall apply, as appropriate, to the National Anti-Doping Organisation. The WSF is responsible for ensuring that its National Federations complete results management in a proper manner if allowed to be the Testing Authority.

**Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules**

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

(a) the WSF, including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;

(b) each National Federation of the WSF, including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control.

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(c) the Professional Squash Association (PSA) including its board members, directors, officers, specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;

(d) the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons:
(i) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of the WSF, the PSA or any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);

(ii) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by the WSF, the PSA or any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;

(iii) any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of the WSF, the PSA or any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping.

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 2) via the online system. All forms from Minors must be counter-signed by a legal guardian. Via the online entry system, National Federations and the PSA must also guarantee that all Participants registered in an Event accept the Rules of the WSF, including these WSF Anti-Doping Rules.

(iv) Athletes who are not regular members of the WSF, the PSA or of one of its National Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event. Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of the WSF to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the Hearing Panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.

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.**

**PART ONE: DOPI NG CONTROL**

**INTRODUCTION**

Part One of the Code sets forth specific anti-doping rules and principles that are to be followed by organisations responsible for adopting, implementing or enforcing anti-doping rules within their authority e.g., the International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Federations, National Olympic Committees and Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organisations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations. All such organisations are collectively referred to as Anti-Doping Organisations.

All provisions of the Code are mandatory in substance and must be followed as applicable by each Anti-Doping Organisation and Athlete or other Person. The Code does not, however, replace or eliminate the need for comprehensive anti-doping rules to be adopted by each Anti-Doping Organisation. While some provisions of the Code must be incorporated without substantive change by each Anti-Doping Organisation in its own anti-doping rules, other provisions of the Code establish

(i) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of the WSF, the PSA or any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);

(ii) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by the WSF, the PSA or any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate organisation of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;

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(a) Athletes participating in WSF World Championships and/or who participate in any main draw of PSA World Tour Bronze, Silver, Gold, Platinum and Finals events.

(b) Athletes included in a WSF Registered Testing Pool.

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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.

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 Articles 2 through 5 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 in the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

ARTICLE 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 WADA’s Anti-Doping Rules adopt the mandatory guiding principles that allow flexibility in the formulation of rules by each Anti-Doping Organisation or establish requirements that must be followed by each Anti-Doping Organisation but need not be repeated in its own anti-doping rules.

Anti-doping rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons (including directors, officers and employees of Signatories and Delegated Third Parties and their employees) accept these rules as a condition of participation or involvement in the sport of squash and shall be bound by them. Each Signatory shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons under the authority of the Signatory and its member organisations are informed of and agree to be bound by anti-doping rules in force of the relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

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.

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rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code ("OMADCo") 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 exception to this rule 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)) or in 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. 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 WSPF'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, or where the Athlete's 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 WSPF 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. [Comment to Article 2.1.3: 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.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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

Markers, the WSPF's Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code ("OMADCo") 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 exception to this rule 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)) or in 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. 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 WSPF's Anti-Doping Rules has been consistently upheld in the decisions of CAS.

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2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation. [Comment to Article 2.1.3: 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.]

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[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.]

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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.]

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[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.]

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[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 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

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.

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 Consequences 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.]

While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organisation to notify the Athlete or other Person about the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Athlete or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.

2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5: 2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who in good faith has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

[Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good-faith reports and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports. Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organisation’s asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]

2.11.3 For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.
The WSF and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the WSF or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel 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 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 National Federation is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct. It has also been widely applied by courts and Hearing Panels in doping cases. See, for example, the CAS decision in N., J., Y., W., v. FINA, CAS 98/208, 22 December 1998.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

[Comment to Article 3.2: For example, the WSF or its National Federation 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 in the methods or decision limits that were in effect at the time of the successful analytical test, then there shall be a rebuttal presumption of scientific validity.

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3.2.4 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 in the methods or decision limits that were in effect at the time of the successful analytical test, then there shall be a rebuttal presumption of scientific validity.
which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then
the WSF or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that
such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: 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 National
Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel that the
departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule
or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an
Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation 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 National
Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the
Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule
unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or Athlete notification
to the whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standards for Education, Data Privacy or TUEs – may result in
compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defence in an anti-doping rule
violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the Athlete committed
an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, an Anti-Doping Organisation’s
departure from the Anti-Doping Rights Act shall not constitute a defence to
an anti-doping rule violation.]

(i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which
could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an
Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the WSF shall have the burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

(ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to
Adverse Passport Findings which could reasonably have caused an anti-
doping rule violation, in which case the WSF shall have the burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation.

(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete
of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-
doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case
the WSF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): An Anti-Doping Organisation would meet its burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by
showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification which could reasonably have
caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case
the WSF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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

which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then
the WSF or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that
such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule
or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.
If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to the WSF or its National
Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the Hearing Panel that the
departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 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 National
Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the
Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule
unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or Athlete notification
to the whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standards for Education, Data Privacy or TUEs – may result in
compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defence in an anti-doping rule
violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the Athlete committed
an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, an Anti-Doping Organisation’s
departure from the Anti-Doping Rights Act shall not constitute a defence to
an anti-doping rule violation.]

(i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which
could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an
Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case the WSF shall have the burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

(ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to
Adverse Passport Findings which could reasonably have caused an anti-
doping rule violation, in which case the WSF shall have the burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation.

(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete
of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-
doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case
the WSF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): An Anti-Doping Organisation would meet its burden
to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by
showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification which could reasonably have
caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case
the WSF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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 National Federation and PSA by 1 January of each year when the new List becomes effective. Each National Federation 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 National Federations. 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.

4.2.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

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 National Federations. 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.

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List.
[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 anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and other substances which, when Used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as Androgenic Anabolic Steroids. 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 one only 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 list). It remains clear that 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.

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 by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.

[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 anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and other substances which, when Used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as Androgenic Anabolic Steroids. 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 one only 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 list). It remains clear that certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an athlete should not take.]

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
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. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.

[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 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.]
...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’ National Federation and to WADA through ADAMS.

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 TUE Applications

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’ National Federation and to WADA through ADAMS.

4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 Athletes who are International-Level Athletes shall apply to the WSF.

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If the WSF refuses to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the...]

4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2.

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[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If the WSF refuses to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the...]

4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 Athletes who are International-Level Athletes shall apply to the WSF.
[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 National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation or the National Federation. 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. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE to the WSF and WADA through ADAMS.

4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, if the TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the WSF must recognise it. If the WSF considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, the WSF must notify the Athlete and the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Athlete or 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 4.4.7.

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 within twenty-one (21) day deadline, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organisation should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Athlete ceases to be an International-Level Athlete and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).

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 National Anti-Doping Organisation that the National Anti-Doping Organisation will consider TUE applications on behalf of the WSF.]

4.4.3 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, if the TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then the WSF must recognise it. If the WSF considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, the WSF must notify the Athlete and the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Athlete or 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 4.4.7.

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 within twenty-one (21) day deadline, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organisation should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Athlete ceases to be an International-Level Athlete and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).

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 National Anti-Doping Organisation that the National Anti-Doping Organisation will consider TUE applications on behalf of the WSF.

[Comment to Article 4.4.3.1: Further to Articles 5.7 and 7.1 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the WSF must publish and keep updated a notice on its website that sets out clearly (1) which Athletes under its authority are required to apply to it for a TUE, (2) which TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping]
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 of Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete’s own risk.]

4.4.4.1 TUE Application Process

4.4.4.1.1 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the WSF.

4.4.4.2 An application to the WSF for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as posted on the WSF’s website.

4.4.4.3 The WSF shall establish a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) to consider applications for the granting or recognition of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.4.3 (a)-(d) below:

(a) The TUEC shall consist of a Chair and a minimum of two (2) other members with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine.

(b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration.

The appointed members shall not be employees of the WSF.

(c) When an application to the WSF for grant or recognition of a TUE is made, the Chair of the TUEC shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to consider the application.

(d) Before considering a TUE application, each member shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Athlete making the application, and whether a member appointed by the Chair to consider an application is unwilling or unable to assess the Athlete’s TUE application for any reason, the Chair may appoint a replacement. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4.5 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.

4.4.4.3.2 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 their National Anti-Doping Organisation, if the Athlete is required to apply for recognition of the TUE pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.4.4 TUE Application Process

4.4.4.4.1 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to the WSF.

4.4.4.4.2 An application to the WSF for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as posted on the WSF’s website.

4.4.4.4.3 The WSF shall establish a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) to consider applications for the granting or recognition of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.4.3 (a)-(d) below:

(a) The TUEC shall consist of a Chair and a minimum of two (2) other members with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine.

(b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration.

The appointed members shall not be employees of the WSF.

(c) When an application to the WSF for grant or recognition of a TUE is made, the Chair of the TUEC shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to consider the application.

(d) Before considering a TUE application, each member shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Athlete making the application, and whether a member appointed by the Chair to consider an application is unwilling or unable to assess the Athlete’s TUE application for any reason, the Chair may appoint a replacement. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4.5 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.
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 National Anti-Doping Organisation, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.4 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of the WSF and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. the WSF TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.6 If the WSF for the National Anti-Doping Organisation, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of the WSF denies the Athlete’s application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If the WSF grants the Athlete’s application, it must notify not only the Athlete but also their National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by the WSF does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

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 TUEC Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC 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 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 and rendered in accordance with the TUEC’s decision in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

4.4.6.3 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 withdrawn if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reviewed on appeal by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.6.4 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUEC’s decision in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

4.4.6.5 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

4.4.6.6 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of the WSF and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. the WSF TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.6.6.1 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 TUEC Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reviewed on appeal by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.6.6.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUEC’s decision in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

4.4.6.6.3 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 TUEC Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reviewed on appeal by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.6.6.4 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUEC’s decision in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

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4.4.6.6.6 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUEC’s decision in accordance with Article 4.4.7.
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.

5.1.2 Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

5.1.3 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 & INVESTIGATIONS

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5.1.2 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 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, the WSF shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").

5.2.2 The WSF may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.

5.2.4 If the WSF delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation directly or through a National Federation, or to another National Anti-Doping Organisation which 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.

5.2.5 All Athletes under the jurisdiction of a National Federation 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 National Federation, 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 National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of any country where the Athlete is

5.2.6 Whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).

5.2.7 Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample or Article 2.2. (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).
present or of which the Athlete is national resident, licence-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 National Federation 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 National Federation 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.]

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the WSF (or the international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event) e.g. the Pan-American Sports Organisation for the Pan American Games shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of the WSF (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with the WSF (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organisation, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confirm with the WSF (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from the WSF (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall grant approval for such Testing without consulting with and informing the WSF (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event). 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 otherwise provided in the rules of the Event.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organisation to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from the WSF or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing without consulting with and informing the WSF (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event). 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 otherwise provided in the rules of the Event.]

5.4 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 National Federations shall:

5.4.1 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:

5.4.2 Except in exceptional circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.

5.4.3 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 National Federations 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 Organization for the Olympic Games; (Pan American) or other Olympic Games; the World Federation; (Pan American) 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 National Federation of that country.

5.5.1.1 If the WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federations shall confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional Testing. If the WSF or its National Federations are not satisfied with the response of the ruling body of the Event, the WSF or its National Federations 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 otherwise provided 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 National Federation; 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.

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.]

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5.5.1.1 If the WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federations shall confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional Testing. If the WSF or its National Federations are not satisfied with the response of the ruling body of the Event, the WSF or its National Federations 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 otherwise provided 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 National Federation; 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 National Federations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse ADAMS 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 review 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, 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.

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 National Federation 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 WSF through its National Anti-Doping Organisation determines that 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. An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the WSF may not resume competing unless he or she proves to 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 National Federations/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 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 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 National Federation 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 National Federal Event 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 National Federations 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 National Federations and the organising committees of National Federation 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 National Federations 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 or he or she expects to compete.

5.4 Testing Requirements

5.4.1 The WSF shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.


5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.5.1 Athletes who have been included in a Registered Testing Pool established by the WSF shall provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and shall be subject to Consequences for violation of Article 2.4 as provided in Article 10.3.2. The WSF shall co-ordinate with National Anti-Doping Organisations to identify such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 The WSF shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool by name. The WSF shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool to ensure that each listed Athlete continues to meet the relevant criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in the Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.5.3 Where an Athlete is included in an International Registered Testing Pool by the WSF and in a national Registered Testing Pool by their National Anti-Doping Organisation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and the WSF shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Athlete’s whereabouts filings; in no case shall an Athlete be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

5.5.4 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following: (a) advise the WSF of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

5.5.5 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete’s failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a failure to pass a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

5.5.6 An Athlete in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to the WSF that he or she has retired or (b) the WSF has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool.

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by an Athlete while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Athlete as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.5.8 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the WSF has established the Other Testing Pool, which includes Athletes who are subject to less stringent whereabouts requirements than Athletes included in the WSF’s Registered Testing Pool.

5.5.9 The WSF shall notify Athletes before they are included in the Other Testing Pool and when they are removed. Such notification shall include the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply in case of non-compliance, as indicated in Articles 5.5.10 and 5.5.11.

5.5.10 Where circumstances allow, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.5.11 Where existing circumstances provide a reasonable opportunity for it, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.
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 National Federations shall send Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (other laboratory or method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the WSF or its National Federations.
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 WSP or its National Federations 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 WSP 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, except as follows:

- 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 Standards for Sample Analysis & Reporting

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

6.4.2 The WSP 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 reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA accredited or approved laboratories.

6.5 Purpose of Collection & Analysis of Data & Samples

6.5.1 Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information 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 Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist the WSP or its National Federations 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 purpose.

[Comment to Article 6.5.1: For example, relevant Doping Control-related 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.]

6.5.2 The WSP 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.

6.6 Research on Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used any purpose other than research with the Athlete's written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes other than Article 6.6 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete, except as follows:

- Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

6.7 Standards for Sample Analysis & Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.6 of the Code, the WSP shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

6.8 Standards for Sample Analysis & Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.6 of the Code, the WSP shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

6.9 Standards for Sample Analysis & Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.6 of the Code, the WSP shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.
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 Retesting 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.]

6.5 Retesting Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management or Hearing Process

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.]

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time the WSF notifies the Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification the WSF wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample after it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample analysis or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be at WADA’s or that organisation’s expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

6.8 WADA’s Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation in possession of the Sample shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation before taking possession

[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.]

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There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time the WSF notifies an Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification the WSF wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample after it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample analysis or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be at WADA’s or that organisation’s expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

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of a Sample, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and to each Anti-Doping Organisation whose Samples have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample, an Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Athlete to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

[Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or other relevant data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance with the procedural requirements contained in the Anti-Doping Rules, or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organisation shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample and related data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.

WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance with the procedural requirements contained in the Anti-Doping Rules, or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organisation shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample and related data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.

WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance with the procedural requirements contained in the Anti-Doping Rules, or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organisation shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample and related data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.

In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organisation do not give the National Anti-Doping Organisation authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organisation of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organisation declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the WSF or by a third party with authority over the Athlete or other Person as directed by the rules of the WSF.

7.1.4 Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or missed test) shall be administered by the WSF or the National Anti-Doping Organisation with whom the Athlete in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If the WSF determines a filing failure or missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.1.5 Other circumstances in which the WSF shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

7.1.6 WADA may direct the WSF to conduct Results Management in a particular case. If the WSF refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of the WSF or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organisation, any other Anti-Doping Organisation that is willing to do so. In such case, the WSF shall reimburse the costs and expenses incurred by the other Anti-Doping Organisation.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE & PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establish a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

7.1.2 In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organisation do not give the National Anti-Doping Organisation authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organisation of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organisation declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the WSF or by a third party with authority over the Athlete or other Person as directed by the rules of the WSF.

7.1.3 In the event the Major Event Organisation assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organisation, or an anti-doping rule violation occurs during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organisation to the WSF for completion of Results Management.

7.1.4 Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or missed test) shall be administered by the WSF or the National Anti-Doping Organisation with whom the Athlete in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If the WSF determines a filing failure or missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.

7.1.5 Other circumstances in which the WSF shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

7.1.6 WADA may direct the WSF to conduct Results Management in a particular case. If the WSF refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of the WSF or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organisation, any other Anti-Doping Organisation that is willing to do so. In such case, the WSF shall reimburse the costs and expenses incurred by the other Anti-Doping Organisation.
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 and other International Standards for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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 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 two 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 International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the WSF shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA, in the manner set out in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8.

(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 National Federation 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, National Federation 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, attorney's fees of conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organisation designated by WADA and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

7.2.1 The WSF shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

7.2.2 The WSF Anti-Doping Commission Chair will appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and two 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.

(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 National Federation 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, National Federation and WADA.

7.2.3.1 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 and other International Standards for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.2.3.2 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 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.

7.2.3.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.3 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 International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the WSF shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA, in the manner set out in Articles 7.1.3, 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 National Federation 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, National Federation and WADA.
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 National Federation 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 National Federation, 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 National Federation, PSA, 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 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 National Federation, 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 bought 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 exist:

(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 National Federations or National Anti-Doping Organisations

Results management conducted by National Federations 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 National Federation'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 National Federations in accordance with the principles outlined in this Article 7 to the Athlete's National Federation or Anti-Doping Organisation, the WSF and WADA no later than the completion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate Hearing Panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organisation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Athlete's National Federation for hearing.

7.5 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, 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 National Federation, 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 Missed Tests

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, Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. If the WSF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

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 7.1.2 of the International Standard for Testing, Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. If the WSF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Federation, National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

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 and 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.

7.6.4 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...
7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of a potential 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.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

If an 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.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension

In any case not covered by Article 7.4.1 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).

A Signatory may adopt rules, applicable to any Event for which the Signatory is the ruling body or to any team selection process for which the Signatory is responsible or where the Signatory is the application International Federation or has Results Management authority over the alleged anti-doping rule violation, permitting Provisional Suspensions to be imposed for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.5.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of a potential 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.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

If the WSF receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or Specified Method, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if:

(a) the violation involves a Contaminated Product, or
(b) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.3.

The WSF’s Hearing Panel’s decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a reduced period of Ineligibility shall not be appeasable.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The WSF may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of the WSF at any time prior to the WSF’s Hearing Panel’s decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

If the WSF receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or Specified Method, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if:

(a) the Athlete demonstrates to a WSF Hearing Panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or
(b) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.3.

The WSF’s Hearing Panel’s decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete’s assertion regarding a reduced period of Ineligibility shall not be appeasable.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The WSF may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of the WSF at any time prior to the WSF’s Hearing Panel’s decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.
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.

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.

7.9.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal
Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is provided with:
(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
(b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension may be appealed in expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

7.9.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension
Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Athlete first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten (10) days from notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.4.3 or 7.4.2, provided, however, that after ten (10) days from the time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

7.9.5 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 reinstated, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.9.6 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 7.9.5: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organisation, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1 against a Provisional Suspension that has 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.]
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 National Federations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by the WSF must not be limited to a particular geographic area or the WSF’s sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.

7.6 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 National Federations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.
ARTICLE 8  RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1  Hearings following the WFS’s results management

8.1.1  When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by the WFS in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated then the case shall be assigned to the WFS 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 WFS Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

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

8.1.7  Decisions of the WFS 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 National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation result management

8.2.1  When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by National Federations 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 to a National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation hearing.

The WFS shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14.2 and the International Standard for Results Management.
before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person’s National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation in accordance with the rules of the National Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organisation for adjudicating whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

If a National Federation’s disciplinary panel produces non-compliant decisions, it is the responsibility of the WSF to appeal said decision in accordance with Article 22.1.

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 National Federation.

8.2.3 National Federations 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 National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete 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 National Federation shall submit to the Person described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2.6 Decisions by National Federations 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; and (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 violations;
- 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 principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

8.5 Practicality of a Fair Hearing

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

- a timely hearing;
- fair, 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 violations;
- 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.

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the WSF shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

8.1.1.1 The WSF shall establish a Hearing Panel which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an Athlete or other Person, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant Consequences.

8.1.1.2 The WSF shall ensure that its Hearing Panel is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, term of office, professional experience, Operational Independence and adequate financing comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.1.3 Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the WSF or its affiliates (e.g. the PSA, National Federations or confederations), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that each clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of the WSF’s Hearing Panel. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any TUE application, Results Management decision, or appeals in the same given case.

8.1.1.4 The WSF’s Hearing Panel shall consist of an independent Chair and six (6) other independent members.

8.1.1.5 Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for one renewable term of three (3) years.

8.1.1.6 The WSF’s Hearing Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the WSF or any third party.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When the WSF sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the WSF’s Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2.2 The Chair shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to hear that case. When hearing a case, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.

8.1.2.3 Upon appointment by the Chair as a member of the WSF’s Hearing Panel, each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

8.1.2.4 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Persons who are subject to those Anti-Doping

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the WSF shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

8.1.1.1 The WSF shall establish a Hearing Panel which has jurisdiction to hear and determine whether an Athlete or other Person, subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, has committed an anti-doping rule violation and, if applicable, to impose relevant Consequences.

8.1.1.2 The WSF shall ensure that its Hearing Panel is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, term of office, professional experience, Operational Independence and adequate financing comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.1.3 Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the WSF or its affiliates (e.g. the PSA, National Federations or confederations), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that each clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of the WSF’s Hearing Panel. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any TUE application, Results Management decision, or appeals in the same given case.

8.1.1.4 The WSF’s Hearing Panel shall consist of an independent Chair and six (6) other independent members.

8.1.1.5 Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for one renewable term of three (3) years.

8.1.1.6 The WSF’s Hearing Panel shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the WSF or any third party.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When the WSF sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the WSF’s Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2.2 The Chair shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to hear that case. When hearing a case, one (1) panel member shall be a qualified lawyer, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.

8.1.2.3 Upon appointment by the Chair as a member of the WSF’s Hearing Panel, each member must also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to him or her which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.

8.1.2.4 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Persons who are subject to those Anti-Doping
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.]

8.4 Single Hearing before CAS
Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS with no requirement for a prior hearing against International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete, the WSF (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation with which the Athlete, the WSF (where it has Results Management responsibility and has bid, against International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete the other Person, the WSF (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.4: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing at the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantive. 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 for the Athlete or the Anti-Doping Organisation 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 Individual Competition 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 medalist 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 or that 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) 2.1.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods) or 2.1.3 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 and 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 knew that the activity was prohibited and that it bears a significant risk to the health of the Athlete and other Persons.

10.2.4.1 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and the WSF can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.4.2 If Article 10.2.4.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.3, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

10.2.4.3 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 acted intentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.

ARTICLE 11 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF TEAM RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an Individual Competition 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 11: 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 medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.

ARTICLE 11 SANCTIONS ON TEAM RESULTS

11.1 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 Team's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.1.2. 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 11.1: Whereas Article 11 (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 (e.g. the swimming World Championships).]

11.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence or that the Team's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Team'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.

11.2 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) 2.1.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods) or 2.1.3 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods) shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.

11.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 10.2.4 shall be four (4) years where:

11.2.1.1 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.

[Comment to Article 11.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for an Athlete to establish that an anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Article 2.1 an Athlete will be successful in proving that the Athlete acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]

11.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and the WSF can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

11.2.2 If Article 11.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 11.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

11.2.3 As used in Articles 11.2 and 11.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete knew that the activity was prohibited and that it bears a significant risk to the health of the Athlete and other Persons.

11.2.4.1 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and the WSF can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

11.2.4.2 If Article 11.2.4.1 does not apply, subject to Article 11.2.4.3, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

11.2.4.3 As used in Article 11.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew was prohibited irrespective of whether or not they knew that the activity was prohibited.
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 can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

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 constituting 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.

10.3.3 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 can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

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 (Traffic-Faking) 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.]

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person.

[Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.9 (Complicity) or 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and Article 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If the WSP establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 2.7 (Traffic-Faking or Attempted Traffic-Faking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration, 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity), 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Traffic-Faking or Attempted Traffic-Faking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstances.]

10.5 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 10.5: Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence is available to Athletes as a result of a successful application of Article 10.4.]

10.5.1 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 10.5.1: Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence is available to Athletes as a result of a successful application of Article 10.4.]

10.5.2 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 10.5.2: Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence is available to Athletes as a result of a successful application of Article 10.4.]

10.5.3 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 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.]

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 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 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 10.6.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

10.6 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products in Particular Circumstances 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) Which Are Not Specified Substances or Specified Methods

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse or Specified Method) 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.

10.6.1.2 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 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the Athlete or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product but must also separately establish No Significant Fault or Negligence. It should be further noted that Athletes are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The same reasoning applies where an Athlete has had a positive test for Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites which has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the Athlete has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the Athlete can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be possible to establish whether the Athlete actually used the Contaminated Product, whether the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control Form and whether the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control Form.]

The Athlete should not be extended beyond products that have gone through some process of manufacturing. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding results from contamination by a “non-product” such as tap water or lake water in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, typically there would be No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.1.
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 or the entire period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person 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 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 less than six years, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

[Comment to Article 10.6.1.1: Article 10.6.1.1 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., Articles 2.5, 2.7.2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) 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.]

10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 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., Articles 2.5. 2.7.2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) 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.]

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations
10.7.1.1 The WSF may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part or the entire period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in (a) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (b) 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.

Against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for non-compliance with the Coe, International Standard or Technical Document; or, (i) with the approval by WADA, 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.

10.7.1.2 The WSF may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part or the entire period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the WSF has provided Substantial Assistance to another WSF or international anti-doping 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.

Against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for non-compliance with the Coe, International Standard or Technical Document; or (i) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules (other than doping) committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to the WSF.

10.7.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes
Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete and the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete 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 Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete’s degree of Fault.

10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 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., Articles 2.5, 2.7.2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) 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.]

10.7.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.7.1
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.7.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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 10.7.2: Article 10.7.2 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., Articles 2.5, 2.7.2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) 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.]

10.7.3 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.7.2
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.7.2 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, 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.
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 shall 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 an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable 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 13.2.2 as provided in Article 14.2. 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 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

[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 anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection, WADA may 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 suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, the WSF shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide that information to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

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 Consequences. If the WSF decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate the suspended period, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.2 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 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 Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, the WSF shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide that information to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

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 Consequences. If the WSF decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate the suspended period, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.3 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 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 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 10.7.1. 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.]

10.7.2 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 fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4.1 in which case 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.

(a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by the WSF and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation, and

(b) 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 agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and the WSF to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, the WSF shall allow the Athlete or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.

In some countries, the imposition of a period of Ineligibility is left entirely to a Without Prejudice Agreement. In those countries, the Anti-Doping Organisation may not assert a specific period of Ineligibility or have the power to agree to a specific period of Ineligibility for purposes of Article 10.8.1 nor have the power to agree to a specific period of Ineligibility under Article 10.8.2. In those circumstances, Articles 10.8.1 and 10.8.2 will not be applicable but may be considered for purposes of this Article.

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

10.9.1.1 For an Athlete or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

(a) a six (6) months period of Ineligibility; or

(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility in the range between:

(i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.1 or (ii) the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) 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 10.1, with the period of Ineligibility within this range to be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

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

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4.1 in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.8.

10.9.2 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.

(a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility-based on an assessment by the WSF and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and

(b) 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 agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and the WSF to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, the WSF shall allow the Athlete or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.

In some countries, the imposition of a period of Ineligibility is left entirely to a Without Prejudice Agreement. In those countries, the Anti-Doping Organisation may not assert a specific period of Ineligibility or have the power to agree to a specific period of Ineligibility under Article 10.8.2. In those circumstances, Articles 10.8.1 and 10.8.2 will not be applicable but may be considered for purposes of this Article.

10.9.1.2A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5 or 10.6, 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.

10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.8.

10.9.2 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. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation
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.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9 except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, 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 additional 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 as single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.

10.9.3.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, the WSF discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the first anti-doping rule violation e.g., the WSF shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.

10.9.3.3 If the WSF establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-notified violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If the WSF establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.5 If the WSF establishes that a Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 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, sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9 except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, 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 additional 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 as single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.

Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10.

[Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, the WSF discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification regarding the first anti-doping rule violation e.g., the WSF shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]
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, 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 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 the WSF Hearing Panel 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 WFS or its National Federation, 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 an Admission 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 WFS or its National Federation and thereafter accepts 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.

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 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.

10.12.2 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 Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.12.3 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.

10.12.4 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 Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.13 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.13.1 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 the Athlete or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. 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.

10.13.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from the WFS or its National Federation and thereafter accepts the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.13.3 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.

10.13.4 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 Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

[Comment to Article 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

[Comment to Article 10.13.2: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]
10.12.1 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 their 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 WSF and the member organisation shall impose a period of Ineligibility equal in length to the period of Ineligibility imposed.

10.14.1 Return to Training
As an exception to Article 10.14.1, 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 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on their 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 10.14.1 other than training.]

10.14.3 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 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the period of Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1 shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, following the Disqualified period of Ineligibility, may be
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 National Federations 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 National Federations.

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

[Comment to Article 10: 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 an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Teams
11.2.1 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 any 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(ing) 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 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 National Federations shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility
In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by the WSF and its National Federations.

10.15 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

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Where one (1) member of a team (doubles or national team) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

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11.3.3 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(ing) 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
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 than those in Article 11.2 for purposes of the Event.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS & COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS SIGNATORIES AND NON-SIGNATORIES

12.1 The International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories sets out when and how WADA may proceed against a Signatory for failure to comply with its obligations under the Code and/or the International Standards, and identifies the range of possible sanctions that may be imposed on the Signatory for such non-compliance.

12.2 Nothing in the Code or the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories restricts the ability of any Signatory or government to take action under its own rules to enforce the obligation on any other sporting body over which it has authority to comply with, implement, uphold and enforce the Code within that body’s area of compliance.

When the WSF becomes aware that a National Federation or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Rules within that organisation's or body's areas of competence, the WSF has the authority and may take the following additional disciplinary actions:

12.1 Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organisation or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.

12.2 Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organisation's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in the WSF's activities, and/or fine that organisation or body based on the following:

12.2.1 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organisation or body may be banned from participation in any WSF activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to US$10,000 US Dollars.

12.2.2 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organisation or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.

12.2.3 More than one Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organisation or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to US$10,000.

12.2.4 That organisation or body 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, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to US$10,000 US Dollars per Athlete, in addition to reimbursement of all of WSF costs incurred in Testing that organisation's or body's Athlete.
ARTICLE 12.3 The WSF has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 12.4 National Federations 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 National Federation.

ARTICLE 12.5 The WSF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.5.1 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 National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation. In such event the WSF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any WSF activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) fine the National Federation 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.)

12.5.1.1 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 National Federation within a twelve (12) month period in Testing conducted by the WSF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation, then the WSF may suspend that National Federation’s membership for a period of up to four (4) years.

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

12.5.3 A National Federation 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 National Federation 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 National Federation’s Athlete.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

ARTICLE 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 Organisation’s rules must be exhausted.

ARTICLE 13.2 Withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to that organisation or body.

ARTICLE 13.3 Get that organisation or body 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 organisation or body.

ARTICLE 13.4 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.

ARTICLE 13.5 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.

ARTICLE 13.6 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.

ARTICLE 13.7 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.

ARTICLE 13 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

ARTICLE 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 Organisation’s rules must be exhausted.

ARTICLE 13.2 The Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organisations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Athletes or their Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor disqualified.

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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.
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 7.1.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by the WSO or its National Federations 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 WSO or its National Federations fail to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that the WSO or its National Federations lack jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation; 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 WSO or its National Federations not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation’s decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 to 13.7.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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 in an 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. Any party to appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the initial proceeding so as to bring forward the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where an Athlete was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering, but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Athlete in the appeal.]
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 a 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 body in accordance with rules established by the National Federation 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.

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 a 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 or Other Persons

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 body in accordance with rules established by the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, and impartial hearing body, in accordance with rules established by the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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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.

If no such body is described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with applicable procedural rules.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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 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.

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.

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having authority over the Athlete or other Person.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial and operationally independent and institutionally independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person’s own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

If no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with applicable procedural rules.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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 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.

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.
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 National Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the WSF or its National Federations 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 attorney’s fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by the WSF or its National Federations.

[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for the WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federations and give the WSF or its National Federations 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 such an action, however WADA will consult with the WSF or its National Federations and give the WSF or its National Federations an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping 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 Appeals from CAS Puisnissant to Article 12

A notice that is not disputed and so becomes a final decision pursuant to Article 12, finding a Signatory non-compliant with the Code and imposing consequences for such non-compliance, as well as conditions for reinstatement of the Signatory, may be appealed exclusively to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

If parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

[Comment to Article 13.2.3: 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 National Federations to render a decision.]

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or the other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decision under Article 12

Decisions by the WSF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federations of both parties.

[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.]
13.7 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 led 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.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

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 led 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 a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the WSF or other Anti-Doping Organisation that had Results Management authority; 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 having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 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 having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
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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 National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

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

Notice to CAS by the National Federation as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories.
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.

Notice is of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA that the WSF shall occur as provided under Article 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation 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 WSF’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, National Federation, 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, 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.

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.7 Status Reports
Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation referenced in Article 14.1.1, the WSF’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.8 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, the PSA, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the WSF 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.

14.1.9 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee of the WSF
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.

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.10 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. The WSF shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigations 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 National Federation 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 for 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 National Federation to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by the WSF or its National Federations 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 7.2 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been time challenged, the WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federations must also publicly report within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. The WSF or its National Federations shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Articles 2.11 (Notification of Results Management Decisions), 8.2 (Hearings following National Federation 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 for 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 After notice has been provided the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension, may be Publicly Disclosed by the WSF or its National Federations.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 7.2 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been time challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, the WSF or its National Federations must Publicly Disclose 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 National Federations must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations including the information described above.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Articles 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, the WSF shall provide an 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 After notice has been provided the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension, may be Publicly Disclosed by the WSF or its National Federations.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 7.2 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been time challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, the WSF or its National Federations must Publicly Disclose 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 National Federations must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations including the information described above.

[Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, the Anti-Doping Organisation’s failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with the Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]
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 if the WSF and its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

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 National Federations’ 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 National Federation 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 National Federations 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 National Federations 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

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 10.8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, the WSF may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.3.4 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 fact that the decision has been appealed may be Published. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. The WSF and its National Federations 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.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the WSF or its National Federations’ website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility. It will be removed immediately after the expiry of the indicated time periods.

14.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, neither the WSF, its National Federation or a WAAD-accredited laboratory, nor any official thereof, 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, or based on information provided by, the Athlete, other Person or their representatives.

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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 National Federations 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 National Federations 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 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.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

The WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federations may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse Database and Monitoring of Compliance

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 Organisations’ Registered Testing Pool. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and
Organisations, the WSF or its National Federations 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 National Federation, 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.

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information among Anti-Doping Organisations, The WSF shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

(a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes
(b) whereabouts information for Athletes including those in Registered Testing Pools.
(c) TUE decisions, and
(d) Results Management decisions as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organisations and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, the WSF shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

14.5.2 To facilitate WADA’s oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, the WSF shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA’s oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, the WSF shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a Provisional Suspension.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing Authority over the Athlete.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 When performing obligations under these rules, The WSF, its National Federations National Anti-Doping Organisations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and third parties, other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for Data Protection and Personal Information).
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 National Federations.

[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 National Federations 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 National Federation 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 National Federation 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 National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

ARTICLE 15  IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

ARTICLE 15  APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

15.41 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 National Federations.

[Comment to Article 15.4: 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.]

15.42 The WSF and its National Federations and the PSA 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 15.42: 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 National Federation and the PSA 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, its National Federation and the PSA 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.]

15.43 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 National Federations and the PSA which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the
proceeding upon the WSF and its National Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, an expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, an expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

15.1.2 The WSF and its National Federations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the WSF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed by WADA into ADAMS.

15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend or lift Consequences shall be binding upon the WSF and its National Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the WSF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on the WSF and its National Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organisation provide the Athlete or other Person with an opportunity to appeal under non-expedited procedures.

Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rule of the Major Event Organisation give the Athlete or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision of adjudication by the Major Event Organisation is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

The WSF and its National Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as Provisional Suspensions prior to Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Athlete or other Person.

Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organisation decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories’ part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organisation decides to Provisionally Suspend an Athlete, that decision is given automatic effect at WSF level. To be clear, the “decision” is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organisation, there is no proceeding upon the WSF and its National Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, an expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, an expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

15.1.2 The WSF and its National Federations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the WSF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed by WADA into ADAMS.

15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend or lift Consequences shall be binding upon the WSF and its National Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date the WSF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on the WSF and its National Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organisation provide the Athlete or other Person with an opportunity to appeal under non-expedited procedures.

Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rule of the Major Event Organisation give the Athlete or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision of adjudication by the Major Event Organisation is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

The WSF and its National Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as Provisional Suspensions prior to Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Athlete or other Person.

Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organisation decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories’ part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organisation decides to Provisionally Suspend an Athlete, that decision is given automatic effect at WSF level. To be clear, the “decision” is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organisation, there is no
ARTICLE 16 INTEGRATION OF THE WSF ANTI-DOPING RULES ADDITIONAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS & OTHER SIGNATORIES

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

16.2 Each National Federation and the PSA shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the National Federation and the PSA may enforce them itself directly in respect of Athletes (including National-Level Athletes) and other Persons under its anti-doping authority, as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules”).
shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

18.4 All National Federations and the PSA shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:
(i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of the WSF and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
(ii) recognising the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.3 of the Code and as arising as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;
(iii) analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-approved or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1.1 and
(iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent Hearing Panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

18.5 All National Federations and the 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 National Federation, 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 National Federations and PSA shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to the WSF and to the relevant National Federation, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

16.4 All National Federations 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 National Federations.

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

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 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.

shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

18.4 All National Federations and the PSA shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:
(i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of the WSF and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
(ii) recognising the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.3 of the Code and as arising as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;
(iii) analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-approved or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1.1 and
(iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent Hearing Panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

18.5 All National Federations and the 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 National Federation, 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 WSF in conformity with the Code as a condition of such participation.

18.6 All National Federations and the PSA shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to the WSF and to their relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

18.7 All National Federations and the 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 and its National Federations.

18.8 All National Federations and the PSA shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations or the WSF.
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 2019 (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 Failing 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, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which has resulted in judgment or 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

COMPLIANCE, MODIFICATION & 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 THE WSF, ATHLETES & OTHER PERSONS

22.1 Roles & Responsibilities of the WSF

22.1.1 To adopt and implement Anti-Doping policies and rules for all events under WSF jurisdiction that conform to the Code.

22.1.5 To require all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participate as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in Events to agree to be bound by Anti-Doping rules in conformity with the Code, as a condition of such participation.

22.1.2 To require that organisations under WSF jurisdiction are in compliance with the Code, a condition of recognition by the International Olympic Committee.

22.1.6 To vigorously pursue all potential Anti-Doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigations into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in each case of doping.

22.1.7 To accept bids for WSF World Championships only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the UNESCO Convention and the National Olympic

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WSF

19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, the WSF shall report to WADA on the WSF’s compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.

19.2 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.4 of the Code, all the WSF Board members, directors, officers, employees and those of appointed Delegated Third Parties who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control must sign a form provided by the WSF, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as Persons in conformity with the Code for direct and intentional misconduct.

19.3 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.5 of the Code, any WSF employee who is involved in Doping Control (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by the WSF confirming that they are not Provisionally Suspended or serving a period of Ineligibility and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

20.1 Roles & Responsibilities of the WSF

22.1.1 To adopt and implement Anti-Doping policies and rules for all events under WSF jurisdiction that conform to the Code.

22.1.5 To require all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participate as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in Events to agree to be bound by Anti-Doping rules in conformity with the Code, as a condition of such participation.

22.1.6 To vigorously pursue all potential Anti-Doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigations into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in each case of doping.

22.1.7 To accept bids for WSF World Championships only from countries where the government has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the UNESCO Convention and the National Olympic
22.1.8 To promote Anti-Doping education.
22.1.9 To cooperate with relevant national organisations and agencies and other Anti-Doping Organisations.
22.1.10 To devote sufficient resources in order to implement an Anti-Doping program in all areas that is compliant with the Code and the International Standards.
22.1.11 To report to WADA on WSF compliance with the Code and the International Standards as and when required by WADA. As part of that reporting, to accurately provide all of the information requested by WADA and explain the actions it is taking to correct any non-conformities.

22.2 Roles & Responsibilities of Athletes

22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

[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.]

22.2.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

22.2.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.

22.2.4 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.

22.2.5 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.

22.2.6 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.

22.3 Roles & Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

22.3.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
22.3.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
22.3.3 To use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
22.3.4 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.

22.4 Roles & Responsibilities of Doping Organisations

22.4.1 To disclose to the WSF, the PSA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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

22.4.3 To cooperate with Doping Control Officials or other Persons involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSF’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

22.4.4 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/code of conduct.

22.4.5 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by the WSF or a National Federation, or any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete.

22.4.6 To cooperate with Doping Control Officials or other Persons involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSF’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

22.4.7 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by the WSF or a National Federation, or any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Athlete.

22.5 To disclose to the WSF, the PSA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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

22.7 To cooperate with Doping Control Officials or other Persons involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSF’s disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

22.8 To disclose to the WSF, the PSA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
22.3.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
22.3.6 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 WSFs disciplinary rules.
22.3.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
22.3.8 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 WSFs disciplinary rules.

21.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
21.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSFs disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES
22.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.
22.2 To disclose to the WSF, the PSA and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
22.3 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to comply in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSFs disciplinary rules/code of conduct.
22.4 Not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
22.5 Offensive conduct towards Doping Control officials or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSFs disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE
23.1 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.
23.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
23.3 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.
23.4 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.
23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
23.6 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.
23.7 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 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES
21.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
21.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSFs disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

21.7 Offensive conduct towards Doping Control officials or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the WSFs disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

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23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
23.6 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.
23.7 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 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

24.1 Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

24.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

24.3 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

24.4 The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

24.5 The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

24.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the “Effective Date”). They repeal the WSF’s Anti-Doping Rules that came into effect on 1 January 2015.

24.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

24.7.1 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.

24.7.2 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, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

24.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a finding failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.

24.7.4 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 WSF or other 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 case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
### 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.

**Administering Authority**: 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.

**Aggravating Circumstances**: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; or the Athlete or other Person engaged in Tampering during the Results Management or the hearing process. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

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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; analyse 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 found 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 do not compete at all 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 are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be found in the Anti-Doping Rules of the IFs and National Anti-Doping Organisations.]

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organising analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, hearings, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organisation WANAD: 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; analyse 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 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.

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levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.


Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, assisting or advising an Athlete in 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 other 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.


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: See “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 from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing); (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.

Prohibited Substances: Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.


Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, assisting or advising an Athlete in 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.

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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.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which the WSF delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programmes including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programmes for the WSF, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for the WSF (e.g. non-employee. Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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 and the enforcement of Consequences including all steps and processes in between, such as provision of including but not limited to, “Testing Investigator” whereabouts information, “Public”, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, “WSF”, Results Management, Testing, and Delegated Third Party.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences including all steps and processes in between, such as provision of including but not limited to, “Testing Investigator” whereabouts information, “Public”, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, “WSF”, Results Management, Testing, and Delegated Third Party.

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Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FIBA 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.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

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.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

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

International Event; An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

and appeals, and investigation or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 [Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension].

Education: The process of learning to instil values and develop behaviours that will help and protect the spirit of sport and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FIBA 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 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.

[Comment to Fault: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

Financial Consequences: see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.

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.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]

Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonisation among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Athletes about the relevant time-frame for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assist in preventing any potential performance enhancement effects from substances banned only in-competition.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

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

Institutional Independence: Hearing Panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management.

International Event; An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 [Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension].

Education: The process of learning to instil values and develop behaviours that will help and protect the spirit of sport and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, WKF 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.
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 as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliances to this standard (as opposed to another continental standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

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

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 WSP'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 as the National Olympic Committee in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

National Sport Confederation: A continental or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by the International Olympic Committee in those countries where the entity functions as the national Olympic Committee.

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 he 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 the conduct of hearings, at the national level.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Persons establishing that he or she had not violated a rule, 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 a 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 they did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that they 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 the Athlete's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Persons establishing that any 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 the conduct of hearings, at the national level.
Out of Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participating Person: Any Athlete or Support Personnel.

Possession: A natural person or an organisation.

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.

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.]

not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, 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.]

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board member, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility of Results Management or its affiliates (e.g. member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-judicial investigation of such findings, are appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of Hearing Panels of that Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management and (2) Hearing Panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing-making and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organisation or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the Hearing Panel, or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the Hearing Panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decision to proceed with, the case.

Out of Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Support Personnel.

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

Prohibited Substance: Any disqualifying rule violation. Such violations shall only be found if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed a doping rule violation, 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 to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic 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 anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the WSF must establish that the Athlete knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over them. 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 Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation:

(i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years;

(ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category;

[Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic 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 WSF must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the WSF must establish that the Athlete knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over them. 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.]
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 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

PSA: Professional Squash Association

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.

Recreational Athlete: A natural person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation for that sport and as consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each, National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open competition, has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information. pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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.

Regional Federation: A regional entity that is a member of or is recognised by the WSP as the entity governing the WSP’s sport in that region.

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 Organisations 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.

Recreational Athlete: A natural person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation for that sport and as consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each, National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open competition, has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information. pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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.

Regional Federation: A regional entity that is a member of or is recognised by the WSP as the entity governing the WSP’s sport in that region.

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 Organisations 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.

Recreational Athlete: A natural person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation for that sport and as consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each, National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open competition, has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information. pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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.

Regional Federation: A regional entity that is a member of or is recognised by the WSP as the entity governing the WSP’s sport in that region.

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 Organisations 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.

Recreational Athlete: A natural person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation for that sport and as consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each, National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open competition, has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information. pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.

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.

Regional Federation: A regional entity that is a member of or is recognised by the WSP as the entity governing the WSP’s sport in that region.
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.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person’s legitimate defence to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offence conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]


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.

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 Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: 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 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must:

1. fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceedings described in Article 10.7.1.1.
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.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person’s legitimate defence to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offence conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]


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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics.
**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 admitted 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 be two 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 (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.)

**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 admitted 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 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 (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.)
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 three-quarters of one and one-half (1 1/2) years 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).

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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 three-quarters of one and one-half (1 1/2) years 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.)

1. Ineligibility would automatically be imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility would be four (4) years (Article 10.12.1.2). The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Anti-Doping Organisation is able to establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, and 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 prompt-notify 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 anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the Athlete is unable to establish that the substance 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 10.12.2 would be allowed up to two (2) months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.
10.11.2 must not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an Athlete from benefiting 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; 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
   (b) 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 requirements 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.

8. 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 the National Federation’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 National Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided 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 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 (Day/Month/Year)
Signature (or, if a minor, signature legal guardian)

**APPENDIX 2 – CONSENT FORM**

I, as a member of the National Federation’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 National Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided 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 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 (Day/Month/Year)
Signature (or, if a minor, signature legal guardian)