

ANTI-DOPING RULES

Approved by the IBAF Executive Committee in their meeting held in Pamplona, Spain, February 17, 2004, in force as of May 1st, 2004.

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INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

The International Baseball Federation accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) at the IBAF Congress held on October 9 and 10, 2003 in Havana, Cuba. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with the IBAF responsibilities under the Code, with some specific regulations for Baseball.

The Rules follow the same structure as the Code.

The purposes of the IBAF Anti-Doping Rules are:

- To protect the Athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for Athletes worldwide and
- To ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.

These rules shall apply to the IBAF, each National Federation of IBAF, and each participant in the activities of the IBAF or any of its National Federations by virtue of the participant's membership, accreditation or participation in the IBAF, its National Federations, or their activities or events.

The National Federations must guarantee that all members accept the IBAF Anti-Doping Rules compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level testing on the National Federation's Athletes complies with these Rules. In some cases, the National Federation itself will be conducting the doping control described in these rules.

In some countries, many of the doping control responsibilities of the National Federation have been delegated or assigned by statute to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In those countries, reference in these Anti-Doping Rules to the National Federation shall apply, as applicable, to the National Federation's National Anti-Doping Organizations.

The National Federations shall inform immediately the IBAF of any delays or potential problems caused by the delegation.

All National Federations shall comply with these Rules. These Rules shall also be incorporated by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural Rules necessary to effectively apply these Anti-Doping Rules.

These IBAF Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all doping controls over which the IBAF and its National Federations have jurisdiction.

Chapter 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

- 1.1 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.

Chapter 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule violations:

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

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 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 Rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an Athlete's sample shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule violation.

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

2.2 Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.

2.2.1 The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an Anti-Doping Rule violation to be committed.

- 2.3 **Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable Anti-Doping Rules or otherwise evading sample collection.**
- 2.4 **Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for out-of-competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.**
- 2.5 **Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control.**
- 2.6 **Possessions of Prohibited Substances and Methods:**
 - 2.6.1 Possessions 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 4.4. (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
 - 2.6.2 Possessions of a substance that is prohibited in out-of-competition testing or a prohibited method by Athlete support personnel in connection with an Athlete, competition 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 4.4. (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 2.7 **Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.**
- 2.8 **Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule violation or any attempted violation.**

Chapter 3 **PROOF OF DOPING**

- 3.1 **Burdens and standards of proof**

IBAF and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the IBAF or its National Federations 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 the rules places the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other person alleged to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.
- 3.2 **Methods of establishing facts and presumptions**

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

 - 3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the international standard for laboratory analysis. The 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 IBAF or its National Federations shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the adverse analytical finding.
 - 3.2.2 Departure 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 the departure from the international standard occurred during testing then the IBAF or its National Federations 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.

Chapter 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the prohibited list, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. The prohibited list in force is available on WADA's website*. Each National Federation shall ensure that the current prohibited list is available to its members and constituents.

4.2 Publication and revision of the Prohibited List

WADA shall, as often as necessary and no less than annually, publish the prohibited list as an international standard. The prohibited list will be published in accordance with a regular schedule to become effective on the 1st of January each year. The prohibited list shall be published also on the WADA's website*. WADA may introduce changes to the prohibited list. Unless provided otherwise in the prohibited list or a revision, the prohibited list and revisions shall go into effect under the Rules three months after publication of the prohibited list by WADA without requiring any further action by IBAF.

4.3 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List

The prohibited list shall identify those prohibited substances and prohibited methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both in-competition and out-of-competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future competitions or their masking potential and those substances and methods which are prohibited in-competition only.

4.4 Criteria for including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.4.3. of the Code, WADA's determination of the prohibited substances and prohibited methods that will be included on the prohibited list shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other person.

4.5 Therapeutic Use

4.5.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption, TUE.

4.5.2 Athletes included by IBAF in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other Athletes prior to their participation in any *International Event* must obtain a TUE from IBAF (regardless of whether the *Athlete* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by IBAF shall be reported to the *Athlete's National Federation* and to WADA. Other *Athletes* subject to *Testing* must obtain a TUE from their *National Anti Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *National Federation*. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to IBAF and WADA.

4.5.3. The IBAF Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE panel"). Upon IBAF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint three 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 IBAF.

(*) www.wada-ama.org

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

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

4.5.4. 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 chapter 13.

4.6 **Monitoring Program**

WADA, in consultation with other signatories, IBAF included and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the prohibited list, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport. WADA shall publish, in advance of any testing, the substances that will be monitored.

Chapter 5 TESTING

5.1 **Authority to Test**

All Athletes affiliated with a National Federation shall be subject to in-competition testing by the IBAF, by their National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization or National Federation 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 IBAF, WADA, their National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present.

5.2 **Responsibility for Testing**

5.2.1 The IBAF Medical Commission shall be responsible for overseeing all testing conducted by the IBAF. Testing at IBAF events is the responsibility of the National Federation hosting the event according to the IBAF competition rules. Testing must be performed at a minimum at world and continental official competitions, and at any other event where reasonably practicable.

5.2.2 The IBAF Executive Committee, at the IBAF Medical Commission's proposal, shall decide every year the annual program of the out-of-competition doping controls and will revise the exact number of the in-competition doping controls, which in any case can not be less than

the number determined under article 5.7.2.

5.3 **Testing procedures**

Details for the following procedure will be described in the international standard for testing: notification of Athletes, preparing for the sample collection session, conducting the sample collection session, security/post test administration and transport of samples and documents. All testing must be carried out in accordance with the international standard in force at the time of testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) samples may be used either to detect prohibited substances or prohibited methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these Anti-Doping Rules. In these circumstances, the IBAF 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 urine test.

5.4 **Coordination of testing**

IBAF and its National Federations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in testing.

5.5 **Athlete whereabouts requirements**

5.5.1 IBAF shall identify a registered testing pool of those Athletes who are required to provide up to date whereabouts information to IBAF. IBAF may revise its registered testing pool from time to time as appropriate. Each Athlete in the registered testing pool shall file semi annual reports on forms provided by IBAF 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. It shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by IBAF.

5.5.2 Any Athlete in the IBAF registered testing pool, who is unavailable for

testing on three attempts during any period of 18 consecutive months, shall be considered to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, the doping control officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

- 5.5.3 Any Athlete in the IBAF registered testing pool who fails to timely submit a required semi annual whereabouts report after receipt of two formal written warnings from IBAF or his National Federation 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 National Federation shall also assist their National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level registered testing pool of top level national Athletes, even including those Athletes who are already in the International Test Pool. The National Federation may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for Article 2.4 violations applicable to those Athletes.
- 5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to articles 5.5.1, 5.5.4 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.

5.6 Retirement and return to competition

- 5.6.1 An Athlete who has been identified by IBAF for inclusion in IBAF 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 IBAF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the IBAF registered testing pool and has been so informed by IBAF.
- 5.6.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to IBAF may not

resume competing unless he or she notifies IBAF 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.

- 5.6.3 National Federations 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 During an official competition or any Baseball event under IBAF control, the selection of Athletes shall be as follows:
 - 5.7.1.1 At the end of the first half on the fourth inning the Doping Control Medical Officer, the Medical Officer appointed by the IBAF (if any) and the Technical Commissioner(s) in charge of the game shall assemble in the box of the Technical Commission with an interpreter (when needed).
 - 5.7.1.2 The uniform number and full name of each player included in the active roster of the competition will be written on individual slips of paper. The home team slips of paper will be folded, and shall be drawn by lot the number of slips required by the regulation corresponding to each case. The slips drawn will be given to the Doping Control Medical Officer. The same procedure will be repeated for the visiting team. The slips drawn by lot shall be signed by the different parties and put into an envelope sealed by the Doping Control Medical Officer, the IBAF Medical Officer or the IBAF representative. The names of the players drawn by lot shall not be communicated before the end of the game.
 - 5.7.1.3 If a player sustains a serious injury necessitating his immediate hospitalization, another player of the concerned team shall be drawn by lot at the end of the game. In such a case, medical proof of the gravity of the injury shall be given to the IBAF Medical Officer. If one of the selected Athletes is

not present where the game is played, his team delegate will do whatever needed to contact him using all means at his disposal so that the player can appear in due time at the doping control. In case the Athlete could not be found and would therefore not appear at the doping control, he shall be present at the location, date and time as he would officially be advised by the IBAF Medical Officer to undergo the corresponding control. In any case this control would be considered as a competition control to all related purposes.

5.7.1.4 A player must be subject to doping control on more than one occasion during the competition.

5.7.2 During an official competition or any Baseball event under IBAF control, the frequency of doping controls shall be as follows: in the preliminary phase one game per day at random, two players per team at random. In the quarter final games, the semi final games and the final games, all games two players per team at random.

5.7.3 At national events each National Federation shall determine the number of Athletes selected for testing in each competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for testing.

5.7.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in articles 5.7.1, 5.7.2, both IBAF at international level and the National Federations at national events may also select Athletes of teams for target testing so long as such target testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate doping control purpose.

5.7.5 In addition to the sample collection personnel, the following persons may (shall) be present during the sample collection session: the Athletes selected for doping control and their respective accredited representative; authorized interpreters; Doping Control Supervisor; the IBAF Medical Officer; WADA independent observers and other people only with the permission of the Supervisor. The media representatives shall not be admitted to the doping control station at any time. No photography shall be permitted in the doping control station. The doors of the station must not be left open.

5.8 **Unannounced testing by IBAF**

Unannounced doping control may be conducted by the IBAF at any time, including at the time or location of any event in any country. Preferably it shall be carried out without any advance notice to the Athlete or his National Federation. Every Athlete affiliated to any IBAF National Federation is obliged to undergo unannounced doping control decided by the IBAF.

Chapter 6 ANALYSES OF SAMPLES

6.1 Doping control samples shall be analyzed and results shall be reported in accordance with the international standard for laboratories. Doping control samples shall be analyzed only in the WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

Chapter 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for tests initiated by IBAF

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

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to IBAF 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 analysis are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A sample adverse analytical finding, the IBAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted or (b) there is any apparent departure from the international standards for testing or laboratory analysis that undermines the validity of the adverse analytical finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the international standard for testing or the international standard for laboratory analysis in

force at the time of testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the adverse analytical finding, IBAF shall promptly notify the Athlete of: (a) the adverse analytical finding; (b) the Anti-Doping Rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an Anti-Doping Rule violation; (c) the 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.

- 7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for testing the B sample within three weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. An Athlete may accept the A sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B sample analysis. IBAF may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B sample analysis.
- 7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B sample. Also a representative of his National Federation as well as a representative of IBAF shall be allowed to be present.
- 7.1.6 If the B sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and IBAF shall be informed.
- 7.1.7 If a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Federation, IBAF and to WADA.
- 7.1.8 The IBAF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the prohibited list. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, IBAF shall promptly notify the Athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not IBAF asserts that an Anti-Doping Rule was violated.

- 7.1.9 For apparent Anti-Doping Rule violations that do not involve adverse analytical findings, IBAF 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.

- 7.2 **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 disqualifications from the event or the results of the event by IBAF.

- 7.3 **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 7.1. Results of ALL doping controls shall be reported to IBAF 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.

- 7.4 **Provisional Suspensions**
The IBAF Executive Committee, after consultation with the IBAF Anti-Doping Administrator 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 7.1. If a provisional suspension is imposed either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 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 7.3.

Chapter 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of IBAF testing or tests at International Events

- 8.1.1 The IBAF Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a chairman and other experts with experience in anti-doping (IBAF Doping Hearing Panel). Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of IBAF. 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 IBAF testing or testing at an international event, then the case shall be assigned to the IBAF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.
- 8.1.3 The chair of the IBAF Doping Hearing 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 chapter 7. Hearings held in connection with events may be conducted on an expedited basis.
- 8.1.5 The National Federation of the Athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.
- 8.1.6 IBAF 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 consist-

ent with chapter 9 and 10 as proposed by IBAF.

- 8.1.8 Decisions of the IBAF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in chapter 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising out of National Testing

- 8.2.1 When it appears, following the results management process described in chapter 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with testing other than in connection with IBAF 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 National Federation 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 chapter 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, IBAF may elect to bring the case directly before the IBAF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.
- 8.2.3 National Federations shall keep IBAF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.
- 8.2.4 IBAF 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 chapters 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation.
- 8.2.6 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 chapter 13.

8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in chapter 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 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.

Chapter 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

9.1 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, records and prizes.

Chapter 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, records and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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 **Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**
Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substances or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods) and Article 2.6 (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 10.5.

10.3 **Specified Substances**
The prohibited list may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Rules violation 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 founding Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

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

Second violation: Two (2) years ineligibility
Third violation: Lifetime ineligibility

However, the 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 10.5.

10.4 **Ineligibility for other Anti-Doping Rules Violations**

The period of ineligibility for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to sample collection) or Article 2.5 (tampering with doping control), the ineligibility periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (trafficking) or Article 2.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime ineligibility. An Anti-Doping Rule violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete support personnel for violations other than specified substances referred in article 10.3, 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.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (whereabouts violations or missed tests), the period of ineligibility shall be:

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

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years ineligibility

10.5 **Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility based on exceptional circumstances**

10.5.1 If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substances or its Metabolites or Markers) or use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 2.2 that he 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 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the prohibited substance entered his system in order to have the period of ineligibility eliminated. In the event this article is applied and the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the Anti-Doping Rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of ineligibility for multiple violations under article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This article 10.5.2 applies only to Anti-Doping Rule violations involving article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method under article 2.2 failing to submit to sample collection under article 2.3, or administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method under article 2.8. If 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 otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is 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 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 o ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 The IBAF Executive Committee may also reduce the period of ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided substantial assistance to IBAF which results in IBAF discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule violation by another person involving possession under article 2.2. (trafficking) or article 2.8. (administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of ineligibility may not however, be less than one-half the minimum period of ineligibility otherwise applicable if the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

10.6 Rules for certain potential multiple violations

- 10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second Anti-Doping Rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the IBAF or its National Federations 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 IBAF or its National Federations made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Anti-Doping Rule violation. If the IBAF or its National Federations cannot establish this, the violation shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- 10.6.2 Where an Athlete, based on the same doping control is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation involving both a specified substance under article 10.3 and another prohibited substance or prohibited method, the 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.
- 10.6.3 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 10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a prohibited substance or prohibited method governed by the sanctions set forth in article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in article 10.4.1, the period of ineligibility imposed for the second offence 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 10.3 and any other Anti-Doping Rule violation under article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime ineligibility.

10.7 Disqualification of results in competitions subsequent to sample collection

In addition to the automatic disqualification of the results in the competition which produced the positive sample under article 9 (automatic disqualification of individual results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive sample was collected (whether in-competition or out-of-competition), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any provisional suspension or ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, records and prizes.

10.8 Commencement of ineligibility period

The period of ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of provisional suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of doping control not attributable to the Athlete, the IBAF or Anti-Doping Organisation imposing the sanction may start the period of ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of sample collection.

10.9 Status during ineligibility

No person who has been declared ineligible may, during the period of ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by IBAF or any National Federation. In addition, for any Anti-Doping Rule violation not involving specified substances described in article 10.3, some or all sport related financial support or other sport related benefits received by such person will be withheld by IBAF 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 IBAF 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 a national championship or international event.

10.10 Reinstatement testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of ineligibility, an Athlete must during any period of provisional suspension or ineligibil-

ity, make him or herself available for out-of-competition testing by IBAF, 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 5.5. 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 IBAF 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 5.6 or the period of ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

Chapter 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

- 11.1 Where more than one team member in a team has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under chapter 7 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 is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during the event, the team may be subject to disqualification or other disciplinary action.
- 11.2 In the case of an in-competition positive doping control, the following penalties will apply:
- 11.2.1 On the first occasion in a competition that a player is found positive in a doping test, the player concerned shall be suspended and expelled from the competition and the player cannot be replaced on the team roster.
- 11.2.2 If on a second occasion, within the same competition, another player within the same team is found positive in a doping test, that player shall be suspended and expelled from the competition and cannot be replaced on the team roster. In addition, the team shall be penalized by recording a forfeit (losing by 9-0) for the game or games in which the player concerned took part, at or since the game which resulted in a positive doping test.

- 11.2.3 If on a subsequent occasion, with the same competition, another player within the same team is found positive in a doping test, that player shall be suspended and the team shall immediately be expelled from the competition, and all titles and possible medals won by the players or the team concerned shall be lost and/or returned.

Chapter 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 12.1 The IBAF Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 12.2 National Federations shall be obliged to reimburse IBAF 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 National Federation.
- 12.3 IBAF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition the eligibility of its Officials and Athletes to participate in international events and fines based on the following :
- 12.3.1 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 National Federation within a 12 month period in testing conducted by IBAF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event the IBAF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all Officials and Athletes from that National Federation for participation in any IBAF activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the National Federation.

Chapter 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. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post decision review authorized in Article 8.2.7 must be exhausted.

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

A decision that an Anti-Doping Rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule violation, a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule violation was committed, a decision that the IBAF 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 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 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.

13.2.2 In cases involving Athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, 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. IBAF rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS (a) the 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) IBAF and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee 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 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 (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) IBAF and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and IBAF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, IBAF 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 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a Therapeutic Use Exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeal from decisions pursuant to Chapter 12

Decisions by IBAF pursuant to Chapter 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.5 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.

Chapter 14 NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF IBAF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of IBAF 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 the IBAF 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.

14.2 Statistical reporting

National Federations shall report to IBAF at the end of every quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31) 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. IBAF may periodically publish testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from testing under IBAF jurisdiction.

14.3 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 IBAF and WADA

within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: 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 IBAF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Chapter 7 (Results Management), Chapter 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Chapter 13 (Appeals) and comparable information shall be provided to IBAF 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), IBAF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither IBAF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Nether IBAF or its National Federations 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 Chapter 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.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by IBAF and National Federations

Any decision of IBAF 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.

Chapter 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Chapter 13, the Testing, Therapeutic Use Exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by IBAF and its National Federations. IBAF 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.

Chapter 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

16.1 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.

Chapter 17 IBAF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

Chapter 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1 These Anti-Doping-Rules may be amended from time to time by the IBAF Executive Committee.
- 18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, 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 Chapters 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 of which they refer.

- 18.4 The INTRODUCTION, the SCOPE, the Appendix I DEFINITIONS and the Appendix II ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT, 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 National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.
- 18.7 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 (WKF) 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 paramedical 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 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 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

The process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event

Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, IBAF World Championships, or Pan American Games).

In-competition

For purposes of differentiating between in-competition and out-of-competition Testing, 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.

IBAF

International Baseball Federation.

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 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 (NF)

A national or regional entity member of or recognized by one International Federation as the entity governing the IF's sport in that nation or region.

National Olympic Committee (NOC)

The national 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); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the prohibited substance/method or the premises in which a prohibited substance/method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the prohibited substance/method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no Anti-Doping Rule violation based solely on possession if prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have possession and has renounced the person's previous possession.

Prohibited List

The list identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

Prohibited Method

Any method so described on the prohibited list.

Prohibited Substance

Any substance so described on the prohibited list.

Provisional Hearing

For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Chapter 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.

Publicity Disclose or Publicity 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 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 Committees, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, 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 IBAF*] official [*or authorized or recognized*] competition [*or event*], hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

I have received and had an opportunity to review the IBAF [*or National Federation*] Anti-Doping Rules.

I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions of the IBAF [*or National Federation*] 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.

I acknowledge and agree that the IBAF [*or the National Federation*] have jurisdiction to impose sanctions as provided in the IBAF [*or National Federation*] Anti-Doping Rules.

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

I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitration appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable and that I will not bring any claim, arbitrational lawsuit or litigation in any other Court or Tribunal.

I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Print Name (Family Name / First Name)

Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy)

Signature (if a minor, signature of legal guardian)