

The International Softball
Federation

ANTI -DOPING
PROGRAM

2004

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ARTICLE 1 PREAMBLE

1.1 Doping contravenes the ethics of both sports and medicine. It threatens the integrity and dignity of the international sport of softball, erodes public confidence in amateur athletic competition and jeopardizes the health and well being of athletes.

1.2 The IOC has strongly encouraged each international sports federation in the Olympic movement to establish anti-doping program. Further, the IOC recommends international coordination among sports organizations, national and international; to ensure rules, roles and practices involving anti-doping activities are harmonized and standardized.

1.3 In furtherance of anti-doping principles and goals, the ISF establishes this program of in-competition and out-of-competition testing on the terms and conditions stated herein, including the terms and conditions of any attached appendices and/or attachments.

ARTICLE 2 ADOPTION OF THE WORLD ANTI -DOPI NG CODE

2.1 The provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code ("the Code") as adopted by the Foundation Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency in March of 2003, including the associated International Standards and appendices thereto, are hereby adopted and incorporated into this program, except as provisions of the Code may be modified herein, in appendices, or in any memorandums of agreements with any national federation.

2.2 In the event that one or more provisions of the Code are modified or new provisions are added to the Code, such provisions shall be incorporated into this program upon notification of national federation by the ISF, subject to adopted inconsistencies between the ISF Anti-Doping Program and the national federation.

2.3 Wherever possible, the provisions of this program should be interpreted in such a manner to be consistent with the provisions in the Code.

ARTICLE 3 PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

3.1 In order to insure the effectiveness of this Program, the successful cooperation and participation in this Program by each national federation is essential. Therefore, the terms and conditions of this program shall apply to each national federation as stated in Article 17 with any modifications to the terms and conditions established through Memoranda of Agreement separately entered into by and between the ISF and each national federation. The Memoranda of Agreement shall be developed cooperatively by the ISF and national federation and are intended to give national federation's the flexibility needed for their particular program.

3.2 Each national federation shall develop an anti-doping program consistent with the Code and establish a memorandum of agreement with the ISF.

3.3 Failure by an national federation to participate in the Program or failure by and national federation to comply with provisions of this Program may result in penalties imposed by the ISF. The decision of the ISF Executive Council on the nature of the execution of the penalty is final.

ARTICLE 4 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 5.1 through Article 5.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 5 ANTI -DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

5.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or "strict liability rule" Markers in an Athlete's bodily Specimen.

5.1.1 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 bodily Specimens. 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 5.1.

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

5.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 5.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

5.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

5.3 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.

- 5.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 8.9 (Athlete whereabouts requirements).
- 5.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 5.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.
- 5.6.1 Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 7.2 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 5.6.2 Possession of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Event or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 7.2 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 5.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 5.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted violation.

ARTICLE 6 PROOF OF DOPING

- 6.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof. The ISF or its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an "CAS standard" anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the ISF or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the 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.
- 6.2 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:

6.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for laboratory analysis. The Athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred.

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then the ISF or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

ARTICLE 7 THE PROHIBITED LIST

7.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List. The ISF accepts automatically the current WADA Prohibited List of prohibited substances and prohibited methods as the basis of doping rule violations unless the ISF Executive Council chooses otherwise. The Prohibited List and revisions shall be effective three (3) months after publication by WADA. The Prohibited List shall not be subject to challenge by an athlete or other person.

7.2 Therapeutic Use Exemption. It is not a doping offence if an athlete uses a prohibited substance for a valid therapeutic purpose, if prescribed by a licensed medical doctor and the athlete has first obtained a valid Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) issued by the ISF.

7.2.1 The issuance of TUE's will comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as established by the World Anti-Doping Code. TUE's granted by the ISF shall be reported to the Athlete's National Federation and to WADA. TUE's granted by National Federations may not be automatically accepted by the ISF. TUE's granted by National Federations must be reported to the ISF and to WADA. The ISF will review National Federation TUE's at its discretion and/or at the time the athlete enters the ISF Registered Testing Pool per Article 7.2.2.1 and 7.2.2.2. Decisions on TUE's are subject to appeal as provided in Article 16.

7.2.2 The ISF President shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon the ISF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include 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 the ISF.

7.2.2.1 International-Level Athletes who are included in the ISF's Registered Testing Pool, should apply to the ISF for the TUE at the same time the Athlete first provides whereabouts information to the ISF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.

7.2.2.2 Athletes participating in International Events who are not included in the ISF Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from the ISF no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.

7.3 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 16.

ARTICLE 8 TESTING

8.1 Authority to Test. All Athletes affiliated with a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by the ISF, the Athlete's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes affiliated with a National Federation shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by the ISF, WADA, the Athlete's National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present, and the IOC during the Olympic Games.

8.2 ISF Medical and Doping Commission. The ISF Medical and Doping Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by the ISF. Testing may be conducted by members of the ISF Medical and Doping Commission or by other qualified persons so authorized by the ISF.

8.3 Testing Standards. Testing conducted by the ISF and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

8.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a

urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the ISF 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.

8.4 Coordination of Testing. The ISF and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

8.5 Registered Testing Pool. Each national federation will establish and maintain an up to date Registered Testing Pool (RTP) of athletes from which the national team will be chosen. Full and complete participation for a minimum of one (1) year in the RTP is a requirement for selection to teams for international competition. Further, the national federation RTP should be included in the national anti-doping organization RTP of athletes, if one exists. The athletes of RTP will serve as the testing pool for OOC testing. ISF will establish a Registered Testing Pool for elite International Level athletes. ("An elite international athlete is an athlete who is on or has been on a national team (within the past 4 years) that has qualified for the Olympics, or has placed in the top three teams of an Olympic Qualifier or has qualified for the World Championships or has placed in the top three teams of a World Championship Qualifier.".) The ISF RTP will be made available to WADA and its representatives for OOC testing. The ISF may revise its RTP from time to time as appropriate.

8.6 The ISF recognizes that No Advance Notice Testing is a priority.

8.7 Further, the ISF will conduct target testing. Target testing does not impose reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement.

8.8 Standards for Testing. All testing shall be conducted in conformity with the International Standard for Testing.

8.9 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements.

8.9.1 Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall file quarterly reports with the ISF on forms provided by the ISF which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the Athlete will be residing, training and competing. Athletes shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The athletes of the RTP must enroll in and comply with all rules and regulations of the WADA Athletic Passport System. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist the ISF in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by the ISF.

8.9.2 Any Athlete in the ISF Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-

doping rule violation pursuant to Article 5.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay approximately two hours at each location as necessary to establish unavailability. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

8.9.3 Any Athlete in the ISF Registered Testing Pool who fails to timely submit a required quarterly whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from the ISF or a National Federation to do so in the preceding 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 5.4.

8.9.4 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 8.9.1 and 8.9.3 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

8.10 Retirement and Return to Competition.

8.10.1 An Athlete who has been identified by the ISF for inclusion in the ISF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to be available for No Advance Notice Out-of-Competition Testing, unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to the ISF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the ISF's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by the ISF.

8.10.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the ISF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies the ISF at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

8.10.3 National Federations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

8.11 Selection of Athletes to be Tested.

8.11.1 At International Events, the ISF Executive Council with recommendation of the Medical and Doping Commission shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

8.11.1.1 A minimum of two athletes chosen randomly from each team in medal play will be selected for doping control.

8.11.1.2 If overnight analyses are available, a minimum of one athlete chosen randomly from each team in preliminary play will be selected for doping control.

8.11.1.3 Target testing of athletes will be used as deemed appropriate by the ISF Executive Council, Medical and Doping Commission, the Organizing Body International or National Anti-Doping Organization.

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

8.11.3 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the ISF Medical and Doping Commission and by National Federations and other Anti Doping Organizations with appropriate authority through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

8.12 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by the ISF.

ARTICLE 9 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

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

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

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

9.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting. Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.

ARTICLE 10 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

10.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by the ISF. Results management for Tests initiated by the ISF (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with the ISF) shall proceed as set forth below:

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

10.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the ISF Secretary General shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

10.1.3 If the initial review under Article 10.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the ISF shall promptly notify the Athlete of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 10.1.8 or 10.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (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 right of the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis 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 Laboratory Analysis.

10.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within three weeks of the notification described in Article 10.1.3. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. The ISF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

10.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the Athlete's National Federation as well as a representative of the ISF shall be allowed to be present.

10.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and the ISF shall be so informed.

10.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Federation, the ISF, and to WADA.

10.1.8 The ISF Secretary General shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, the ISF shall promptly notify the Athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not the ISF asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

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

10.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events. Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic 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 ISF.

10.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations. Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which - underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 10.1. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to the ISF within 14 days of the conclusion of the National Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Athlete's National Federation for hearing.

10.4 Provisional Suspensions. The ISF President, after consultation with the ISF Executive Council may Provisionally Suspend an Athlete prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the Athlete's A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in Article 10.1. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 11 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Athlete, or the Athlete shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. National Federations may impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 10.3.

ARTICLE 11 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

11.1 When it appears, following the results management process described in Article 10, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete

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

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

11.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 10. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the ISF may elect, if the Athlete is an International Level Athlete, to bring the case directly to a single arbitrator from the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The case before the Court of Arbitration for Sport shall be handled in accordance with the Court of Arbitration for Sport appeal procedure without reference to any time limit for appeal. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, and the Athlete is not an International Level Athlete, the ISF may elect to bring the case directly to the national level appellate body referenced in Article 16.2.2. In either case, the hearing shall proceed at the responsibility of and the expense of the National Federation. In either case the appeal from such decision shall be to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

11.3 National Federations shall keep the ISF fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

11.4 The ISF shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

11.5 The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 12 and 13 as proposed by the National Federation.

11.6 Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 16.

11.7 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 16 or as required by applicable national law.

ARTICLE 12 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 13 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

13.1 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 13.1.1.

13.1.1 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.

13.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. Except for the specified substances identified in Article 13.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 5.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 5.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 13.5.

13.3 Specified Substances. The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 13.2 shall be replaced with the following:

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

Second violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 13.5.

13.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations. The period of Ineligibility for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

13.4.1 For violations of Article 5.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 5.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set forth in Article 13.2 shall apply.

13.4.2 For violations of Article 5.7 (Trafficking) or Article 5.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 13.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

13.4.3 For violations of Article 5.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

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

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

13.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

13.5.1 If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.2 that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in

violation of Article 5.1 (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 13.2, 13.3 and 13.6.

13.5.2 This Article 13.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 5.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under Article 5.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 5.8. If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 5.1 (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 reduced.

13.5.3 The ISF Secretary General may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to the ISF which results in the ISF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person involving Possession under Article 5.6.2 (Possession by Athlete Support Personnel), Article 5.7 (Trafficking), or Article 5.8 (administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

13.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

13.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the ISF (or its National Federation) can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after the ISF (or its National Federation) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the ISF (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

13.6.2 Where an Athlete, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 13.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Athlete shall be considered to have committed a single anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.

13.6.3 Where an Athlete is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 13.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 13.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 13.4.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Athlete found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 13.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 13.2 or 13.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.

13.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection. In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 12 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

13.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period. The period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete, the ISF may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.

13.9 Status During Ineligibility. No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by the ISF or any National Federation. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 13.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by the ISF and its National Federations. A Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject

to the jurisdictions of the ISF and its National Federations, 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.

13.10 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 the ISF, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 8.9. 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 the ISF and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 8.10 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

ARTICLE 14 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

14.1 Where more than one team member in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 10 in connection with an Event, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing for the Event. If more than one team member in a Team Sport is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the Event, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action.

14.2 The game in which a doping infraction occurred shall be forfeited. The team, however, may continue in the competition if not eliminated by the forfeiture of the game in which a doping violation has occurred. Forfeiture may result in the loss or reduction in grade of medals for the entire team.

14.3 If a second athlete within the same team during a tournament is found to have committed a doping infraction, the whole team will be disqualified, will not be allowed to continue with the completion and will forfeit all games, including those already played.

14.4 If for unforeseen circumstances an athlete plays in a game prior to official notification of a positive specimen, only the game after which the specimen is obtained will be forfeited. However, once notified officially of a positive testing and hearing upholding the result, any subsequent play by the athlete will result in the forfeiture of all games after official notification in addition to the game in which the doping infraction occurred.

14.5 If three (3) or more players of a national team test positive within a year the entire team will be banned from ISF sanctioned play for one year from the date of the third positive test. The testing may be performed by any recognized authority.

ARTICLE 15 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL
FEDERATIONS

15.1 The ISF Executive Council has the authority to withhold funding, non financial support and/or recognition of National Federations that are not in compliance with the Code.

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

15.2.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 5.4 and 13.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the ISF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. [In such event the ISF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any ISF activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to \$ 500 U.S. Dollars. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 15.2.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

15.2.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 5.4 and 13.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 15.2.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by the ISF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then the ISF may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years.]

15.2.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. [In such event the ISF may fine that National Federation in an amount up to \$ 500 U.S. Dollars.]

15.2.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the ISF informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from the ISF. [In such event the ISF may fine the National Federation in an amount up to \$ 500 U.S. Dollars per Athlete in addition to all of the ISF costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Athletes.]

ARTICLE 16 APPEALS

16.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal. Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 16.2 through 16.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 11.7 must be exhausted.

16.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the ISF or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 10.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 16.2. 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.

16.2.1 In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

16.2.2 In cases involving Athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article 16.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. The ISF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 16.2.3 below.

16.2.3 In cases under Article 16.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the ISF and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under Article 16.2.2, 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: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the ISF; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 16.2.2, WADA and the ISF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

16.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption. Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, the ISF, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 16.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

16.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 15. Decisions by the ISF pursuant to Article 15 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

16.5 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.

ARTICLE 17 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF THE ISF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

17.1 Incorporation of the ISF Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all 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 National Federation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

17.2 Statistical Reporting. National Federations shall report to the ISF 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. The ISF may periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under the ISF's jurisdiction.

17.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House. When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes it shall report the following information to the ISF and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 10.1.2 and 10.1.3: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update the ISF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 10 (Results Management), Article 11 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 16 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to the ISF and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 10.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 13.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 13.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), the ISF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither the ISF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 17.4 below.

17.4 Public Disclosure. Neither the ISF nor its National Federation 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 11 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 30 days.

17.5 Recognition of Decisions by the ISF and other National Federations. Any decision of the ISF or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 18 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 16, the Testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by the ISF and its National Federations. The ISF and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 19 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.

ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

20.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the ISF Executive Council.

20.2 Except as provided in Article 20.4, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

20.3 APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.4 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the World Anti-Doping 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.

20.5 Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

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

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

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

Anti-Doping 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, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

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

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for sports competition.

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

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping 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 13.9; 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. The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Major Event Organizations. This term refers to 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 parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping 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. 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 Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by IF as the entity governing the IF's sport in that nation or region.

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 no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 10.4, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 11 (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 17.4.

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

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

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

Target Testing. Selection of 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 players is permitted during a Competition.

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

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

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

1. I have received and had an opportunity to review the ISF Anti-Doping Rules.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the ISF 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 acknowledge and agree that [National Federations and the ISF] have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the IF Anti-Doping Rules.
4. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the ISF Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the ISF Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 16 of the ISF 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.
5. I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal.
6. I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

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