



International Kung Fu Federation

ANTI-DOPING RULES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH 2009 WADA CODE

Anti-Doping Rules:

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International Kung Fu Federation

Enacted: April 12, 2005

Amended: September 6, 2007

Amended: November 24, 2009

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November 24, 2009



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Preface:

Enactment of *IKF Anti-Doping Rules*

On April 12, 1995, the International Kungfu Federation ("IKF") accepted the World Anti-Doping Code ("Code") and enacted the *IKF Anti-Doping Rules* ("Anti-Doping Rules"). The *Anti-Doping Rules* were adopted and implemented in conformance with IKF's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of IKF's continuing efforts to avoid doping in the sport of kungfu.

This latest edition of the *Anti-Doping Rules* is modeled after the 2009 revised Code and was accepted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on July 4, 2008. The Code and *Anti-Doping Rules* will come into effect on January 1, 2009.

Anti-Doping Rules, like *Competition* rules, are rules governing the conditions under which sport is played; *Athletes* or other *Persons* accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound to these rules. These sport specific rules and procedures aimed at enforcing *Anti-Doping Rules* in a global and harmonized way are distinct in nature and are, therefore not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a case all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware and respect the distinct nature of the *Anti-Doping Rules* in the Code and the fact that the latter represents the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and IKF *Anti-Doping Rules*

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



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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope

These *Anti-Doping Rules* shall apply to IKF, its *Member National Associations* ("MNAs"), and every participant in the activities of IKF or any of its MNAs by virtue of the participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in IKF, its MNAs, or their activities or events.

Every *MNA* must guarantee that its *Athletes* participating in IKF -promoted and sanctioned events accept all the Rules of IKF, including these *Anti-Doping Rules* complied in accordance with the *Code*.

It is the responsibility of every *MNA* to ensure that all national-level *Testing* on the *MNA's Athletes* comply with these *Anti-Doping Rules*. In some cases, the *MNA* itself will be conducting the *Doping Control* described in these *Anti-Doping Rules*.

In some countries, many of the *Doping Control* responsibilities of the *MNA* have been delegated or assigned by statute to a *National Anti-Doping Organization* ("NADO"). In those countries, references in these *Anti-Doping Rules* to the *MNA* shall apply, as applicable, to the *NADO*.

These *Anti-Doping Rules* shall apply to all *Doping Controls* over which IKF and its MNAs have jurisdiction.



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Article 1:

Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the *Anti-Doping Rule* violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these *Anti-Doping Rules*.

Article 2:

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Athletes and other *Persons* shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the *Prohibited List*. The following constitute *Anti-Doping Rule* violations:

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

- 2.1.1** It is every *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation under Article 2.1.
- 2.1.2** Sufficient proof of an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's A Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's B Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's A Sample*.



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- 2.1.3** Except for 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.
- 2.1.4** As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1 the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.
- 2.2** ***Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method***
- 2.2.1** It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.2** The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was used or attempted to be used for an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation to be committed.
- 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.***



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- 2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing*** including failure to file required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (Athlete whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on rules, which comply with the *International Standard for Testing*. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period shall constitute an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation.
- 2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of *Doping Control*.**
- 2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods**
- 2.6.1** *Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing 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** *Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, 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 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*



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

2.8 *Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete, In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule violation or any Attempted Anti-Doping Rule violation.*

Article 3:

Proof of Doping

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The IKF and its *MNAs* shall have the burden of establishing that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether IKF or its *MNAs* has established an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where the *Code* places 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 probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6 where the *Athlete* must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

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:



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3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

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

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

3.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.



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- 3.2.4** The tribunal in a hearing on an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the tribunal or from the or its *MNAs* asserting the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation.

Article 4:

The Prohibited List

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These *Anti-Doping Rules* incorporate the *Prohibited List* which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. IKF will make the current *Prohibited List* available to every *MNA*, which in turn shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members.

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List*

- 4.2.1** Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these *Anti-Doping Rules* three (3) months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by *WADA* without requiring any further action by IKF. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, IKF may request that *WADA* expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of kungfu, or certain disciplines within the sport of kungfu. IKF may also request that *WADA* include additional *Substances* or *Methods*, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of kungfu, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, *WADA* shall make the final decision on such requests by IKF.



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4.2.2 All *Prohibited Substances*, except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants so identified on the *Prohibited List*, shall be "Specified Substances" for purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals). *Prohibited Methods* shall not be Specified Substances.

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

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

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the *Code*, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* and the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List* are final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE"). The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (Article 2.1), *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.2), *Possession of Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* (Article 2.6) or *Administration of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable therapeutic use exemption and issued pursuant to the *International Standard* for TUEs shall not be considered an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation.



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4.4.2 *Athletes* included by IKF in its *Registered Testing Pool* ("RTP") and other *Athletes* prior to their participation in any *International Event* must obtain a TUE from IKF (regardless of whether the *Athlete* previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUEs granted by IKF shall be reported to the *Athlete's MNA* and to WADA. Other *Athletes* subject to *Testing* may obtain a TUE from their NADO or other body designated by their MNA. MNAs shall promptly report any such TUEs to IKF and WADA.

4.4.3 IKF President shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUEs (the TUE Committee). Upon IKF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Committee shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Committee (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Committee member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the *International Standard* for TUEs and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of IKF.

4.4.3.1 *International-Level Athletes* that are included in IKF RTP should apply to IKF for the TUE at the same time the *Athlete* first provides whereabouts information to IKF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International Event*.

4.4.3.2 *Athletes* participating in *International Events* who are not included in IKF RTP must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from IKF no later than 21 days before the *Athlete's* participation at an *International Event*.



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- 4.4.4** 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 *RTP*. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the *International Standard* for TUEs in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

Article 5:

Testing

5.1 Authority to Test

All *Athletes* affiliated with a *MNA* shall be subject to *In-Competition Testing* by IKF, the *Athlete's MNA*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* ("ADO") responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. *Athletes* included in the *RTP* shall also be subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by IKF, WADA, the testing *Athlete's MNA*, the *NADO* of any country where the *Athlete* is present, the International Olympic Committee ("IOC") during the Olympic Games, and the International Paralympic Committee ("IPC") during the paralympic Games. *Target Testing* will be made a priority.

5.2 Responsibility for IKF Testing

IKF Doping Administrator ("Doping Administrator") shall be appointed by the President. He or she shall be responsible for overseeing all *Testing* conducted by IKF. *Testing* may be conducted by members of IKF or by other qualified persons so authorized by the President.

5.3 Testing Standards

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



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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 *Sample* is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Athlete* other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these *Anti-Doping Rules*. In these circumstances, IKF 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.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

IKF and its *MNAs* shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing*.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirement

5.5.1 IKF shall identify a *RTP* of those *Athletes* who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to IKF and shall publish the criteria for *Athletes* to be included in this *RTP* as well as a list of the *Athletes* meeting those criteria for the period in question. IKF may review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *RTP* as well as revise its *RTP* from time to time as appropriate. Each *Athlete* in the *RTP* shall file quarterly reports with IKF on forms provided by IKF which specify on a daily basis the locations and times where the *Athlete* will be residing, training and competing or conduct any other regular activity. *Athletes* shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. In addition to this information, each *Athlete* shall also specify for each day during the following quarter one specific location and one specific 60-minute time-slot during the day where the *Athlete* will be available and accessible for *Testing* at that location. This does not limit in any way the possibility to test the *Athlete* at any time or place outside the 60-minute time-slot.



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- 5.5.2** Any *Athlete* in IKF *RTP* who is unavailable for *Testing* on three (3) 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 the specified location during the 60-minute time-slot and do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the *Athlete*. 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 IKF *RTP* who fails to timely submit a required quarterly whereabouts report or update to this information after receipt of two (2) formal written warnings from IKF or a *MNA* 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 *MNA* shall also assist their *NADO* in establishing a national level *RTP* of top level national *Athletes* who are not already included in IKF 's *RTP*. *MNA/NADO* 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 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with *WADA* and other *ADOs* 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 IKF for inclusion in IKF 's *RTP* 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 IKF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in IKF 's *RTP* and has been so informed by IKF .



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5.6.2 An *Athlete* who has given notice of retirement to IKF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies IKF at least six (6) 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 *MNAs/NADOs* may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for *Athletes* in the national *RTP*.

5.7 Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.7.1 At *International Events*, IKF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.7.1.1 For a typical IKF -promoted and sanctioned kungfu *Event*, each *Athlete* finishing in one of the top four placements in the *Competition* (i.e. the pertinent weight category), plus one other *Athlete* in the *Competition* selected at random.

5.7.2 At *National Events*, *MNAs* shall determine the number of *Athletes* selected for *Testing* in every *Competition* and the procedures for selecting the *Athletes* for *Testing*.

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

5.7.4 *Athletes* shall be selected for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by IKF and by *MNAs* through a process that substantially complies with the *International Standard for Testing* in force at the time of selection.



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- 5.8** MNAs and the organizing committees for *MNA Events* shall provide access to *Independent Observers* at *Events* as directed by IKF .

Article 6:

Analysis of Samples

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code* or to assist IKF in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete's* urine, blood or other matrix, including aNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3 Research on Samples

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



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6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5 Retesting *Samples*

A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of IKF or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform to the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Article 7:

Results Management

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by IKF

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

7.1.1 The results from all analysis must be sent to IKF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized 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*, IKF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the *International Standard* for TUEs, or
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.



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7.1.2.1 IKF shall appoint an Independent Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and three (3) other members with experience in anti-doping. All members of the panel shall be otherwise independent from the IKF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four (4) years. In each case the Chair of the panel shall appoint one (1) or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8 to review any other potential violations of these *Anti-Doping Rules* as may be requested by IKF.

7.1.3 If the initial review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the *International Standard* for TUEs, or departure from the *International Standard* for Testing or the *International Standard* for Laboratories in force at the time of *Testing* or analysis that undermines the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, IKF shall promptly notify the *Athlete* of:

- (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (b) the *Anti-Doping Rule* violated;
- (c) the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived;
- (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B *Sample* analysis if the *Athlete* or IKF chooses to request an analysis of the B *Sample*;
- (e) the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and
- (f) the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the *International Standard* for Laboratories.



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IKF shall also notify the *Athlete's NADO* and *WADA*. If IKF decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation, it shall so notify the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's NADO* and *WADA*.

- 7.1.4** Arrangements shall be made for *Testing* the *B Sample* within three (3) 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. IKF 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* within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories. Also a representative of the *Athlete's MNA* as well as a representative of IKF 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 or her *MNA* and IKF shall be so informed.
- 7.1.7** If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, his or her *MNA*, IKF and *WADA*.
- 7.1.8** For apparent *Anti-Doping Rule* violations that do not involve *Adverse Analytical Findings*, IKF shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and as such time as it is satisfied that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the *Athlete* of the *Anti-Doping Rule* which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.



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7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the IOC, the IPC, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond *Disqualification* from the *Event* or the results of the *Event*, by IKF.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated by MNAs

Results management conducted by MNAs 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 IKF and to WADA within 14 days of the conclusion of MNA's results management process. Any apparent *Anti-Doping Rule* violation by an *Athlete* who is a member of that MNA shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of MNA or national law. Apparent *Anti-Doping Rule* violations by *Athletes* who are members of another MNA shall be referred to the *Athlete's MNA* for hearing.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

IKF Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of IKF Medical Committee or IKF Independent Review Panel, 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*. MNAs may impose *Provisional Suspensions* in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.3.



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Article 8:

Right to a Fair Hearing

8.1 Hearings arising out of IKF *Testing or Tests at International Events*

- 8.1.1** The President, upon ratification by IKF Executive Committee, shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and four (4) other experts with experience in anti-doping ("IKF Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall otherwise be independent of the IKF and shall serve a term of four (4) 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 IKF *Testing or Tests at an International Event* then the case shall be assigned to IKF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.
- 8.1.3** The Chair of IKF Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three (3) members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. No panel member from the same continent shall sit in the decision panel and 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 the *Anti-Doping Rules*.
- 8.1.4** Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted on an expedited basis.



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- 8.1.5** *MNA* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these *Anti-Doping Rules* may attend the hearing as an observer.
- 8.1.6** IKF shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- 8.1.7** An *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by IKF. Where no hearing occurs, IKF shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken. In such cases, IKF Doping Hearing Panel may resolve the matter, including imposition of sanctions, via e-ballot.
- 8.1.8** Decisions of IKF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearing Arising out of National Testing

- 8.2.1** When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these *Anti-Doping Rules* have been violated in connection with *Testing* other than in connection with IKF *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 MNA* 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



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Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, IKF may elect to bring the case directly before IKF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of *MNA*.

- 8.2.3** *MNAs* shall keep IKF and *WADA* fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- 8.2.4** IKF and *WADA* shall have the right to attend hearings as observers.
- 8.2.5** The *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these *Anti-Doping Rules* and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by *MNA*. Where no hearing occurs, *MNA* shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.
- 8.2.6** Decisions by *MNAs*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.
- 8.2.7** Hearing decisions by *MNA* shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following^{*} principles:

- * a timely hearing
- * fair and impartial hearing panel;
- * the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expenses



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- * the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted *Anti-Doping Rule* violation;
- * the right to respond to the asserted *Anti-Doping Rule* violation and resulting *Consequences*;
- * the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- * the *Person's* right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the doping panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- * a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility*.

Article 9:

Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results

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

Article 10:

Sanctions on Individuals

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

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

- 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



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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*

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substances or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) year's *Ineligibility*

10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other *Anti-Doping Rule* Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for violations of these *Anti-Doping Rules* other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

- 10.3.1** For violations of Article 2.3 (Refusing or Failing to submit to *Sample Collection*) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*) the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.
- 10.3.2** For violations of Articles 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or 2.8 (Administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An *Anti-Doping Rule*



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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 4.2.2 shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (whereabouts filing failure and/or missed tests), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

First violation: One (1) year to two (2) years *Ineligibility* based on the *Athlete's* degree of fault.

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

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

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

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



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

- 10.5.1** If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (*Presence of Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Articles 10.7.
- 10.5.2** If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.
- 10.5.3** IKF Executive Committee may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to IKF which results in IKF discovering or establishing an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation by



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another *Person* or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*.

After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, IKF may only suspend a part of the applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years.

If IKF suspends any part of the period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *ADO* having a right to appeal the decision. If IKF subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Athlete* or other *Person* has failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

- 10.5.4** Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation (or, in the case of an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.



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

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

If IKF establishes in an individual case involving an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the *Anti-Doping Rule*.

An *Athlete* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation by IKF .

10.7 Multiple Violations

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



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Second violation \ First violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-life	life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-life	life	life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	life	life	life
TRA	8-life	life	life	life	life	life

Definitions for purposes of the second *Anti-Doping Rule* violation table:

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

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

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

St (Standard sanction under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1): The *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

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



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TRA (*Trafficking* and Administration): The *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2 for *Trafficking* or Administration.

10.7.2 Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits a second *Anti-Doping Rule* violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

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

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation will only be considered a second violation if IKF (or its *MNA*) can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second *Anti-Doping Rule* violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after IKF (or its *MNA*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first *Anti-*



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Doping Rule violation; if IKF (or its *MNA*) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6)

- x If, after the resolution of a first *Anti-Doping Rule* violation, IKF discovers facts involving an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then IKF shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier *Anti-Doping Rule* violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier *Anti-Doping Rule* violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when IKF discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second *Anti-Doping Rule* violation.

10.7.5 For purposes of Article 10.7, each *Anti-Doping Rule* violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.



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

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results) all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other *Anti-Doping Rule* violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points or prizes.

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

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money

Forfeited prize money shall be allocated first to reimburse the collection expenses incurred by IKF in order to perform the necessary steps to collect the prize money back, then to reimburse the expenses incurred by IKF in order to conduct results management in the case, with the balance, if any, allocated in accordance with IKF 's specific policy.

10.9 Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period

Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.



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- 10.9.1** Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, IKF or ADO imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another *Anti-Doping Rule* violation last occurred.
- 10.9.2** Where the *Athlete* promptly (which, in all events, means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation after being confronted with the *Anti-Doping Rule* violation by IKF, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another *Anti-Doping Rule* violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction.
- 10.9.3** If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete*, then the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed.
- 10.9.4** If an *Athlete* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from IKF and thereafter refrains from competing, the *Athlete* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete's* voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential *Anti-Doping Rule* violation under Article 14.3.



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

10.10 Status during Ineligibility

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

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

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



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- 10.10.3** In addition, for any *Anti-Doping Rule* violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the IKF and its MNAs.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IKF, the applicable MNA, and any other ADO 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 the IKF and the applicable MNA 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.

Article 11:

Consequences to Team

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

Article 12:

Sanctions and Costs Assessed Against MNAs

- 12.1** IKF Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to MNAs that are not in compliance with these *Anti-Doping Rules*.



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- 12.2** MNAs shall be obligated to reimburse IKF 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 *MNA*.
- 12.3** IKF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against MNAs 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 (4) 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 *MNA* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by IKF or *ADOs* other than *MNA* or its *NADO*. In such event IKF may in its discretion elect to ban all officials from that *MNA* for participation in any IKF -promoted and sanctioned activities for a period of up to two (2) years.
- 12.3.1.1** If four (4) or more violations of these *Anti-Doping Rules* (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *MNA* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by IKF or *ADOs* other than *MNA* or its *NADO*, then IKF may suspend that *MNA's* membership for a period of up to four (4) years.



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Article 13:

Appeals

13.1 Decision Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these *Anti-Doping Rules* may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these *Anti-Doping Rules*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 8.2.7 must be exhausted.

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

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

A decision that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation, or a decision that no *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was committed; a decision that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during *Ineligibility*); a decision that IKF or its MNA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged *Anti-Doping Rule* violation or its *Consequences*; a decision by any MNA not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation, or a decision not to go forward with an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation after an investigation under Article 7.4; and a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing* or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this article 13.2.



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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 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, every *MNA* shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair, impartial and independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. IKF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 1P.2.P 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) IKF and any other *ADO* under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
 - (d) the IOC or IPC, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
 - (e) *WADA*.



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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 *MNA's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

- (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- (c) IKF ; and
- (d) *WADA*.

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

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by IKF and its *MNAs*

Where, in a particular case, IKF or its *MNAs* fail to render a decision with respect to whether an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if IKF or its *MNAs* had rendered a decision finding no *Anti-Doping Rule* violation. If the CAS panel determines that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then *WADA's* costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by IKF or its *MNAs*.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a TUE

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of an exemption for therapeutic use may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, IKF or *NADO* or other body designated by a *MNA* which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUEs, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to



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CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

When IKF , *NADOs* or other bodies designated by *MNAs* fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by IKF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by *MNAs*.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be 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:

13.6.1 Within 10 days from notice of the decision, such a party or parties shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;

13.6.2 If such request is made within the 10-day period, then the party making such request shall have 21 days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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



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- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 14:

MNA Incorporation of IKF Rules, Reporting and Recognition

14.1 Incorporation of IKF *Anti-Doping Rules*

All MNAs shall comply with these *Anti-Doping Rules*. These *Anti-Doping Rules* shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into every MNA's Rules. All MNAs shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these *Anti-Doping Rules*. The Rules of every MNA shall specifically provide that all *Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* under the jurisdiction of the MNA shall be bound by these *Anti-Doping Rules*.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

- 14.2.1** MNAs shall report to IKF at the end of every year (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*. IKF may periodically publish *Testing* data received from MNAs as well as comparable data from *Testing* under IKF's jurisdiction.
- 14.2.2** IKF shall publish annually a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.



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14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a *MNA* has received an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on one of its *Athletes* it shall report the following information to IKF 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.

MNA shall also regularly update IKF and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to IKF 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*), IKF and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction.

Neither IKF nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organizations with a need to know until the *MNA* has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

- 14.1** Neither IKF nor its *MNAs* shall publicly identify *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these *Anti-Doping Rules* until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an *Anti-Doping Rule*



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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. IKF or its *MNA* must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation. IKF or its *MNA* shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an *Anti-Doping Rule* violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. IKF or its *MNA* shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.

14.4.3 Neither IKF nor its *MNA* or WADA accredited laboratory, nor official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete*, other *Person* or their representatives.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by IKF and the *MNA*

Any decision of IKF or an *MNA* regarding a violation of these *Anti-Doping Rules* shall be recognized by all *MNAs*, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.



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Article 15:

Recognition of Decisions by Other Organizations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the *Testing*, TUEs 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 IKF and its *MNAs*. IKF and its *MNAs* may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.

Article 16:

Statute of Limitations

No action may be commenced under these *Anti-Doping Rules* against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an *Anti-Doping Rule* contained in these *Anti-Doping Rules* unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

Article 17:

IKF Compliance Reports to WADA

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

Article 18:

Amendment and Interpretation of *Anti-Doping Rules*

- 18.1** These *Anti-Doping Rules* may be amended from time to time by IKF 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.



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- 18.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these *Anti-Doping Rules* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these *Anti-Doping Rules* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 18.4** The Introduction and the Appendix 1 Definitions shall be considered integral part 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*.
- 18.6** Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a *MNA* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to *MNAs*.
- 18.7** These *Anti-Doping Rules* shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these *Anti-Doping Rules* came into effect.
- * The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org.
 - * The IKF *Anti-Doping Rules* can be downloaded from the IKF Web site at www.internationalkungfu.com
 - * IKF Anti-Doping Committee Chairman Mr Teymour Jafari can be contacted at europa@internationalkungfu.com



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APPENDIX 1

Definitions (as defined by WADA):

Anti-Doping Glossary (as of May 18, 2008)

ADAMS

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration and Management System) enables athletes and anti-doping organizations to enter and share data related to doping control and meet certain responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code ("Code"). ADAMS is an online, Web-based system, which allows restricted sharing of data only with those organizations with a right to access such data in accordance with the *Code*.

Adverse Analytical Finding

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

Anti-Doping 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

Any *Person* who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*), including but not limited to those *Persons* in its *Registered Testing Pool*), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any *Signatory* or other sports organization accepting the *Code*. All provisions of the *Code*, including, for example, *Testing*,



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and therapeutic use exemptions must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some *National Anti-Doping Organizations* may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. *National Anti-Doping Organizations* are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the *Code* to such *Persons*. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the *Code*. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance therapeutic use exemptions or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or *Attempted* Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

Athlete Support Personnel

Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Attempt

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

Atypical Finding

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



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CAS

The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code

The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations

An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification

See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

Doping Control

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



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Event

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

Event Period

The time between the beginning and end of an *Event*, as established by the ruling body of the *Event*.

In-Competition

Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.

Independent Observer Program

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

Individual Sport

Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

Ineligibility

See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations* above.

International Event

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

International-Level Athlete

Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the *Registered Testing Pool* for an International Federation.



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International Standard

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

Major Event Organizations

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 parameter(s) that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor

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

National Anti-Doping Organization

The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *Anti-Doping Organization* for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.



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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*.



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Participant

Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

Person

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

Possession

The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance/Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance/Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance/Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes possession by the *Person* who makes the purchase.

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



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Provisional Suspension

See *Consequences* above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report

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

Registered Testing Pool

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

Sample/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.

Substantial Assistance

For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.



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Tampering

Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring; or providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization*.

Target Testing

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

Team Sport

A sport in which the substitution of 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

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

UNESCO Convention

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



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Use

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

WADA

The World Anti-Doping Agency.