

APPENDIX 5 – Table of Contents

ANTI-DOPING RULES

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APPENDIX 5

ANTI-DOPING RULES

(see Chapter 2 of Book1; article 2.3)

The following rules are subject to changes of the World Anti Doping Code and the International Standards. For the latest versions see the WADA website: www.wada-ama.org → 'prohibited list' or the FITA website: www.archery.org. Printed copies of the current 'prohibited list' can be obtained from the FITA office.

Please refer to Article 19 of this Appendix for the **definition** of technical terms.

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the 2003 FITA Congress held in New York, FITA adopted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with FITA's responsibilities under the **revised 2009 Code**, and are in furtherance of FITA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Archery.

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 anti-doping rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized 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, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicate be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules** represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders **around the world** with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FITA'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 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.

FITA's Anti-Doping History

FITA actively has been fighting against doping since and has been always at the forefront. FITA has been one of the first to test for alcohol in a systematic way. FITA in 1998 introduced Out of Competition testing and in 1999 was the first IF to have WADA conduct its Out of Competition testing. **At its 2003 Congress, FITA adopted the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), and its anti-doping rules in compliance with its responsibilities under the Code have been implemented since April 2004. FITA has been part of the WADA Pilot Project and now the User Group for the online Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS), which it has implemented since early 2005.**

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to FITA, each Member Association and Continental Association of FITA, and each Participant in the activities of FITA or any of its affiliated Member Associations and Continental Associations, by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FITA, its Member Associations, Continental Associations, or their activities, International Events or Events.

For FITA, International Events are defined as:

- Competition for World and Continental titles,
- Competition for Olympic titles,
- Competition for World Ranking,
- Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments),
- Archery events of Major Event Organizations,
- And any other Event for which FITA is the ruling body or appoints technical officials.

All athletes entering the FITA Registered Testing Pool and all athletes being eligible for participation in FITA World Championship Events must have personally signed the FITA **Consent Form in Article 20**, in the actual form approved by the FITA Executive Committee. All forms from **under-age** applicants must be countersigned by their legal guardians.

It is the responsibility of each Member Association to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Association's Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some **countries**, the Member Association itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the Member Association have been delegated or assigned by statute **or agreement** to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In

those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member Association shall apply, as **appropriate**, to the Member Association's National Anti-Doping Organization.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FITA, its Member Associations and Continental Associations have jurisdiction.

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 Rules.

2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

Comment to Article 2.1.1: For purposes of anti-doping violations involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance (or its Metabolites or Markers), FITA's Anti-Doping Rules adopt the rule of strict liability which was found in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code ("OMADC") and the vast majority of pre-Code anti-doping rules. Under the strict liability principle, an Athlete is responsible, and an anti-doping rule violation occurs, whenever a Prohibited Substance is found in an Athlete's Sample. The violation occurs whether or not the Athlete intentionally or unintentionally used a Prohibited Substance or was negligent or otherwise at fault. If the positive Sample came from an In-Competition test, then the results of that Competition are automatically invalidated (Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results)). However, the Athlete then has the possibility to avoid or reduce sanctions if the Athlete can demonstrate that he or she was not at fault or significant fault (Article 10.5 (Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances)) or in certain circumstances did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance (Article 10.4 (Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances)).

The strict liability rule for the finding of a Prohibited Substance in an Athlete's Sample, with a possibility that sanctions may be modified based on specified criteria, provides a reasonable balance between effective anti-doping enforcement for the benefit of all "clean" Athletes and fairness in the exceptional circumstance where a Prohibited Substance entered an Athlete's system through No Fault or Negligence or No Significant Fault or Negligence on the Athlete's part. It is important to emphasize 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 FITA'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 either of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*. FITA may in its discretion choose to have the *B Sample* analyzed even if the *Athlete* does not request the analysis of the *B Sample*.**
- 2.1.3 **Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.**
- 2.1.4 **As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.**

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

Comment to Article 2.2: As noted in Article 3 (Proof of Doping), it has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. 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 FITA 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* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.**
- Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the strict liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

An Athlete's "Use" of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's

Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition will be a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

2.3 Refusing to submit to Sample collection

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

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 hiding from a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

2.4 Violation of the applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing, including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FITA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over an Athlete, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 2.4: Separate whereabouts filing failures and missed tests declared under the rules of FITA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to declare whereabouts filing failures and missed tests in accordance with the International Standard for Testing shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]

2.5 Tampering of Doping Control

Tampering, or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.

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 FITA.]

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-

Competition Testing unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (“TUE”) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

- 2.6.2 **Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.**

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

- 2.7 **Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.**
- 2.8 **Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete, In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.**

3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FITA and its Member Associations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FITA or its Member Associations has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing **panel** bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, **except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Athlete must satisfy a higher burden of proof.**

Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by FITA or its Member Associations 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.

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, FITA or its Member Associations may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples.]

- 3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories 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 occurred **which could reasonably have caused Adverse Analytical Finding**.

If the Athlete **or other Person** rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, **which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding**, then FITA or its Member Association shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

Comment to Article 3.2.1: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to FITA or its Member Association to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 3.2.2 Departures from **any other** International Standard **or other anti-doping rule or policy** which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete or **other Person** establishes that **a departure** from **another** International Standard **or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation** occurred, then FITA or its Member Association shall have the burden to establish that such **a departure** did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.3 **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.**
- 3.2.4 **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 com-**

mitted 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 tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.]

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. FITA will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Association, and each Member Association shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

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 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 months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FITA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FITA may upon the recommendation of its Medical and Sports Sciences Committee, request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of Archery or certain disciplines within the sport of Archery. FITA may also upon the recommendation of its Medical and Sports Sciences Committee, request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of archery, 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 FITA.

Comment to Article 4.2.1: There will be one Prohibited List. The substances which are prohibited at all times would include masking agents and those substances which, when Used in training, may have long term performance enhancing effects such as anabolics. All substances and methods on the Prohibited List are prohibited In-Competition. Out-of-Competition Use (Article 2.2) 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 (Article 2.1).

There will be only one document called the "Prohibited List." WADA may add additional substances or methods to the Prohibited List for particular sports (e.g. the inclusion of beta-blockers for archery) but this will also be reflected on the single Prohibited List. A particular sport is not permitted to seek exemption from the basic list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. eliminating anabolics from the Prohibited List for "mind sports"). The premise of this decision is that there are certain basic doping agents which anyone who chooses to call himself or herself an Athlete should not take.]

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all *Prohibited Substances* shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of *Prohibited Substances*

In the event WADA expands the *Prohibited List* by adding a new class of *Prohibited Substances* in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all *Prohibited Substances* within the new class of *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

[Comment to Article 4.3: The question of whether a substance meets the criteria in Article 4.3 (Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List) in a particular case cannot be raised as a defense 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

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 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 **Subject to Article 4.4.3**, Athletes included by FITA in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes **participating** in any International Event must obtain a TUE from FITA (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). **However, for Athletes participating in International Events who are not included in the FITA Registered Testing Pool, and who have been previously granted a TUE at national level, agreement for mutual recognition policy may be in place with National Anti-Doping Organizations. In such a situation, a copy of the certificate of approval from the National Anti-Doping Organisation must be sent to FITA no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation in the International Event. FITA will confirm its recognition of the national TUE, but reserves its right to review the national level TUE file at its discretion. 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 21 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event.**
- 4.4.3 **The only exception to Article 4.4.2 is that, in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Athletes not in FITA's Registered Testing Pool who inhale Glucocorticosteroids and/or formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline to treat asthma or one of its clinical variants do not need a TUE in advance of participating in an International Event. Instead, if necessary, any such Athlete may apply for a Retroactive TUE after the Event in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 7.1.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules.**
- 4.4.4 **TUE's granted by FITA shall be reported to the Athlete's Member Association and to WADA. Other Athletes subject to Testing who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their Member Association, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization/other body. Member Associations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FITA and WADA.**
- 4.4.5 **The FITA Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians on recommendation of the FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee to consider requests for TUEs (the "TUE Panel"). For this purpose, FITA may contract with an independent testing service provider. Upon FITA's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel, or the independent testing service provider, should the case occur, shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which includes the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel 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 FITA.

- 4.4.6 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE **by FITA**. 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.

(see: www.wada-ama.org → International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption)

4.5 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. FITA will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Association, and each Member Association shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents. Since the current list is subject to changes by WADA, please check on the WADA website: www.wada-ama.org → 'prohibited list' or the FITA website: www.archery.org. Printed copies of the current 'prohibited list' can be obtained from the FITA office.

5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes **under the jurisdiction** of a Member Association shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FITA, the Athlete's Member Association, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes **under the jurisdiction** of a Member Association, **including Athletes serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension**, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FITA, WADA, the Athlete's Member Association, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games. **Target Testing will be made a priority.**

[Comment to Article 5.1: Target Testing is specified because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all of 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. The Code makes it clear that Athletes have no right to expect that they will be tested only on a random basis. Similarly, it does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing]

5.2 Responsibility for FITA Testing

The FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee shall be responsible for **drawing up a test distribution plan for the sport of archery in accordance with Article 4 of the International Standard for Testing, and for the implementation of that plan, including overseeing all Testing conducted by or on behalf of FITA.** Testing may be conducted by members of the FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee or by other qualified persons / **agencies** so authorized by FITA.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by FITA, its Member Associations and Continental Associations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing (see: www.wada-ama.org).

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for screening procedure purposes, **or for longitudi-**

nal haematological profiling (“the passport”). If the **Sample** is collected for screening only, it will have no **other** consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FITA 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 Athlete should be selected for a urine test. **If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling (“the passport”), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.**

- 5.3.2 Alcohol tests: alcohol is considered to be a doping substance. Alcohol **shall** not be consumed before or during a Competition.
- 5.3.2.1 Athletes selected for urine samples will also be tested for alcohol. Additional tests may be carried out at any time during the Competition at the discretion of the doping control officer.
- 5.3.2.2 The alcohol test is performed by the testing of expired air. If the test of expired air exceeds the **doping violation threshold defined in the Prohibited List**, a second test of expired air will be performed 10 minutes later using a different alcometer. If the second test of expired air still exceeds **the doping violation threshold defined in the Prohibited List**, this will result in an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 5.3.2.3 If an alcohol test performed on an Athlete results in an Adverse Analytical Finding before the end of an Event, the Athlete will be withdrawn from the Event and the case will be forwarded to the Anti Doping Administrator for results management.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

FITA, its **Continental Associations** and Member Associations shall promptly report completed tests to the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

- 5.5.1 FITA has a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to **comply with the whereabouts requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*, 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. FITA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria.** Each Athlete in the *Registered Testing Pool* (a) shall **advise FITA 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 and accurate 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*.** The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of each Member Association to use its best efforts

to assist FITA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FITA. In addition, the Member Associations when requested by FITA shall submit the whereabouts of national teams.

Comment to Article 5.5.1: The purpose of the FITA Registered Testing Pool is to identify top-level International Athletes who FITA requires to provide whereabouts information to facilitate Out-of-Competition Testing by FITA and other Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athletes, in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 11.2 of the International Standard for Testing.

5.5.1.1 The following are members of the FITA Registered Testing Pool:

- From the previous World Outdoor and Indoor Target World Championships: all individual medallists and team gold medallists in the recurve division, and all individual medallists in the compound division.
- From the previous World Field Championships: women and men team gold medallists.
- From the previous World Junior Outdoor Championships: all individual gold medallists in the recurve and compound divisions.
- The top 20 ranked Athletes of the individual World Ranking for the recurve division and the top 10 ranked Athletes of the individual World Ranking for the Compound division.
- In the Olympic Qualification Period (from the World Outdoor Target Championships preceding the Olympic Games up to the Olympic Games), every Athlete who has obtained a quota place for his country, regardless whether independently if he or she will be participating in the Olympic Games.
- The FITA Medical and Sport Sciences Committee can include any other Athlete, participating at an international event, in the Registered Testing Pool by written notice to the Member Association and the Athlete concerned.
- If an Athlete no longer fulfils any of the above criteria, he will remain in the registered testing pool until the end of the Calendar year, with the exception of Athletes in bullet 1, 2, 3 of this article who will be removed from the Registered Testing Pool after the next World Championships are over, and provided that they are not subject to conditions in other bullets at this time or were not at the beginning of the calendar year.

The list of Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool will be available on the FITA Website.

5.5.2 **An Athlete's failure to advise FITA 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 are met.**

5.5.3 **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 are met.** Athlete in the FITA Registered Testing Pool who fails to timely submit a required quarterly whereabouts report after receipt of three formal written warnings from FITA or a

Member Association to do so in the preceding 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4.

5.5.4 Each Member Association shall also assist **its** National Anti-Doping Organization 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 FITA's Registered Testing Pool, FITA and the National Anti-Doping Organization 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 Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.5.**

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations 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, including the** strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An Athlete who has been identified by FITA for inclusion in FITA'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**, unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to FITA that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the FITA's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by FITA.

5.6.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to FITA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies FITA at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and **makes him/herself** available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, **including complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing**, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 Member Associations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.7.1 At International Events, the FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.1.1 At World Outdoor and Indoor Target World Championships there shall be a minimum of thirty-five (35) tests of which the following are mandatory:

- Each individual medallist in all divisions.
- One (1) randomly chosen team member of each team medal winners in all divisions.
 - Eleven (11) other tests of which two will be random and the other ones being random or targeted by the FITA Medical Committee, being not necessarily linked to final placements, in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested

or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests. The number of tests will be determined by the FITA Medical Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.2 At World Outdoor Junior and Field there shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) tests of which the following are mandatory:

- Each individual medallist of a randomly chosen category.
- One (1) randomly chosen team member of each team medal winner of a randomly chosen category.
- Nine (9) other tests of which two will be random and the other ones being random or targeted by the FITA Medical Committee, being not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.

The number of tests will be determined by the FITA Medical Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.3 At World Championships of other disciplines there shall be a minimum of five (5) tests. The number of tests will be determined by the Medical Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.4 At Continental Qualifiers for the Olympic Games the Athletes who obtain quota places are subject to mandatory doping testing.

5.7.1.5 At World Ranking Tournaments that have a minimum of 150 preliminary registrations, there will be a minimum of six (6) doping tests. A minimum of six (6) doping tests are recommended for all other World Ranking Tournaments.

5.7.1.6 At Continental Championships, each Continental Association shall determine the number of Athletes selected for testing and shall submit their plan to the FITA Medical Committee for approval prior to the Championship.

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

5.7.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee at International Events, and the Member Association 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.

5.7.4 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FITA Medical and Sports Sciences Committee and by Member Associations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.8 Independent Observers

Member Associations, and the organizing committees for Member Associations and Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FITA. FITA and its Continental Associations shall provide access to Independent Observers at their respective International Events.

6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

FITA 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 **laboratory or** method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FITA.

Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-approved laboratory or another laboratory specifically authorized by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

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 FITA in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.**

Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2 (Use of a Prohibited Substance), or both.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than **as described in Article 6.2** without the Athlete's written consent. **Samples used (with the Athlete's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.**

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Laboratories (see: www.wada-ama.org).

6.5 Retesting Samples

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FITA or WADA. 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 Organizations have always had the authority to reanalyze Samples. The International Standard for Laboratories or a new technical document which is made a part of the International Standard will harmonize the protocol for such retesting.

7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FITA and Continental Associations

Results management for Tests initiated by FITA and Continental Associations, (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FITA), shall proceed as set forth below:

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

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FITA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) **the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE**, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or **Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.**

7.1.3 **In the following circumstances:**

- (a) **The Adverse Analytical Finding is for a Glucocorticosteroid, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol or terbutaline; and**
- (b) **The Sample in question was provided by an Athlete who is not in FITA's Registered Testing Pool, during his/her participation in an International Event for which (in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Article 4.4.3 of these Anti-Doping Rules FITA does not require a TUE for asthma medication in advance;**

then, before the matter is referred to the Anti-Doping Administrator under Article 7.1, the Athlete shall be given an opportunity to apply to the TUE Committee for a Retroactive TUE in accordance with Article 7.13 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. The result of that application shall be forwarded to FITA Anti-Doping Administrator for consideration in its review of the Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2.

7.1.4 If the initial review **of an Adverse Analytical Finding** under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for **Laboratories that caused** the Adverse Analytical Finding, FITA shall promptly notify the Athlete 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 (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories) if the Athlete or FITA 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 at the scheduled time and place if such analysis is requested; and (e) 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. FITA shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA. If FITA 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 Organization and WADA.

- 7.1.5 **When requested by the Athlete or FITA**, 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. FITA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.
- 7.1.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample **within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories**. Also a representative of the Athlete's Member Association as well as a representative of FITA shall be allowed to be present.
- 7.1.7 If the B Sample proves negative, **then (unless FITA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2)**, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his Member Association, and FITA shall be so informed.
- 7.1.8 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his Member Association, FITA, and to WADA.
- 7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, the FITA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, **at such time as he is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred**, he shall then promptly notify the Athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for Atypical Finding

- 7.2.1 **As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.**
- 7.2.2 **If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from an Athlete by or on behalf of FITA, the FITA Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical 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 or**

the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his *Member Association*, and FITA shall be so informed.

7.2.4 If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, FITA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the *International Standards*. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the *Atypical Finding* should be considered an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FITA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 FITA will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:

- (a) If FITA determines the *B Sample* should be analyzed 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(c) to (f).
- (b) If FITA receives a request, either from a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events* or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any *Athlete* identified on a list provided but the *Major Event Organization* or sports organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, FITA 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 Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the FITA Anti-Doping Panel as defined in Article 8.1.1 of these rules.

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Associations

Results management conducted by Member 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 Adverse Analytical Findings including information on the athlete concerned as per Art. 14.3 of these rules shall be reported to FITA within 14 days of the reception of the laboratory report by the Member Association. Member Associations shall keep FITA fully apprised as to the status of the results management process and its conclusions (including a planned date of the hearing) in all pending cases. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an *Athlete* who is a member of that Member Association shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the

Member Association or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another Member Association shall be referred to the Athlete's Member Association for hearing.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent *Filing Failure* by an *Athlete* in the FITA's *Registered Testing Pool* shall be conducted by FITA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the *International Standard for Testing* (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the *National Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall take such responsibility).

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent *Missed Test* by an *Athlete* in FITA's *Registered Testing Pool* as a result of an attempt to test the *Athlete* by or on behalf of FITA shall be conducted by FITA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the *International Standard for Testing*. Results management in respect of an apparent *Missed Test* by such *Athlete* as a result of an attempt to test the *Athlete* by or on behalf of another *Anti-Doping Organization* shall be conducted by that other *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 11.7.6(c) of the *International Standard for Testing*.

7.5.3 Where, in any eighteen-month period, an *Athlete* in FITA's *Registered Testing Pool* is declared to have three *Filing Failures*, or three *Missed Tests*, or any combination of *Filing Failures* or *Missed Tests* adding up to three in total, whether under these *Anti-Doping Rules* or under the rules of any other *Anti-Doping Organization*, FITA shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6 Provisional suspensions

7.6.1 If analysis of an *A Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the *International Standard for Testing* or the *International Standard for Laboratories* that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, FITA shall *Provisionally Suspend* the *Athlete* pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FITA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FITA Executive Committee, after consultation with the FITA Anti-Doping Administrator, may *Provisionally Suspend* the *Athlete* pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he/she has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.3 Where a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, the *Athlete* shall be given either (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* before imposition of the *Provisional Suspension* or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; the *Provisional Hearing* shall be conducted by the Chairperson of the FITA Anti-Doping Panel or, in his absence, by a substitute who will be

designated by himself; in the case the Chairman of the FITA Anti-Doping Panel can not be contacted, the substitute will be designated by the FITA Anti-Doping Administrator; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*. *Member Associations* shall impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.6.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* in respect of an *A Sample*, and any subsequent analysis of the *B Sample* analysis 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) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent *B Sample* analysis does not confirm the *A Sample* finding, if, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*.

Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.

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

Athletes shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

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

Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.

8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of FITA Testing or Tests at International Event, or Major Games for sanctioning beyond disqualification.

8.1.1 The FITA Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and five other experts with experience in anti-doping ("FITA Anti-Doping Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be independent of his National Member Association in so far as he is not an elected officer, employee or holds a position of responsibility within a Member Association. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

8.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FITA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FITA Anti-Doping Panel for adjudication.

8.1.3 The Chair of the FITA Anti-Doping Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.1.4 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.

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

8.1.6 FITA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.7 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FITA. **The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge FITA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within two weeks. Where no hearing occurs, FITA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.**

8.1.8 Decisions of the FITA Anti-Doping Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

- 8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FITA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's Member Association for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.
- 8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three 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, FITA may elect to bring the case directly before the FITA Anti-Doping Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the Member Association.
- 8.2.3 Member Associations shall keep FITA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.2.4 FITA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.
- 8.2.5 The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the Member Association. **The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge Member Association's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within two weeks. Where no hearing occurs, the Member Association or National Anti-Doping Organisation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.**
- 8.2.6 Decisions by Member Associations, 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.
- 8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the Member Association shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

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

- A timely hearing;
- Fair and impartial hearing **panel**;
- The right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- The right to be **informed in a fair** and timely **manner** of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- The right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- The right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing **panel's** discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);

- The Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Anti-Doping 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.**

9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

Comment to Article 9: 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.

For Team Events and nations rankings, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).

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 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.

Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.]

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

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

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) or Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for

eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

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

[Comment to Article 10.2: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short (e.g., artistic gymnastics) a two year Disqualification has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer (e.g., equestrian and shooting); in Individual Sports, the Athlete is better able to maintain competitive skills through solitary practice during Disqualification than in other sports where practice as part of a team is more important. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting bodies to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between IFs and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

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:

- 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 *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.
- 10.3.2** 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* unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than **Specified Substances** shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, **significant** violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to Article 10.3.2: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for credentials, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the *Athlete's* degree of fault.

[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the circumstances of the case.]

10.4 **Elimination or Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances**

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the *Athlete's* sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 10.4: Specified Substances as now defined in Article 4.2.2 are not necessarily less serious agents for purposes of sports doping than other Prohibited Substances (for example, a stimulant that is listed as a Specified Substance could be very effective to an Athlete in competition); for that reason, an Athlete who does not meet the criteria under this Article would receive a two-year period of Ineligibility and could receive up to a four-year period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6. However, there is a greater likelihood that Specified Substances, as opposed to other Prohibited Substances, could be susceptible to a credible, non-doping explanation.]

This Article applies only in those cases where the hearing panel is comfortably satisfied by the objective circumstances of the case that the Athlete in taking a Prohibited Substance did not intend to enhance his or her sport performance. Examples of the type of objective circumstances which in combination might lead a hearing panel to be comfortably satisfied of no performance-enhancing intent would include: the fact that the nature of the Specified Substance or the timing of its ingestion would not have been beneficial to the Athlete; the Athlete's open Use or disclosure of his or her Use of the Specified Substance; and a contemporaneous medical records file substantiating the non-sport-related prescription for the Specified Substance. Generally, the greater the potential performance-enhancing benefit, the higher the burden on the Athlete to prove lack of an intent to enhance sport performance.

While the absence of intent to enhance sport performance must be established to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel, the Athlete may establish how the Specified Substance entered the body by a balance of probability.

In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article. It is anticipated that the period of Ineligibility will be eliminated entirely in only the most exceptional cases.]

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

10.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If **an Athlete** establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* 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 **10.7**.

10.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence*

If an **Athlete or other Person** establishes in an individual case 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 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 an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

[Comment to Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2: FITA's Anti-Doping Rules provide for the possible reduction or elimination of the period of Ineligibility in the unique circumstance where the Athlete can establish that he or she had No Fault or Negligence, or No Significant Fault or Negligence, in connection with the violation. This approach is consistent with basic principles of human rights and provides a balance between those Anti-Doping Organizations that argue for a much narrower exception, or none at all, and those that would reduce a two year suspension based on a range of other factors even when the Athlete was

admittedly at fault. These Articles apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping violation even though it will be especially difficult to meet the criteria for a reduction for those anti-doping rule violations where knowledge is an element of the violation.

Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 are meant to have an impact only in cases where the circumstances are truly exceptional and not in the vast majority of cases.

To illustrate the operation of Article 10.5.1, an example where No Fault or Negligence would result in the total elimination of a sanction is where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, a sanction could not be completely eliminated on the basis of No Fault or Negligence in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence. (For example, reduction may well be appropriate in illustration (a) if the Athlete clearly establishes that the cause of the positive test was contamination in a common multiple vitamin purchased from a source with no connection to Prohibited Substances and the Athlete exercised care in not taking other nutritional supplements.)

For purposes of assessing the Athlete or other Person's fault under Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2, the evidence considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career or the timing of the sporting calendar would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under this Article.

While minors are not given special treatment per se in determining the applicable sanction, certainly youth and lack of experience are relevant factors to be assessed in determining the Athlete or other Person's fault under Article 10.5.2, as well as Articles 10.4 and 10.5.1.

Article 10.5.2 should not be applied in cases where Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4 apply, as those Articles already take into consideration the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault for purposes of establishing the applicable period of Ineligibility.]

10.5.3 **Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

The FITA Council, upon recommendation of the Anti-Doping Panel may, **prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed** in an individual case where the *Athlete or other Person* has provided ***Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person.*** After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FITA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Athlete or other Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete or other Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. **No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended.** If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, **the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.** If FITA suspends any part of the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal the decision. If FITA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Athlete or other Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Athlete or other Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

[Comment to Article 10.5.3: 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.

Factors to be considered in assessing the importance of the Substantial Assistance would include, for example, the number of individuals implicated, the status of those individuals in the sport, whether a scheme involving Trafficking under Article 2.7 or administration under Article 2.8 is involved and whether the violation involved a substance or method which is not readily detectible in Testing. The maximum suspension of the Ineligibility period shall only be applied in very exceptional cases. An additional factor to be considered in connection with the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation is any performance-enhancing benefit which the Person providing Substantial Assistance may be likely to still enjoy. As a general matter, the earlier in the

results management process the Substantial Assistance is provided, the greater the percentage of the period of Ineligibility may be suspended.

If the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility under this Article in connection with the Athlete or other Person's waiver of a hearing under Article 8.3 (Waiver of Hearing), FITA shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility before the conclusion of a hearing under Article 8 on the anti-doping rule violation, the hearing panel shall determine whether a suspension of a portion of the period of Ineligibility is appropriate under this Article at the same time the hearing panel decides whether the Athlete or other Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation. If a portion of the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the decision shall explain the basis for concluding the information provided was credible and was important to discovering or proving the anti-doping rule violation or other offense. If the Athlete or other Person claims entitlement to a suspended period of Ineligibility after a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and is not subject to appeal under Article 13, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility, the Athlete or other Person may apply to FITA to consider a suspension in the period of Ineligibility under this Article. Any such suspension of the period of Ineligibility shall require the approval of WADA. If any condition upon which the suspension of a period of Ineligibility is based is not fulfilled, IF shall reinstate the period of Ineligibility which would otherwise be applicable. Decisions rendered by FITA under this Article may be appealed pursuant Article 13.2.

This is the only circumstance under FITA's Anti-Doping Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

10.5.4 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 10.5.4: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to

circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person knows he or she is about to be caught.]

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to Article 10.5.5: 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 10.6) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. In a second step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination or reduction of the sanction (Articles 10.5.1 through 10.5.4). Note, however, not all grounds for elimination or reduction may be combined with the provisions on basic sanctions. For example, Article 10.5.2 does not apply in cases involving Articles 10.3.3 or 10.4, since the hearing panel, under Articles 10.3.3 and 10.4, will already have determined the period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of fault. In a third step, the hearing panel determines under Article 10.5.5 whether the Athlete or other Person is entitled to a reduction under more than one provision of Article 10.5. Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.9.]

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FITA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) 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 up to a maximum of four years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FITA.

[Comment to Article 10.6: Examples of aggravating circumstances which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction are: the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation as part of a doping plan or scheme, either individually or involving a

conspiracy or common enterprise to commit anti-doping rule violations; the Athlete or other Person used or possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or used or possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions; 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 Person engaged in deceptive or obstructing conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation.

For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of aggravating circumstances described in this Comment to Article 10.6 are not exclusive and other aggravating factors may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility. Violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) are not included in the application of Article 10.6 because the sanctions for these violations (from four years to lifetime Ineligibility) already build in sufficient discretion to allow consideration of any aggravating circumstance.]

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For an Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

| Second Violation | RS | FFMT | NSF | St | AS | TRA |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| First Violation | | | | | | |
| RS | 1-4 | 2-4 | 2-4 | 4-6 | 8-10 | 10-life |
| FFMT | 1-4 | 4-8 | 4-8 | 6-8 | 10-life | life |
| NSF | 1-4 | 4-8 | 4-8 | 6-8 | 10-life | life |
| St | 2-4 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 8-life | life | life |
| AS | 4-5 | 10-life | 10-life | life | life | life |
| TRA | 8-life | life | Life | life | life | life |

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault or Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because *No Significant Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the *Athlete*.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking* and administration or *Attempted* administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to application of Article 10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the

appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation **will only be a second violation** if FITA (or its *Member Association*) 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 (Results Management), or after FITA (or its *Member Association*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FITA (or its *Member Association*) 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; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FITA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FITA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have 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. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FITA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 10.7.4: In a hypothetical situation, an Athlete commits an anti-doping rule violation on January 1, 2008 which FITA does not discover until December 1, 2008. In the meantime, the Athlete commits another anti-doping rule violation on March 1, 2008 and the Athlete is notified of this violation by FITA on March 30, 2008 and a hearing panel rules on June 30, 2008 that the Athlete committed the March 1, 2008 anti-doping rule violation. The later-discovered violation which occurred on January 1, 2008 will provide the

basis for Aggravating Circumstances because the Athlete did not voluntarily admit the violation in a timely basis after the Athlete received notification of the later violation on March 30, 2008.]

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results), all other competitive results 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.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money

Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by FITA in order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by the FITA in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated to FITA anti-doping programme.

10.9 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, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1 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*, FITA or *Anti-Doping Organization* 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.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* promptly (which, in all events, means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FITA, 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.

[Comment to Article 10.9.2: This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility already has been reduced under Article 10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).]

10.9.3 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FITA and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* 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's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

[Comment to Article 10.9.4: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

10.9.5 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

[Comment to Article 10.9: The text of Article 10.9 has been revised to make clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the hearing decision. This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.]

10.10 Status During *Ineligibility*

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Athlete or other Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FITA or any *Member Association* or a club or other member organization of FITA or any *Member Association*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization.

An *Athlete or other Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of FITA and its *Member 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*.

An *Athlete or other Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.

[Comment to Article 10.10.1: For example, an ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her Member Association or a club which is a member of that Member Association.]

10.10.2 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 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and the period of *Ineligibility* which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the *Athlete or other Person* establishes he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether an *Athlete or other Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FITA.

[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, FITA shall determine whether the Athlete violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by FITA under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.]

Where an Athlete Support Personnel or other Person substantially assists an Athlete in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FITA may appropriately impose sanctions under its own disciplinary rules for such assistance.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for *Specified Substances* as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by FITA and its *Member Associations*.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by FITA, the applicable *Member Association*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must **comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11 of the *International Standard for Testing***. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified FITA and the applicable *Member Association* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b) **the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired**. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test. The *Member Association* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FITA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by FITA for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* **that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing***. Once the period of an *Athlete's Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* or by the *Athlete's Member Association* will then be necessary.

11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event, the team shall be Disqualified from the Event.

For a nations ranking, the results of that nation shall be removed.

12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

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

- 12.2 Member Associations not complying with FITA Anti-Doping Rules will be obliged by FITA Council to reimburse FITA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that Member Association. All costs linked to the B-sample analysis are at the charge of the athlete unless the B-test proves to be negative.
- 12.3 FITA Council upon recommendation of its Anti-Doping Administrator may decide to take additional disciplinary action against Member Associations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:
- 12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Association within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FITA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the Member Association or its National Anti-Doping Organization.
- 12.3.2 More than one Athlete or another Person from a Member Association commit an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event.
- 12.3.3 A Member Association has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FITA informed about an Athlete's and/or a national team's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FITA.

13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 **or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules**. 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 **these rules** must be exhausted (**except as provided in Article 13.1.1**).

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

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

[Comment to Article 13.1.1: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of FITA's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of FITA's process, then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in FITA's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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, 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 under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that FITA or its Member Association lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision by any *Member Association* 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 7.4; and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 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 *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes*

In cases arising from competition in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving *National-Level Athletes*

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

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) FITA and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) 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 (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 Federation'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) FITA; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FITA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FITA and its *Member Associations*

Where, in a particular case, FITA or its *Member Associations* 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 FITA or its *Member Associations* had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FITA or its *Member Associations*.

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

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, FITA, or *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by a *National Federation* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When FITA, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or other bodies designated by *National Federations* fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FITA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Member Association*.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal

but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

a) Within 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.

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

(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

14 MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS AND FITA ANTI-DOPING RULES

14.1 Incorporation of FITA Anti-Doping Rules

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

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 Member Associations shall report to FITA at the end of every year results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. FITA may periodically publish Testing data received from Member Associations as well as comparable data from Testing under FITA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 **FITA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.**

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a Member Association has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes it shall report the following information to FITA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the reception of the related laboratory report: the Athlete's name, gender, date of birth, 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 Member Association shall

also regularly update FITA 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 FITA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. 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), FITA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FITA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the Member Association has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 Neither FITA nor its Member Association shall publicly identify Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules 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 *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. **FITA or its Member Association must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FITA or its Member Association shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.**

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. FITA or its *Member 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.

14.4.3 Neither FITA nor its *Member Association* or WADA accredited laboratory, 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.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FITA and Member Associations

Any decision of FITA or a Member Association regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all Member Associations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.

15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- 15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's 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 recognized and respected by FITA and its Member Associations. FITA and its Member 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.

Comment to Article 15: 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, FITA or its Member Association should 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 FITA or its Member Association should recognize 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 the Code should be imposed.

16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

17 FITA'S COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules are by-laws under the FITA Constitution and may be amended from time to time by FITA Council.
- 18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5 and the FITA Constitution and Rules Book, these Anti-Doping Rules 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 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.

- 18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the following Article 19 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 18.6 Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Association may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Association.
- 18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules come into effect, **provided, however, that:**
- 18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case.**
- 18.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by FITA 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* shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.**
- 18.7.3 Where a period of *Ineligibility* imposed by FITA under rules in force prior to the Effective Date has not yet expired as of the Effective Date, the *Person* who is *Ineligible* may apply to FITA for a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the amendments made to the *Code* as from the Effective Date. To be valid, such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.**
- 18.7.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of *Ineligibility* of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.**

19 DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding:

A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that 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.

Anti-Doping Administrator:

The FITA Anti-Doping Administrator is a Person in charge of management and administration of anti-doping matters, who is nominated by the Executive Committee upon recommendation of the Secretary General.

Anti-Doping Organization:

A **Signatory** that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the **Doping Control** process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and other **Major Event Organizations** that conduct **Testing** at their **Events**, **WADA**, Inter Member Associations, and **National Anti-Doping Organizations**.

Athlete: Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization) **including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool**, and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any *Signatory* or other sports organization accepting the *Code*. All provisions of the *Code*, including, for example, *Testing*, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. *National Anti-Doping Organizations* are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the *Code* to such *Persons*. Specific national rules may be established for **Doping Control** for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the *Code*. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an **Athlete**.

Comment to Athlete: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the FITAs and National Anti-Doping Organizations, 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 Organization's Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping control program beyond national-caliber athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition. 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, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

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

Atypical Finding:

A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard for Laboratories* or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition:

A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations:

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 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 Athlete 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 Rules Violations above.

Doping Control:

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

Event: A series of individual **Competitions** conducted together under one ruling.

Event Period: the time between the opening and the closing ceremonies of the Event

In-Competition:

For purposes of testing, *In-Competition* means the period commencing the day after the opening ceremony or on the first day of competition whichever comes first and through the end of Competitions in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate, and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

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 Rules Violations above.

International Event:

An **Event** where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a **Major Event Organization**, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

FITA International Events are defined as follows:

- Competition for World and Continental titles,
- Competition for Olympic titles,
- Competition for World Ranking,
- Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments),
- Archery events of Major Event Organizations,
- And any other *Event* for which FITA is the ruling body or appoints technical officials.

International-Level Athlete:

Athletes 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. **International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.**

Major Event Organizations:

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

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

Member Association:

A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FITA as the entity governing archery in that nation or region.

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 Organization:

The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of **Samples**, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. **This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organisation for such countries.** 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 Athletes that is not an **International Event**.

National Olympic Committee:

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

No Advance Notice:

A **Doping Control** 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'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 **Athlete'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 **Athlete** or **Athlete Support Personnel**.

Person: A natural **Person** or an organization or other entity.

Possession:

The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only IF the person has exclusive control 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 **never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization**. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes possession by the *Person* who makes the purchase.

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids.]

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 7.6, 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.

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 **Athletes** established separately by each International Federation and **National Anti-Doping Organization** who are subject to both **In-Competition** and **Out-of-Competition Testing** as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

Sample:

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

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

Signatories:

Those entities signing the **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 Organizations**, **National Anti-Doping Organizations**, and **WADA**.

Specified Substances: As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance:

For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case 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; or **providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization**.

Target Testing:

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

Team Sport:

A sport in which the substitution of **Athletes** is permitted during a **Competition**.

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

Trafficking:

Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel* or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping Organization* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

TUE: As defined in Article 2.6.1.

TUE Panel: As defined in Article 4.4.3.

UNESCO Convention:

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

20 Athlete's Consent Form (current version)



INTERNATIONAL
ARCHERY
FEDERATION
FÉDÉRATION
INTERNATIONALE
DE TIR À L'ARC

Maison du Sport International
Case postale 804
1007 Lucerne, Switzerland
Phone: +41 (0)21 614 50 50
Fax: +41 (0)21 614 50 55
E-mail: info@archery.org
www.archery.org

FITA ATHLETE'S CONSENT FORM

I, as a member of a Member Association of FITA or participating in a FITA authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have received information on the FITA Anti-Doping Rules and had an opportunity to review them.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the FITA Anti-Doping Rules, including but not limited to, all amendments to the Anti-Doping Rules* and all International Standards* incorporated in the Anti-Doping Rules.
3. I consent and agree to the creation of my profile in WADA Doping Control Clearing House (ADAMS) and/or any other authorized National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) similar system under FITA's agreement for the sharing of information, and to the entry on my doping control and Therapeutic Use Exemptions related data in such systems.
4. I acknowledge and agree that FITA and its Member Associations have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the FITA Anti-Doping Rules.
5. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the FITA Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the FITA Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the FITA 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.
6. 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.
7. I have read and understood this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

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

* For the FITA Anti-Doping Rules and the International Standards in effect see:
www.archery.org and/or www.wada-ama.org. A printed copy of the current 'prohibited list' can be obtained from the FITA Office.

21. TUE

**Current FITA /IDTM TUE Form available on
http://www.idtm.se/IDTM_drug_information.htm**

will be used.

Incomplete and/or badly written applications will be returned and will need to be resubmitted.

Please submit the completed form to:

**International Doping Tests and Management - IDTM
Phone : + 46 8 555 109 00
Fax : + 46 8 555 109 27
E-mail: tuefita@idtm.se**

And keep a copy of the completed form for your records

22 DOPING CONTROL / CONTROLE ANTIDOPAGE

WADA Doping Control Forms will be used



DOPING CONTROL ALCOHOL TEST FORM
FORMULAIRE DE CONTRÔLE ANTIDOPAGE - ALCOOLÉMIQUE

NOTIFICATION

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Name: <i>Nom</i> | First Name: <i>Prénoms</i> | ID No: <i>N° ID</i> |
| Country/Team: <i>Pays/équipe</i> | Birth date (dd/mm/yyyy) <i>Date de naissance (jj/mm/aaaa)</i> | Event: <i>Compétition</i> |

You have been selected for an alcohol test and are required to report to the Doping Control Station without delay. At this time a breath sample will be taken under supervision. Failure to report for the test or to provide a sample may result in disqualification under the rules. You may be responsible for any collection of a sample which is found to be abnormal. *Vous avez été sélectionné pour un contrôle antidopage et vous êtes tenu de vous présenter à la station de contrôle antidopage sans délai. Le fait de ne pas se présenter au contrôle antidopage ou de ne pas fournir un échantillon de souffle peut entraîner votre disqualification. Vous pouvez être responsable pour l'échantillon de souffle anormal.*

Signature of Doping Control Officer: _____ printed: _____
Signature de l'agent de contrôle antidopage *Impression de son nom*

I acknowledge the terms of this notice and agree to attend without delay.
J'accuse réception de cette notification et je suis d'accord d'assister sans délai au contrôle antidopage.

Signature of the Athlete (signed in French): _____

TO BE COMPLETED AT THE DOPING CONTROL STATION
A COMPLÉTER À LA POSTE DE CONTRÔLE ANTIDOPAGE

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Date of Sample (dd/mm/yyyy) <i>Date de l'échantillon (jj/mm/aaaa)</i> | Time of arrival at Station: <i>Heure de votre arrivée</i> | |
| Alcoholmeter No: <i>Appareil n°</i> | Alcoholmeter No: <i>Appareil n°</i> | |
| 1st Reading: <i>1^{er} lecture</i> | 2nd Reading: <i>2^e lecture</i> | |
| Declaration of Medication and Drugs used in past 24 hours (if reading is different from 0.00 per mille) <i>Déclaration de médicaments et de drogues utilisés au cours des 24 heures (si la lecture est différente de 0,00 par mille)</i> | | |
| Drugs: <i>Médicaments</i> | Last intake: <i>Dernière prise</i> | Comments: <i>Remarques</i> |

I certify that the alcoholmeter readings above relate to the breath samples provided by the athlete named above.....
Je certifie que les lectures des alcoolorimètres ci-dessus se réfèrent à l'échantillon de souffle fourni par l'athlète mentionné ci-dessus.

The athlete did not report for the breath test
L'athlète ne s'est pas présenté au contrôle de l'alcool.

The athlete refused to provide a breath sample
L'athlète a refusé de fournir un échantillon de souffle.

Signature of Doping Control Officer: _____
Signature de l'agent de contrôle antidopage

I certify the above information to be correct:
Je certifie que les informations ci-dessus sont exactes.

Signature of International Representative (if present)
Signature d'un représentant de la FITA (le cas échéant)

Signature of Accompanying Official (if present)
Signature d'un officiel accompagnateur (le cas échéant)

Comments: _____

I declare, subject to the comments made above, that I am satisfied with the sample taking proceedings. I acknowledge the receipt of this athlete's copy of the Doping Control Collection Form.
Je déclare, en tenant compte des remarques ci-dessus, que je suis satisfait de la procédure de prélèvement de l'échantillon. J'accuse réception du récépissé de cet athlète.

Signature of the Athlete (signed in French): _____