

World O-Sport Federation®
"Original Persian Sport"

او-اسپرت

WOF Anti Doping Regulations 2010



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Introduction

Preface

At the WOF 8th Board of Directors Meeting held on 9th of June, 2010 in Muscat, Oman, the WOF Board of Directors approved the draft of the World Anti-Doping Code in its general outline and gave full authority to the WOF Executive Committee to approve the final version of the Code proposed by WADA.

These Anti-Doping Regulations are adopted and implemented in conformance with WOF's responsibilities under the Code, and are in accordance of WOF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of O-Sport. These rules will be valid until WOF's General Assembly in 2011, when appropriate Code-compliant modifications may be brought.

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

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

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

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of the sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Regulations shall apply to WOF, each affiliated National Federation of WOF, and each Participant in the activities of WOF or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in WOF, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person, member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be part of the WOF Registered Testing Pool must make himself or herself available for Testing , at least six (6) months before participating in International Events or events of his/her National Federation. To be eligible for participation in WOF events, a competitor must have an WOF license issued through his or her National Federation. The WOF license will only be issued to competitors who have personally signed the Appendix 2, in the actual form approved by the WOF Executive Committee. All forms from under-age applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

The National Federation must guarantee that all athletes registered for a WOF License accept the Rules of the WOF, including these WOF Anti-Doping Regulations compiled in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's O-Sport athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In all countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the National Federation have been delegated or assigned by statute to a National Anti-Doping Organization. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the National Federation shall apply, as applicable, to the National Federation's National Anti-Doping Organization.

Implementation

In order to assist all member federations in implementing the World Anti-Doping Program, the WOF Board of Directors undertakes the following:

- WOF has established an Anti-Doping Coordination Committee who is responsible in handling the Anti-Doping Policy and to work in concurrence with WOF's Medical Committee.
- WOF shall open its communication between its member federations and their relevant Anti-Doping Organization.
- WOF will ensure that all member national federations shall comply with WOF Anti-Doping Policy, and taking part in various preventive activities.
- WOF will send out WADA educational materials and urge its member to take action in youth development programs.

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 the World Anti-Doping Code and these Anti-Doping Regulations.

Article 2 – Anti Doping Rule violations

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an O-Sport athlete's sample.

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

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.

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

2.1.4 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 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

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

2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete's availability for Out-of-Competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information 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 as determined by Anti-Doping Organizations with jurisdiction over the Athlete shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5 Tampering, or attempted tampering with any part of the Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 Possession by a O-Sport athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by an athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, unless the athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

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

2.7 Trafficking or attempted trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

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

Article 3 – Proof of Doping

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for laboratory. 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 WOF and its National Federations 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 for testing or other anti doping rule or policy which did not caused an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then the Anti-Doping Organization 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.

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 WOF or its National Federation asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

Article 4 – The prohibited list

4.1 Publication and Revision 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. WOF will make the current Prohibited List available to each member Federation, and each Member Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.

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 Regulations three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by WOF. As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, WOF may request that WADA expand the *Prohibited List* for O-Sport. WOF may also {upon the recommendation of its Anti-Doping Commission} request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the Oriental Combat sport (O-Sport), 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 WOF.

4.2.2 For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormones antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited Lists. Prohibited Methods shall be Specified Substances.

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

WADA shall consider the following criteria in deciding whether to include a substance or method on the Prohibited List.

4.3.1 A substance or method shall be considered for inclusion on the *Prohibited List* if WADA determines that the substance or method meets any two of the following three criteria:

4.3.1.1 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experienced that the substance or method, alone or In combination with other substances or methods, has the potential to enhance Or enhances sport performance.

4.3.1.2 Medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect, or experience that the use of the substance or method represents an actual or potential health risk to the Athlete;

4.3.1.3 WADA's determination that the Use of the substance or method violates the spirit of sport described in the Introduction to the Code.

4.3.2 A substance or method shall also be included on the Prohibited List if WADA determines there is medical or other scientific evidence, pharmacological effect or experience that the substance or method has the potential to mask the use of other Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use

4.4.1 International level O-Sport athlete (holding the WOF license) 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 or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Athletes included by WOF in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from WOF (regardless of whether the athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event. TUE granted by WOF shall be reported to the Athlete's National Federation, and to WADA through ADAMS.

Athletes who are not included by WOF in its Registered Testing Pool and/or who do not participate in an International Event identified by IF must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federations, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization or the National Federation. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the Athlete's participation in the Event. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE to WOF, and WADA through ADAMS.

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

4.4.3.1 International-level O-Sport Athlete who is included in the WOF's Registered Testing Pool should apply to WOF for the TUE at the same time they first provide whereabouts information to the WOF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the athlete's participation at an International Event.

4.4.3.2 O-Sport athlete participating in International Events who are not included in the WOF Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from WOF no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.

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 Registered Testing Pool.

If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

Article 5 – Testing

5.1 Authority to Test

All Athlete affiliated with a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by WOF, the Athlete's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athlete's affiliated with a National Federation shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or any place, by WOF, by WADA, by the Athlete's National Federation, by the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present and by the IOC during the Olympic Games.

The Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is staying, will have first to inform the Athlete that he/she is required to undergo a sample collection, produce identification and authorization to sample collection, to provide the services of an interpreter, if needed, and to inform the athlete of his/her right to have one or several representatives who could act as witnesses.

5.1.1 Responsibility for WOF Testing

The WOF [Medical and Anti-Doping Department] shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by WOF. Testing may be conducted by members of the WOF [Medical and Anti- Doping Department] or by other qualified persons or qualified body, so authorized by WOF.

5.2 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by WOF, its National Federations or authorized Anti- Doping Organizations, shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of testing.

5.2.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, for Screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hermatological profiling ("the passport").

5.3 Coordination of Testing

5.3.1 Event Testing

The collection of Samples for Doping Control shall take place at both International Events and National Events. However, except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the International Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games, WOF for a World Championship, and Pan-American Sports Organization for the Pan American Games). At National Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the designated National Anti-Doping Organization or National Federation of that country.

5.3.1.1 If WOF or its National Federations nevertheless desires to conduct additional Testing of Athletes at an Event for which they are not responsible for initiating and directing Testing during the Event Period, WOF or its National Federations shall first confer with the ruling body of the Event to obtain permission to conduct, and to coordinate, any additional Testing. If WOF or its National Federations are not satisfied with the response from the ruling body of the Event, IF or its National Federations may ask WADA for permission to conduct additional Testing and to determine how to coordinate such additional Testing.

5.3.2 Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-of-Competition Testing shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. Out-of-Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by: (a) WADA; (b) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympics Committee in connection with the

Olympic Games or Paralympics Games; (c) WOF or the Athlete's National Federation; or (d) any other Anti-Doping Organization that has Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). Out-of-Competition Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS where reasonably feasible in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing of individual Athletes.

5.3.3 Report

WOF and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests through the WADA clearinghouse in accordance with article 14.5 to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.4 O-Sport Athletes Whereabouts Requirements

5.4.1 WOF shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Athletes to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Athletes meeting those criteria for the period in question. WOF shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool (a) shall advise WOF of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; (b) shall update that information as necessary, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing, so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) shall make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing.

5.4.2 An Athlete's failure to advise WOF of his/her whereabouts shall be deemed a filing failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met. \

5.4.3 An Athlete's failure to be available for Testing at his/her declared whereabouts shall be deemed a missed test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.4.4 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Athletes to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Athletes are also in the WOF's Registered Testing Pool, the WOF and the National Anti-Doping Organization will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Athlete and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.4.5.

5.4.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.4.1 and 5.4.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.5 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.5.1 A Athlete who has been identified by WOF for inclusion in WOF's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for testing, unless and until the athlete gives written notice to WOF that he or she has retired or until he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the WOF's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by WOF.

5.5.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to WOF may not resume unless he or she notifies WOF at least twelve months before he or she expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.5.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Athlete's in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.6 Selection of O-Sport Athletes to be tested

5.6.1 At International Events, the WOF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.6.1.1 On the occasion of senior, junior World Championships, senior, junior Continental Championships, Continental Cups and World Cups all the medalled athlete shall be tested. If need be, taking into account the moderate number of participating athlete, the number of athlete to be tested shall be reduced, further to the WOF's decision.

In case there is a disqualification for doping, the bronze-medal holder who lost in his line of elimination will rise in the classification. The bronze medal will be also awarded to the loser of the finals 3 / 4 of the same line.

5.6.2 At National Events, each National Federation shall determine the number of athlete selected for testing in each competition and the procedures for selecting the athlete for testing

5.6.3 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Article 5.6.1 and Article 5.6.2 the WOF at International Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select athlete or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.6.4 Athlete shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the WOF Anti-Doping Department and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.6.5 If the event is a qualifying competition for the Olympic Games, each qualified athlete (male or female) must obligatorily undergo a doping test.

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

5.8 Make an election between the time periods in square brackets:
An athlete who is not regular member of WOF or one of its National Federations will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the WOF's a National Federation's Registered Testing Pool at least (three months) (two months) (one month) before he or she expects to compete

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

The Doping Control Samples will be sent 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 the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.

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 be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist the WOF in profiling relevant parameters in a Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA 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.

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 the Anti-Doping Organization that collected the sample 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 WOF

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

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

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the WOF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review, to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, WOF shall promptly notify the Athlete of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping Regulations 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 Anti-Doping Organization chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity 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 Laboratory Analysis. WOF shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA. If WOF decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti doping violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within three weeks of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. WOF 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 National Federation as well as a representative of WOF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test then (unless WOF takes the case forward as an anti-doping violation under Article 2.2) shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Federation, and the WOF 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 National Federation, WOF, and to WADA.

7.1.8 and 7.1.9

WOF shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.1.1 to 7.1.7. At such time as WOF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person subject to sanction notice, in the manner set out in Article 19, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. WOF shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

7.1.10 As provided in the International Standards, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings subject to further investigation.

7.1.11 Upon receipt of an A Sample Atypical Finding, WOF shall conduct an initial review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.1.12 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.1.11 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, and WADA shall be so informed.

7.1.13 If that initial review does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure that caused the Atypical Finding, WOF shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the Athlete, WADA and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Athlete shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3.

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

(a) If WOF determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(b) to (f).

(b) If WOF receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, WOF shall so identify any such Athlete after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee or a major O-Sport Event Organization shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond disqualification from the event or the results of the event, by WOF.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to WOF within 14 days of the conclusion of the National Federation's results management process. Adverse Analytical findings, Atypical Findings and other asserted violations of anti-doping rules shall be reported by National

Federations in accordance with the principles outlined in this Article 7 to the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, WOF and WADA no later than the completion of the National Federation's results management process.

7.4 Principles Applicable to Provisional Suspensions

7.4.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed promptly after the review and notification described in Article 7.1.

7.4.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.4.1 where WOF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, a Provisional Suspension may be imposed after the review and notification described in Article 7.1, but prior to the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample or the final hearing as described in Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

7.4.3 However, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.4.1 or Article 7.4.2, unless the Athlete or other Person is given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.4.

7.4.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organization) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1 of the Code (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers).

In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team as may be provided in these anti-doping rules) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, if, without otherwise affecting the Competition, it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

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

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

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

7.6 Retirement from Sport

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

Article 8 – Right to a fair hearing

8.1 Fair Hearings

Hearing arising out of WOF's testing or tests at International Events.

8.1.1 The WOF shall appoint for each case a Committee consisting of a Chairman and four other experts with experience in anti doping ("WOF Doping Hearing Committee"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each Committee member shall be otherwise independent of the WOF Bureau. Each Committee member shall be appointed for each case individually.

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

8.1.3 The Chair of the WOF Doping Hearing Committee shall appoint three members from the Committee (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the athlete or other person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Regulations.

8.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.5 The National Federation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Regulations may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.6 WOF 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 WOF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge WOF's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 20 days. Where no hearing occurs, WOF shall submit to the Persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.1.8 Pursuant Article 13, the decisions of the WOF Doping Hearing Committee may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Regulations have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with WOF Testing or Testing at an International Event, the athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations occurred and if so what consequences should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, WOF may elect to bring the case directly before the WOF Doping Hearing Committee at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Federation.

8.2.3 National Federations shall keep WOF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

8.2.4 WOF and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.2.5 The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 20 days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2.6 Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in 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 body;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti doping rule violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Committee to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- A timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reasons(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

Article 9 – Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results

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

Article 10 – Sanctions of 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 upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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 other Competitions shall not be disqualified, unless the athlete's results in competitions 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 Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: two (2) years' ineligibility

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations 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 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 failures and/or missed tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Athlete's degree of fault.

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.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of the 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 a athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 If an Athlete or other person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or method), 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 The WOF or its National Federations may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the athlete or other person has provided Substantial Assistance to An Anti-doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in WOF discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules by another person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, National Federations may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WOF and 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 period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.

If WOF or its National Federations suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If WOF 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 the Article 13.2.

10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence. Where a 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.

10.5.5 Where an Athlete or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction Sanction Under More than One Provision of this Article. Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

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

If WOF or its National Federation 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 WOF or its National Federation.

10.7 Multiple Violations *WOF Anti-Doping Rules*

10.7.1 Second Anti doping Rule Violation. For a 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: 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.

Second violation

	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
1st violation						
RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10	life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10	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

Definition for purposes of the second anti doping violation table:

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 Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

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

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

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the 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 the WOF or its National Federation can establish that the athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7

(Results Management), or after the WOF or its National Federation made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the WOF or its National Federation cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, the WOF or its National Federation discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Wrestler or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then the WOF or its National Federation 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 Competition 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 the WOF or its National Federation discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

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

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

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

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

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money

Alternative 1: Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Athlete.

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 imposed.

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, with WOF or anti-doping organization 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 or other person promptly (which, in all events, for an athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the WOF or its National Federations, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

In each case, however, where this article is applied, the athlete or other person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the athlete or other person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

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 WOF or its National Federation with results management authority 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 14.6.

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 competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by WOF or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of WFO or any National Federation, or in competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.

An athlete or other person subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than the sport in which the Athlete or other person committed the anti-doping violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event. A person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where an athlete or other person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the athlete or other person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a 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 WOF.

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 WOF and its National Federations.

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 WOF, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information.

If a 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 WOF and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete had retired.

During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the athlete with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement.

The results of such tests shall be reported to WOF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the suspension period, an athlete must undergo Testing by WOF or its National Federations for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-Of-Competition Testing.

Once the period of a Athlete's suspension has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the athlete or by the Athlete's National Federation will then be necessary.

Article 11 – Consequences to Teams

- 11.1** If a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during an Event where a team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the athlete committing the violation will be subtracted from the team result and replaced with the results of the next applicable team member. If by removing the athlete's results from the team results, the number of athlete counting for the team is less than the required number, the team shall be eliminated from the ranking.

Article 12 – Sanctions Against national federations and their officials

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

- 12.2** National Federations shall be obligated to bear all costs (including but no limited to, laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel expenses) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations committed by a athlete or person affiliated with the National Federation.

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

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by WOF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. [In such event the WOF may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that National Federation for participation in any WOF activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to \$10,000 U.S. Dollars. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping 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 National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by WOF or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then the WOF may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one Athlete or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. [In such event WOF may fine that National Federation in an amount up to \$5,000 U.S. Dollars.]

12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WOF informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WOF. [In such event WOF may fine the National Federation in an amount up to \$5,000 U.S. Dollars per Athlete in addition to all of IF costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Athletes.

- 12.4** If a National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WADA and WOF informed about an athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WOF, in such a case, WOF will fine this National Federation in an amount up to Swiss Francs 5'000.- per athlete. In addition all of the WOF costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's athlete(s) will be invoiced to the National Federation.

Article 13 – Appeals

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Regulations may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules or in the rules of the anti-doping organization conducting the hearing process as per Article 8 must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility); a decision that the IF or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision by an Anti-Doping Organization 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 7.3; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals from international level athletes

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

13.2.2 Appeals from national level athletes

Alternative 1:

In cases involving national-level Athletes as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.3 Persons authorized to appeal

In cases mentioned in Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to the CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the WOF under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the person is a national of license holder.

13.2.4 In cases under Article 13.2.2 the parties having a right to appeal to the national level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Anti-doping Organization rules, but at a minimum shall include: a) the athlete or any other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; c) the WOF and d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the person is a national of license holder. WADA and WOF shall also have the right to appeal to the CAS with respect to the decision of the national level reviewing body.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the anti-doping organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by an Anti-Doping Organization

Where, in a particular case, WOF or its National Federations fails 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 the WOF and its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing 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 the WOF and its National Federations.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the athlete or the anti-doping organization whose decision was reversed. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athlete to CAS and by other athlete to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

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

13.5 Appeal from Decisions imposing consequences pursuant to Article 12 of the Code

Decisions by WOF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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

- a.) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such a body relied.
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

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

Article 14 – National Federations Incorporation of WOF Regulations, Reporting and Recognition

14.1 Incorporation of WOF Anti-Doping Regulations

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

Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as Appendix 2, of all Athlete subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Athletes. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti- Doping Regulations.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

National Federations shall report to WOF at the end of every year the 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. WOF may periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under WOF's jurisdiction.

14.2.1 WOF shall publish publicly annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

WADA shall act as a central clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data and results for International-Level Athletes and national-level Athletes who have been included in their National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, IF or its National Federations shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Paralympic Committee, National Anti-Doping Organization, IF, and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee.

To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for Doping Control Testing data, WADA has developed a database management tool, ADAMS, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by WADA, which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the International Standard for the protection of privacy.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither WOF nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the athlete has been provisionally suspended.

Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days. WOF or its National Federation must also report within 20 days appeal decisions on an Anti-Doping Rule violation. WOF or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.1 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. WOF or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the athlete or other person may approve.

14.4.2 Neither WOF nor its National Federation 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.

14.4.3 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by WOF or its National Federations to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be publicly disclosed by WOF or its National Federations only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Articles 7.1, 7.2 or 7.4, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with the notice provisions in Article 14.6.

14.4.4 For purposes of Article 14.4, publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the WOF or its National Federations' Web site and leaving the information up for at least one (1) year

14.4.5 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, WOF or its National Federations must publicly report the disposition of the anti-doping matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved and the Consequences imposed. WOF or its National Federations must also publicly report within twenty (20) days appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations. WOF or its National Federations shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by WOF and National Federations

Any decision of WOF or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Regulations shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

14.6 Notice to Athletes and Other Persons.

Notice to Athletes or other Persons shall occur as provided under Article 7. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

14.6.1 Notice to National Anti-Doping Organizations, WOF and WADA.

Notice to National Anti-Doping Organizations, WOF and WADA shall occur as provided under Article 7.

14.6.2 Content of Notification.

Notification to the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, WOF and WADA according to Article 7 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory.

14.6.3 Status Reports.

The same Persons and Anti-Doping Organizations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or 13 (Appeals) and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.6.4 Confidentiality.

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4.

14.7 Athlete Whereabouts Information.

As further provided in the International Standard for Testing, Athletes who have been identified by IF or its National Federations for inclusion in a Registered Testing Pool shall provide accurate, current location information. WOF and National Anti-Doping Organizations shall coordinate the identification of Athletes and the collecting of current location information and shall submit these to WADA. This information will be accessible, through ADAMS where reasonably feasible, to other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test the Athlete. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Testing; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

14.8 Data Privacy.

When performing obligations under these rules, WOF or its National Federations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and third parties. WOF or its National Federations shall ensure that they comply with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the International Standard for the protection of privacy that WADA shall adopt to ensure Athletes and non-athletes are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection with anti-doping activities arising under the Code and these anti-doping rules.

Article 15 – Recognition of Decisions by other Organizations

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of IF regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

15.1 Recognition of decisions

Subject to the right of appeal stipulated in Article 13, doping controls, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, decisions of hearings and any other final decisions rendered by the WOF Sporting Judge, will be recognized and accepted by the WADA, insofar as they are in conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code and come under the responsibility and competence of WOF.

Article 16 – Statute of Limitations

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

Article 17 – WOF Compliance Report to WADA

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

Article 18 – Amendment and Interpretation of Anti Doping Regulations

18.1 These Anti-Doping Regulations may be amended from time to time by the WOF Executive Committee further to the proposals of the Medical and Anti-Doping Department.

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

- 18.3** The headings used for the various parts and articles of these Anti-Doping Regulations are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Regulations or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 18.4** The introduction and the appendix 1 - Definitions and the International Standards issued by WADA shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.5** These Anti-Doping Regulations have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code.
- 18.6** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code should be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Regulations.
- 18.6** Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.
- 18.7** These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.7.1 With respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

18.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by IF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standards for Testing.

18.7.3 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organization which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these anti-doping rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These anti-doping rules shall have no application to any anti-doping rule violation case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

18.7.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

ARTICLE 19

19.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes.

- 19.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these anti-doping rules
- 19.1.2 To be available for Sample collection.
- 19.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.
- 19.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these anti-doping rules.

19.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

- 19.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these anti-doping rules.
- 19.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
- 19.2.3 To use their influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

APPENDIX I – DEFINITIONS:

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved Testing entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, 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 Regulations for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic 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 any sports organization accepting the Code.

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.

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.

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.

Adams: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. An athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following:

(a) Disqualification means the athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 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.

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

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.

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

Individual Sport : Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

International-Level Athlete : Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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

International 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 parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

National Anti-Doping Organization. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping Regulations, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any *athlete* (man or woman) or *athlete Support Personnel*.

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

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.

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited 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 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 athlete 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, National Olympic Committees, Major O-Sport 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.

Specified Substances.” As defined in Article 4.2.2.

TUE : As defined in Article 2.6.1.

TUE Panel : As defined in Article 4.4.4.

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 athlete for Testing where specific athlete or groups of athlete 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 Substances or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel or any other person subject to 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 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.

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Acknowledgement and Agreement

I,, as a member of the National Federation
..... (Name of the National Federation) and participating in WOF
authorized or recognized event, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

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

6. I have read and understand this Acknowledgement and Agreement.

Date

Last Name, First name (in block capitals)

Date of Birth (dd/MM/YYYY)

Signature (if minor, signature of legal guardian)