

ICSD ANTI-DOPING RULES



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PREAMBLE

International Committee of Sport for the Deaf (*ICSD*) is the international sports federation of all sports for Deaf people around the world.

The *ICSD* supports the work of the World Anti-Doping Agency (*WADA*) in developing the World Anti-Doping Program and have signed the World Anti-Doping Code Acceptance on 26 February 2006.

The *ICSD* has established these *ICSD* Anti-Doping Rules (*Rules*) in accordance with the *Code*, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will contribute to the fight against doping in the deaf community. The *ICSD Regulations and the Code's International Standards*, which are referred to throughout the *Rules*, complement the *Rules*.

The *ICSD* requires as a condition of recognition by the *ICSD* the *National Deaf Sport Federations (NDSF)* within the deaf sport movement, as *Anti-Doping Organizations (ADO)*, are in compliance with the *Code* and are expected to establish anti-doping regulations in accordance with the *Code*.

The *Rules* shall apply to the Winter/Summer Deaflympics, World and Regional Championships (hereafter reference to *Games* is also relevant to *ICSD's* World and Regional Championships) including the time of preparation for *Competition*.

Anti-doping rules, like *Competition* rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. All *Participants (Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel)* accept these *Rules* as a condition of participation and are presumed to have agreed to comply with the *Rules*.

The *ICSD* Executive Committee is responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including anti-doping rule violation management and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the *Code*.

The *ICSD* also supports the drug *Testing* programs and education initiatives of the *WADA* and other drug *Testing* authorities.

The *ICSD* Executive Committee appoints an Anti-Doping Commission, which is responsible, in accordance with directions from the *ICSD* Executive Committee, to implement these *Rules*.

Unless specifically directed in the *Code*, the *Person* responsible for the administration of the provisions thereof shall be the *ICSD President*. The *ICSD President* may delegate specific responsibilities to such *Person* or *Persons* at his discretion.

The meaning of the capitalized terms (appearing in italics) contained in these *Rules* are defined in Appendix 1 hereto.

In these Anti-Doping *Rules*, the masculine gender *Used* in relation to any physical *Person* shall, unless there is a specific provision to the contrary, be understood as including the feminine gender.

ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The follow constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

- 2.1.1. It is each *Athlete's Personal* duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.
- 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 threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- 2.1.4. As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

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

- 2.2.1. It is each *Athlete's Personal* duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.
- 2.2.2. The success or failure of the *Use* or Attempted *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 rules violation to be committed.

2.3. Failure or refusal to submit to Sample collection

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

2.4. Whereabouts filing failures and missed tests

Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* set out in the [International Standard for Testing](#), including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the *International Standard*

for *Testing* (a “**Filing Failure**”) and failure to be available for *Testing* at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard for Testing* (a “**Missed Test**”). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by IF or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over an Athlete, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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

Any conduct which subverts the Doping Control processes is deemed as tampering or attempted tampering under this article.

2.6. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

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

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

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

2.8. Aiding or covering up an anti-doping rule violation

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

ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING

3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof

International Federation (IF) and its *National Federations* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether IF or its *National Federation* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or the *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 Laboratories*. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure

from the *International Standard for Laboratories* 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 for Laboratories* occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then IF or its *National Federation* 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 Laboratories* or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then IF or its *National Federation* shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.
- 3.2.3.** The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.4.** The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in *Person* or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4 - THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1. Incorporation, Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List

The *Prohibited List* is the listed published and revised by WADA as an *International Standard*. It will be revised and published as often as necessary and less than annually.

The NDSF shall be responsible for ensuring that their members, including all of their *Athletes*, are made aware of such *Prohibited List*.

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the *Prohibited List* by WADA without requiring any further action by ICSD.

4.2. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

The *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods* included on the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

4.2.1. *Specified Substances*

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

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

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substance* 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 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 Exemptions

The ICSD permits *Athletes* and their physicians to apply to their respective *International Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization's TUE Committee* for *Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)* (i.e. permission to *Use*, for therapeutic purposes, substances whose *Use* is otherwise prohibited according to the rules of sport.)

- 4.4.1. *Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a *TUE* or an *Abbreviated TUE*, as described in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 4.4.2. It is expected that *Athletes* entered to compete in the *Games* who require a *TUE* would have already received the *TUE* from their *National Deaf Sports Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization*. If the *Athlete* is an *International-level Athlete* registered in the *International Testing Pool*, the *Athlete* should apply to *ICSD* for the *TUE*. If the *Athlete* is registered in the *National Testing Pool*, the *Athlete* should apply to their *National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO)* for the *TUE*. These *Athletes* are required to notify any other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* of their receipt of a *TUE*. Therefore, it is required that, no later than the date of the opening of the *Games*, the *Athlete* concerned must also notify *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission*.
- 4.4.3. *TUE* for chronic disease (i.e. asthma, diabetes, hypertension or other heart disease, etc.) must be determined by *NADO* and the approval should be sent to *ICSD* four (4) weeks before the *Games*.
- 4.4.4. An *Athlete* included by *ICSD* in its *International Registered Testing Pool* as intending to compete at the *Games*, who does to already have an approved *TUE* may apply to obtain a *TUE* from *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission*. The *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission* shall promptly evaluate such new request in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the *ICSD*. The *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission* shall promptly inform the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's NDSF*, *WADA* and the relevant *IF* of its decision. Such decision shall only be valid during the period of the *Games*.
- 4.4.5. *WADA*, at the request of an *Athlete* or on its own initiative, may review the granting or denial of any *TUE* to an *Athlete* who is included in the *ICSD 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* 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

The *ICSD* has the jurisdiction to conduct *Doping Control*, including *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* during the *Games*, and the subsequent handling of any doping control cases that arise during this time.

The *ICSD* shall have the right to re-analyze *Samples* (taken during the *Games*), subsequent to the closing ceremony of the *Games*. Any anti-doping rule violation discovered as a result thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with these *Rules*.

All *Athletes* participating at the *Games* shall be subject, during the *Games*, to *Doping Controls* initiated by the *ICSD* at any time or place, with *No Advanced Notice*.

ICSD will support the anti-doping programs, particularly *Out-of-Competition Testing* programs, of other *Code Signatories*, including providing the names of *Athletes* expected to be competing at the *Games*, where required.

All *Athletes* participating at the *Games* must be registered within the National and *ICSD* Registered Testing Pool program at least three (3) months prior to start of the Summer/Winter Deaflympics. All registered *Athletes* are subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* with *No Advance Notice*.

5.2. Responsibility for ICSD Doping Controls

- 5.2.1.** The *ICSD* will delegate the responsibility for planning and implementing the *Doping Control* for the *Games* to the Organizing Committee for the *Games* (OC).

The *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission* shall be responsible for overseeing all *Doping Control* conducted by OC and any other Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) providing service under its authority. *Doping Control* may be monitored by members of the *ICSD Anti-Doping Commission* or by other qualified *Persons* so authorized by the *ICSD*.

- 5.2.2.** The OC has the authority to appoint any other Anti-Doping Organization it deems appropriate to carry out *Doping Control* on its behalf. Such *Anti-Doping Organization* shall comply with the [International Standard for Testing](#) and all applicable rules.

5.3. Doping Control Standards

Doping Controls conducted by the *ICSD* and the OC shall be in conformity with the [International Standard for Testing](#) in force at the time of *Doping Control*.

For each *Games* the OC is required to prepare a *Doping Control Guide*, approved by the *ICSD*, outlining the technical procedures and specific equipment to be *Used* at the specific *Games* and will include the relevant *Prohibited List* in force for the *Games*. It is expected that this *Guide* will be distributed to the *NDSFs* at least three (3) months prior to the *Games*. The *NDSFs* shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their *Athletes*, are made aware of such *Doping Controls Guide*.

5.4. Coordination of the Games Doping Control

In order to contribute to anti-doping coordination, *ICSD* will inform *WADA* of the *Events* in which it is conducting *Doping Control*. The *ICSD* shall report information about all completed test, including results, to *WADA*.

5.5. Whereabouts

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) *ICSD* in connection with the Summer/Winter Deaflympics; (c) IF or the *Athlete's NDSF*; 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*.

5.6. Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

- 5.6.1.** *ICSD* 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. *ICSD* 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 ICSD 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*.

5.6.2. An *Athlete's* failure to advise ICSD 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.

5.6.3. 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.

5.6.4. Each *National Deaf Sports 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 IF's *Registered Testing Pool*, the ICSD and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the *Athlete* and sharing it with the other (and with other *Anti-Doping Organizations*) in accordance with Article 5.5.5.

5.6.5. Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having jurisdiction to test an *Athlete* in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the *International Standard for Testing*, including the strict condition that it be *Used* only for *Doping Control* purposes.

5.7. Selection of Athletes to be Tested

5.7.1. At the *Games*, the ICSD Executive Committee, in consultation with the ICSD Technical Directors and the OC, shall determine the number of tests to be performed.

5.7.2. All *Athletes* that establish or break a world record or Deaflympic record at the *Games* are required to have a doping control.

5.7.3. The ICSD may also select *Athletes* or teams for *Target Testing* so long as *Target Testing* is not *Used* for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control* purposes.

5.8. Independent Observers:

The ICSD and the OC shall provide to any Independent Observers who have been appointed by WADA to conduct an Independent Observer Program for the Doping Control upon the occasion of the *Games*.

ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping control *Samples* shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1. Use of Approved Laboratories

Doping Control *Samples* shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited *Laboratories* or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA –accredited laboratory *Used* for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined by the OC, however, this choice is subject to the approval of the ICSD.

6.2. Substances Subject to Detection

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

Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be *Used* to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the *Athlete* other than to identify him for urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the *ICSD* will follow WADA guidelines which indicate which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening *Sample* and what levels of those parameters will be *Used* to indicate that an *Athlete* should be selected for a urine test.

6.3. Research on Samples

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

6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

ARTICLE 7 - MANAGEMENT OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following outlines the procedure and general provisions to be followed with respect to anti-doping rule violations (including the handling of an Adverse Analytical Finding) upon the occasion of the Games.

Hearing pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in 7.1.

7.1. Procedure

7.1.1. Identification of Adverse Analytical Finding, informing Chair of *ICSD* Anti-Doping Commission.

The head of a laboratory which identifies an Adverse Analytical Finding (e.g., with respect to the *A Sample*), or the *Person* who believes that any other anti-doping rule violation has been committed, shall immediately inform the Chair of the *ICSD* Anti-Doping Commission and provide him, in a confidential letter, with the detail report containing the results of the Adverse Analytical Finding and the documentation relating to the analysis performed or the relevant information relating to such other apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.1.2. Verification of validity of anti-doping violation

The chair of the *ICSD* Anti-Doping Commission shall identify the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, being charged with the anti-doping rule violation and verify whether it is in fact an Adverse Analytical Finding (e.g., that there is not *TUE*) or whether it appears that any other anti-doping rule violation may have been committed. The Chair of the *ICSD* Anti-Doping Commission, shall also determine whether there is any apparent departure from the [*International Standard for Testing*](#) or *Laboratories* that undermine the validity of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3. Informing the *ICSD* President

If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 above does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, the Chair of the *ICSD* Anti-Doping Commission shall immediately inform the *ICSD* President of the existence of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, or other apparent anti-doping rule violation, and the essential details available to him concerning the case.

7.1.4. Notifying Athlete or other Persons concerned of disciplinary case

The ICSD President or a *Person* designated by him shall, in confidence, promptly notify the *Athlete* or other *Person* concerned, the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* NDSF's Head of Delegation, the relevant *International Federation*, and *WADA* of:

- a. any Adverse Analytical Finding;
- b. the anti-doping rule violation or the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;
- c. the *Athlete's* right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived;
- d. the right of the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's* representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis is requested; and
- e. the *Athlete's* right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory package, which includes information as required by the *International Standard for Laboratories*;

It shall be the responsibility of the Head of Delegation to inform, in confidence, the relevant NDSF of the *Athlete*.

7.1.5. B Sample Analysis

If requested by the *Athlete* arrangement shall be made for the immediate *Testing* of the B *Sample*. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. The ICSD may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.

The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample*. A representative of the *Athlete's* NDSF, a representative of ICSD and the representative from the relevant IF shall also be allowed to be present.

If the B *Sample* proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, his NDSF, and IF shall be informed. The ICSD will commence an investigation to review the inconsistent result.

If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use of a Prohibited Method* is identified, the Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported to the *Athlete*, the NDSF, relevant IF and to *WADA*.

7.1.6. Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by an Athlete in ICSD's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by ICSD 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 Deaf Sports Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).

Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by an Athlete in ICSD's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Athlete by or on behalf of ICSD shall be conducted by ICSD 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 s a 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.

Where, in any eighteen (18) month period, an Athlete in ICSD'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, ICSD shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.2. General Provisions

7.2.1. Confidentiality

Any *Person* who has access to the file or who take part in any stage of the procedure is bound by the duty of third party confidentiality.

7.2.2. Conflict of interest

No *Person* may be involved with the Management of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if he (i) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such *Athlete*, the *Athlete's NDSF* or IF of such *Athlete* or any *Person* whatsoever involved in the case, or (ii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel himself to be free and independent.

7.2.3. Minor departure in procedures

Any *Minor* departure from the procedure described above, which would not otherwise effect the decision of the Executive Committee, shall not affect the validity of the decision of the Executive Committee.

7.3. Retirement from Sport

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while a results management process is underway, *ICSD* or its *NDSF* 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 *ICSD* or its *NDSF* would have had results management jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other have jurisdiction to conduct results management.

ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

8.1. Attendance at the Hearing

Included in the notification referred to in Article 7.1.4 above, the *ICSD* President or a *Person* designated to him shall summon the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, and his Head of Delegation to attend a hearing of the *ICSD* Executive Committee. The *Athlete*, or other *Person*, may be accompanied or represented at the hearing by a maximum of three (3) *Persons* of their choice (e.g., lawyer, doctor, etc.). The President of the *International Federation* concerned, or his representative, shall also be informed about the hearing.

The *Athlete* or other *Person* also has the right to an interpreter at the hearing.

If the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned and/or his delegation have already left the Games host city, the Chair of the Executive Committee shall take all measures reasonably possible in the circumstances to ensure that the rights of the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned are respected, whilst the procedure normally follows its course so that a decision can be made as quickly as possible.

8.2. Provisional Suspension

The President may provisionally suspend the *Athlete*, or other *Person* concerned, prior to the full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the *Athlete's A Sample* or *A and B Samples* and the review described in Article 7.1.2 up until the Executive Committee has pronounced its decision.

8.3. Nature and circumstances of violation; adducing evidence

The Executive Committee shall determine the nature and circumstances of any anti-doping rule violation that may have committed. It shall allow the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned an opportunity to adduce any evidence, which does not require the *Use* of disproportionate means (as decided by the Executive Committee), which he deems helpful to the defense of his case in relation to the result of the test, or other anti-doping rule violation, either before the Executive Committee, or in writing, as the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned so wishes.

8.4. Opinion of experts, adducing other evidence

The Executive Committee may seek the opinion of experts and adduce other evidence of its own motion. The *ICSD* Legal Commission may assist the Executive Committee.

8.5. Deliberation of Executive committee

After hearing all the parties and taking all the evidence admitted, the Executive Committee shall deliberate and decide upon the case.

8.6. Extending the procedure to other Person

If, at any time (e.g., before, during or after the hearing), circumstances suggest such a course of action, the Executive Committee may propose extending the procedure to any other *Person(s)* (particularly among the *Athlete's* entourage) subject to *ICSD* jurisdiction who, in one way or another, may have contributed to the apparent anti-doping rule violation. In such an event the *ICSD* President will decide, at his discretion, if this will take place in the form of an independent procedure or as part of the on-going procedure. In any event, these rules of procedure and general provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such other *Person(s)*.

8.7. Informing the Athlete and other parties concerned of decision

As soon as Executive Committee has taken its decision, the *ICSD* President, or a *Person* designated by him, shall inform the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, and all those informed of the case pursuant to Article 7.1.4.

8.8. Expedited Process

The entire disciplinary procedure shall not exceed 24 hours from (i) in the case of an adverse analytical finding, the conclusion of the *Sample* analysis (e.g., on the *A Sample* and, if requested, the *B Sample*) or (ii) in the case of an other anti-doping rule violation, the time the *Athlete*, or other *Person*, concerned is informed of such anti-doping rule violation.

However, the *ICSD* President may decide not to apply this timeline with regard to anti-doping rule violations which become apparent on the last two days of Games.

ARTICLE 9 - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1. Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs.

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of that Event, lead to Disqualification of all the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1

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

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

The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (*Presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample*), Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.6

(*Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods*) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

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

10.3. Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- 10.3.1. For violations of Article 2.3 (*Failure or Refusal to Submit to Sample collection*) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control*), the *Ineligibility* period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.
- 10.3.2. For violations of Article 2.7 (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.8 (*Aiding or covering up an anti-doping rule violation*), 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 Specific Substance referenced in Article 4.2.2 shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, which may 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 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* sports 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, a two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.

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

10.5. Eliminating or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1. *No Fault or Negligence*

If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Marker* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (*Presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have a period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is

eliminated, the anti-doping violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2. No Significant Fault or Negligence

If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable 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 Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (*Presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample*), 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. Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violation

IF 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 the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another *Person*. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, IF may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of WADA. After the final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, *National Federations* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of IF 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 violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. If IF or its *National Federations* suspend any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, they shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having the right to appeal the decision. If IF or its *National Federations* subsequently reinstate any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because the *Athlete* or other *Person* failed to provide the *Substantial Assistance* which was anticipated, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may peel the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

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

Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and the admission is 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 in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reduction or suspension 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 Articles 10.5.2,

10.5.3, 10.5.4, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

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

If IF or its *National Federations* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*) and Article 2.8 (*Aiding or covering up an anti-doping rule violation*) 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 (4) years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping violation.

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 IF or its *National Federation*.

10.7. **Multiple Violations**

10.7.1. **Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation**

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

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

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

RS (Reduced sanction for Specific 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 Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (*Whereabouts Filing Failures and Missed Test*).

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

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) 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 Attempting Trafficking and Administration or Attempted Administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

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

Where the *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 Article 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 violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the conditions for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4 or involves of Article 2.4 (*Whereabouts Filing Failures and Missing Test*). In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4. Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if IF (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 IF (or its *National Federation*) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if IF (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 may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6).
- If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping violation, IF (or its *National Federations*) discovers fact involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then IF (or its *National Federations*) shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violations 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 violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule should also apply when IF (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 an Eight-Year Period

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

10.8. Disqualification of Results in Competition 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 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 the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

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

10.8.2. Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money
Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other *Athletes*.

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. Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or Other *Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, the IF or *Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2. Timely Admission

Where the *Athlete* promptly (which, in all events, means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by IF or its *National Federations*, the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as 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 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 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 IF or its *National Federations* and therefore 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 4.1.

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 Prohibition against Participation during *Ineligibility*

No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligibility* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by IF or any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of IF 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 event in a sport other than the sport in which the *Athlete* or Other *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points towards) a national championship or *International Event*.

An *Athlete* or other *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 participating. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by IF or its *National Federations*.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

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

10.11. Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regain 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 IF, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified IF and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of *Ineligibility* remains as of the date the *Athlete* had retired.

ARTICLE 11 - CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

Where more than one member of a team in a *Team Sport* has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping Rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the Team ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of the team during the *Event* Period. If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an *Event* period, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athlete(s)* committing the Anti-Doping Rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AGAINST NATIONAL DEAF SPORT FEDERATIONS

The *ICSD* has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to *NDSFs* that are not in compliance with these Rules.

The *ICSD* may elect to take additional disciplinary action against *NDSFs* with respect to recognition and the eligibility of its officials and *Athletes* to participate in *Games*.

ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS

13.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided 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. **WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies**

Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IF or its *National Federation's* process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the IF 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 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 any 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 8.8; and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or in violation of Article 8.2 may be appealed exclusively as provided in the Article 13.2.

13.2.1. **Appeals Involving 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 provision applicable before such court.

13.2.2. **Persons Entitled to Appeal**

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) IF; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) The International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) *WADA*.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) IF; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence; and (e) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA* and the *International Federation* shall also have the right to appeal to 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 IF and its National Federations

Where, in a particular case, IF or its *National Federations* fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if IF or its National had rendered a decision finding no 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 IF or 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 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete* or the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision was reversed. Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than WADA denying TUE's which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level *Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

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

13.5. Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by ICSD pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the NDSF.

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 proceeding having lead to the decision subject TO appeal.

13.6.1. Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied.

13.6.2. If such a request is made within the ten (10) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days form 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 - CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1. Public Disclosure

The ICSD and the relevant NDSF shall Use their best endeavors to maintain confidentiality of the results of all *Doping Control* and the identities involved in proceedings under these Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenge or the *Athlete* has been *Provisionally Suspended*. Once a violation of these Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported no later than twenty (20) days after such decision.

ARTICLE 15 - MUTUAL RECOGNITION

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing, TUE's* and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *National Federation* or Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within the *National Federation* or Signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by IF and all *National Federations*.

IF and its *National Federations* shall recognize the same actions of the other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision by *ICSD* regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all *NDSF*. All *NDSF* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 16 - INCORPORATION OF IF ANTI-DOPING RULES

All *NDSF* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *NDSF's* Rules. All *NDSF's* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 17 - STATUE OF LIMITATION

No action may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for an anti-doping rule violation contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 18 - IF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 19 - ADMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 19.1. The *ICSD* Executive Committee may amend these Rules from time to time.**
- 19.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes, except as provided in Article 19.5.**
- 19.3. The headings *Used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they are refer.***
- 19.4. The INTRODUCTION, the APPENDIX 1, DEFINITIONS and the *International Standards* issued by *WADA* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.**
- 19.5. These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code.**
- 19.6. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules should be *Used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.***
- 19.7. 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.**

ARTICLE 20 - ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *ATHLETES* AND OTHER *PERSONS*

20.1. Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

- 20.1.1. To be knowledgeable of and comply with these anti-doping rules.
- 20.1.2. To be available for Sample collection.
- 20.1.3. To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.
- 20.1.4. 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.

20.2. Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

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

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.

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

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

[Comment to *Athlete*: This definition makes it clear that all international and national-caliber *Athletes* are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the IFs and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, respectively. At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all *Persons* on national teams and all *Persons* qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such *Athletes* must be included in a *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. The definition also allows each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond national-caliber *Athletes* to competitors at lower levels of competition. Competitors at all levels of competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

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

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

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

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule 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 10.10; 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 Rule 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, *TUE's*, results management and hearings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Standard for Testing. A standard adopted by WADA for effective and consistent testing guidelines to safeguard the integrity and identity of samples, from notification of athletes to transporting of the samples for analysis.

(<http://www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Sports-and-Anti-Doping-Organizations/International-Standards/Testing>)

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

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

Possession. The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* 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 Hearing. For purposes of Article 8.2, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations 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 14.1.

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

Retroactive TUE. As defined in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

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

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

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.1.

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

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

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

Team Sport. A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

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

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

TUE. As defined in Article 4.4.

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.4.

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

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.