

International Floorball Federation

ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS



The IFF Anti-Doping Regulations are based on Wada's Models of Best Practice for International Federations and the World Anti-Doping Code.

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IFF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the IFF General Assembly held on 21/05/04 in Kloten, Switzerland, IFF accepted the World Anti-Doping *Code* (the "*Code*"). These Anti-Doping Regulations are adopted and implemented in conformance with IFF's responsibilities under the *Code*, and are in furtherance of IFF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Floorball.

Anti-Doping Regulations, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. *Players* accept these rules as a condition of participation. Anti-Doping Regulations are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in the *Code* and implemented in these Anti-Doping Regulations represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and IFF's Anti-Doping Regulations

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport"; it is the essence of Olympism; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to the IFF, each *National Association* of the IFF, and each *Participant* in the activities of the IFF or any of its *National Associations* by virtue of the *Participant's* membership, accreditation, or participation in the IFF, its *National Associations*, or their activities or *Events*.

The National Association must guarantee that all Players registered for an IFF Event accept the Rules of the IFF, including these IFF Anti-Doping Regulations compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

It is the responsibility of each *National Association* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *National Association's Players* complies with these Anti-Doping Regulations. In some cases, the *National Association* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these Anti-Doping Regulations. In other countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *National Association* have been delegated or assigned by statute to a *National Anti-Doping Organisation*. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Regulations to the *National Association* shall apply, as applicable, to the *National Association's National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which IFF and its *National Associations* have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Regulations.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Player's* bodily *Specimen*

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

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

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*

2.2.1 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Regulations or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding *Player* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (*Player* whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.

2.5 *Tampering*, or *Attempting* to tamper, with any part of *Doping Control*.

2.6 Possession of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*

2.6.1 *Possession* by a *Player* at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the *Player* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by *Player Support Personnel* in connection with an *Player*, *Event* or training, unless the *Player Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an *Player* in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.7 *Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

2.8 Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any *Player*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IFF and its *National Associations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether IFF or its *National Association* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Player* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

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:

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis. The *Player* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred. If the *Player* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then the IFF or its *National Association* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.2 Departures from the *International Standard* for *Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Player* establishes that departures from the *International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then the IFF or its *National Association* shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Regulations incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. The *Prohibited List* in force is available on Wada's website www.wada-ama.org and on IFF's website www.floorball.org.

4.2 *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 Regulations three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by the IFF. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, the IFF may request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of Floorball. The IFF may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of Floorball,

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 IFF.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the *Prohibited List*

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the *Code*, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by a *Player* or other *Person*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Players* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 *Players* included by IFF in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Players* prior to their participation in any IFF *Event* must obtain a TUE from the IFF (regardless of whether the *Player* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by the IFF shall be reported to the *Player's National Association* and to WADA. Other *Players* subject to *Testing* must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or other body designated by their *National Association*. *National Associations* shall promptly report any such TUE's to the IFF and WADA.

4.4.3 The IFF CB shall appoint an IFF Medical Committee (IFF MC) of physicians to consider requests for TUE's. Upon the IFF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the IFF MC shall appoint two members of the MC, which may include the Chair, to consider such request. The MC member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IFF.

4.4.3.1 *Players* participating in IFF *Events* must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from the IFF no later than 21 days before the *Player's* participation at an IFF *Event*.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a *Player* or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an *International Level Player* or a national level *Player* that is included in a *Registered Testing Pool*. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All *Players* affiliated with a *National Association* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by the IFF, the *Player's National Association*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Players* affiliated with a *National Association* shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by the IFF, *WADA*, the *Player's National Association*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of any country where the *Player* is present.

5.2 Responsibility for IFF Testing

The IFF is responsible for overseeing all *Testing* conducted by the IFF. Responsibility for doping tests at other events organised under the authority of the IFF rests with the organiser's associations, unless the IFF decides otherwise. All costs associated with conducting doping tests are normally the responsibility of the organiser according to agreements.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the IFF and its *National Associations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard* for *Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used either to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Player* other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these Anti-Doping Regulations. In these circumstances, the IFF may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an *Player* should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

The IFF and *National Associations* shall promptly report completed tests through the *WADA* clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 Player Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 The IFF shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool*, of international level players from the top eight teams, according to the world ranking, who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to the IFF. The *National Associations* of those teams who are in the IFF Registered Testing pool shall annually (in September) submit a list of the relevant team and a list containing all training courses and test matches (date, location etc.) to the IFF Medical Committee. Any change in the location dates shall be submitted immediately to the IFF-Anti Doping Administrator.

5.5.2 Any *Player* in the IFF *Registered Testing Pool* who is unavailable for *Testing* on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the *Player* for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the *Player* between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

5.5.3 Each *National Association* shall also assist their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* in establishing a national level *Registered Testing Pool* of top level national *Players* who are not already included in the IFF's *Registered Testing Pool*. The *National Association/National Anti-Doping Organisation* may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for Article 2.4 violations applicable to those *Players*.

5.5.4 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.3 shall be shared with *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having jurisdiction to test a *Player* on the strict condition that it be used only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6 Selection of *Players* to be Tested

5.6.1 At *IFF Events*, the IFF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed. The player selected for to be tested shall always be done by drawing of lots by the doping test organisation.

5.6.1.1 The following *Players* shall be tested for each *Competition* at an *IFF Event*: At least one player from each team in the IFF Events shall be tested.

5.6.2 At *National Events*, each *National Association* shall determine the number of *Players* selected for *Testing* in each *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Players* for *Testing*.

5.6.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the IFF at *International Events*, and the *National Association* at *National Events*, may also select *Players* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as such *Target Testing* is not used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.6.4 *Players* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IFF and by *National Associations* through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard* for *Testing* in force at the time of selection.

5.7 *National Associations* and the organising committees for *National Association Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by the IFF.

5.8 In each even-numbered year, the IFF CB shall appoint an IFF Anti-Doping Administrator and an IFF Medical Committee for the next two calendar years. The IFF Anti-Doping Administrator is responsible for advising the IFF CB on matters covered by the Code and these Rules and on other issues in the field of doping in sport.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

The IFF shall send *Doping Control Samples* for analysis only to *WADA*-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by *WADA*) used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by the IFF

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*.

6.3 Research on *Samples*

No *Sample* may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the *Prohibited List*, or as otherwise identified by *WADA* pursuant to its Monitoring Program, without the *Player's* written consent.

6.4 Standards for *Sample Analysis and Reporting*

Laboratories shall analyze *Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for *Tests* Initiated by the IFF

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the IFF, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an *A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*, the IFF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standards* for *Testing* or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

7.1.2.1 The IFF CB shall appoint an Independent Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and other members with experience in anti-doping. All members of the panel shall be otherwise independent from the IFF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. In each case the Chair of the panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2, 7.1.8, 7.1.9 and 7.1.10 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations as may be requested by the IFF.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* or the *International Standard* for laboratory analysis in force at the time of *Testing* or analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, the IFF shall promptly notify the *Player as soon as possible* of:

- (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;

(c) the *Player'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 right of the *Player* and/or the *Player's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and

(e) the *Player's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratory Analysis.

7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the B *Sample* within three weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. A *Player* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. The IFF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

7.1.5 The *Player* and/or his/her representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample*. Also a representative of the *Player's National Association* as well as a representative of the IFF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B *Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Player*, his *National Association*, and the IFF 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 *Player*, his/her *National Association*, the IFF, and to *WADA*.

7.1.8 The IFF Independent Doping Review Panel shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the *Prohibited List*. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the IFF shall promptly notify the *Player*, regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the IFF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, the IFF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the *Player*, of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other *International Events*

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a Major Event Organisation shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the IFF.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by *National Associations*

Results management conducted by *National Associations* shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. Results of all *Doping Controls* shall be reported to the IFF within 14 days of the conclusion of the *National Association's* results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a *Player* who is a member of that *National Association* shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the *National Association* or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by *Players* who are members of another *National Association* shall be referred to the *Player's National Association* for hearing.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 When it appears, following the results management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated, the *Player* or other *Person* involved shall be brought before a disciplinary

panel of the *Player* or other *Person's National Association* for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed. Such hearing process shall respect the following principles:

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

8.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the IFF may elect, if the *Player* is an *International Level Player*, to bring the case directly to a single arbitrator from the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The case before the Court of Arbitration for Sport shall be handled in accordance with the Court of Arbitration for Sport appeal procedure without reference to any time limit for appeal. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, and the *Player* is not an *International Level Player*, the IFF may elect to bring the case directly to the national level appellate body referenced in Article 13.2.2. In either case, the hearing shall proceed at the responsibility of and the expense of the *National Association*. In either case the appeal from such decision shall be to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

8.3 *National Associations* shall keep the IFF fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.4 The IFF shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.5 The *Player* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the *National Association*.

8.6 Decisions by *National Associations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Player* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.7 Hearing decisions by the *National Association* shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or as required by applicable national law.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 *Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*

An *Anti-Doping Rule* violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Player's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the *Player* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Player's* individual results in the other *Competition* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the *Player's* results in *Competition* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Player's* anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 *Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) and Article 2.6 (*Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Player* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.3 *Specified Substances*

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Regulations violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where a *Player* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*.

Second violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

Third violation: Lifetime *Ineligibility*.

However, the *Player* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 10.5.

10.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for other violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be:

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Player Support Personnel* for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Player Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed *Tests*), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year *Ineligibility*.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 If the *Player* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This Article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2, failing to submit to *Sample* collection under Article 2.3, or administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* under Article 2.8. If a *Player* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in a *Player's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Player* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

10.5.3 The IFF CB may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Player* has provided substantial assistance to the IFF which results in the IFF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 2.6.2 (*Possession* by *Player Support Personnel*), Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*), or Article 2.8 (administration to an *Player*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum 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 8 years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the IFF (or its *National Association*) can establish that the *Player* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Player* or other *Person* received notice, or after IFF (or its *National Association*) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the IFF (or its *National Association*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where an *Player*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Player* shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where an *Player* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 10.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three years' *Ineligibility*. Any *Player* found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime *Ineligibility*.

10.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

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 obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other doping 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 and prizes.

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Player*, the IFF 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.

10.9 Status During Ineligibility

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organised by the IFF or any *National Association*. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial

support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the IFF and its *National Associations*. A *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of the IFF and its *National Associations*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Player* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IFF, the applicable *National Association*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5. If an *Player* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Player* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Player* has notified the IFF and the applicable *National Association* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.6 or the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Player* had retired. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Player* with at least three months between each test. The *National Association* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organisation* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the IFF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, a *Player* must undergo *Testing* by the IFF for the *Prohibited Substances and Methods* for *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of a *Player's* suspension has expired, and the *Player* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Player* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Player* or by the *Player's National Association* will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Where one or more team members in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the Team shall be subject to *Target Testing* for the *Event*. If more than two team members in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the *Event*, the team may be subject to *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

12.1 The IFF CB has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to *National Associations* that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Regulations.

12.2 *National Associations* shall be obligated to reimburse IFF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations committed by a *Player* or other *Person* affiliated with that *National Association*.

12.3 The IFF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *National Associations* with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and *Players* to participate in IFF Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by *Players* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the IFF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the *National Association* or its *National Anti-Doping Organisation*. In such event the IFF may in its discretion elect to:

Fine the *National Association* in an amount up to 5000 CHF (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by *Players* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Association* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by IFF or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the *National Association* or its *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, then the IFF may suspend that *National Association's* membership for a period of up to 2 years.

12.3.2 More than one *Player* or other *Person* from a *National Association* commits an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation during an *IFF Event*. In such event the IFF may fine that *National Association* in an amount up to 1000 CHF.

12.3.3 A *National Association* has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IFF informed about an *Player's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the IFF. In such event the IFF may fine the *National Association* in an amount up to 1000 CHF per *Player* in addition to all of IFF costs incurred in *Testing* that *National Association's Players*.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 8.7 must be exhausted.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding *Anti-Doping Rule Violations*, *Consequences*, and *Provisional Suspensions*

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the *IFF* or its *National Association* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Player* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.1 In cases arising from competition in an *IFF Event*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 In cases involving *Players* that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each *National Association* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. The IFF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

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

- (a) the *Player* 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 IFF and any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;

(d) WADA, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

(e) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Association's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include:

(a) the *Player* 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 IFF; and

(d) *WADA*.

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

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Player*, the IFF, or *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or other body designated by a *National Association* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Players* to CAS and by other *Players* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

13.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by the IFF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *National Association*.

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

a) Within ten (10) 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 ten-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.

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION OF THE IFF

RULES,REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of IFF Anti-Doping Regulations

All *National Associations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Regulations. These Anti-Doping Regulations shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Associations* Rules. All *National Associations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Regulations. Each *National Association* shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 1, of all *Players* subject to *Doping Control* and *Player Support Personnel* for such *Players*. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each *National Association* shall specifically provide that all *Players*, *Player Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the *National Association* shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Regulations.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

National Associations shall report to the IFF at the end of every year (latest 31.1. the following year) results of all *Doping Controls* within their jurisdiction sorted by *Player* and identifying each date on which the *Player* was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*. The IFF may periodically publish *Testing* data received from *National Associations* as well as comparable data from *Testing* under the IFF's jurisdiction.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *National Association* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Players* it shall report the following information to the IFF and *WADA* within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the *Player's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The *National Association* shall also regularly update the IFF and *WADA* on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (*Results Management*), Article 8 (*Right to a Fair Hearing*) or Article 13 (*Appeals*), and comparable information shall be provided to the IFF and *WADA* within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Regulations. In any case in which the period of *Ineligibility* is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (*No Fault or Negligence*) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (*No Significant Fault or Negligence*), the IFF and *WADA* shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the IFF nor *WADA* shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the *National Association* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither the IFF nor its *National Association* shall publicly identify *Players* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the *Player* has been *Provisionally Suspended*. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 full days.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by the IFF and National Associations

Any decision of the IFF or a *National Association* regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be recognized by all *National Associations*, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the *Testing*, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *Signatory* to the *Code* which are consistent with the *Code* and are within the *Signatory's* authority, shall be recognised and respected by the IFF and its *National Associations*. The IFF and its *National Associations* may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 IFF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The IFF will report to *WADA* on the IFF's compliance with the *Code* every second year and shall explain reasons for any non-compliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS

18.1 These Anti-Doping Regulations may be amended from time to time by the IFF CB.

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Regulations.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Regulations have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Regulations.

18.6 Notice to a *Player* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Association* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Association*.

18.7 These Anti-Doping Regulations shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Regulations came into effect.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping 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. For purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*) and any additional *Person* who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation*. 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*.

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating *Players* 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*.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash. 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 Regulations Violations. An *Player's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Player's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Player* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; [and (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Player* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).]

Disqualification. See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Regulations Violations* above.

Doping Control. The process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event. A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation*, an *In-Competition* test is a test where an *Player* is selected for testing in connection with a specific *Competition*.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of *WADA*, who observe the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on observations. If *WADA* is testing *In-Competition* at an *Event*, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organisation.

Ineligibility. See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Regulations Violations* above.

International Event. An *Event* 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-Level Player. *Players* designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.

International Standard. A standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.

Major Event Organisations. This term refers to 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 parameters 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 majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organisation. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement Anti-Doping Regulations, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event. A sport *Event* involving international or national-level *Players* that is not an *International Event*.

National Association. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by IFF as the entity governing the IFF's sport in that nation or region.

National Olympic Committee. The organisation recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Advance Notice. A *Doping Control* which takes place with no advance warning to the *Player* and where the *Player* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The *Player's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The *Player's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition. Any *Doping Control* which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant. Any *Player* or *Player Support Personnel*.

Person. A natural *Person* or an organisation or other entity.

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there 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* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

Prohibited List. The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Player* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Provisional Suspension. See *Consequences* above.]

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level *Players* established separately by each International Federation and *National Anti-Doping Organisation* who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or Organisation's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen. Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Signatories. Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, *National Olympic Committees*, National Paralympic Committees, *Major Event Organisations*, *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, and *WADA*.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing. Selection of *Players* for *Testing* where specific *Players* or groups of *Players* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time.

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

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

Trafficking. To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to an *Player* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by *Persons* other than an *Player's Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use. The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, as a member of [National Association] and/or a participant in a [National Association or IFF] authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have received and had an opportunity to review the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Regulations and all International Standards incorporated in the Anti-Doping Regulations.
3. I acknowledge and agree that [National Associations and IFF] have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations.
4. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the IFF Anti-Doping Regulations to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Players is the Court of Arbitration for Sport.
5. I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.
6. I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

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