

APPENDIX 5

ANTI-DOPING RULES

(see Book 1, article 2.3)

The following rules are subject to changes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards. For the latest versions see the WADA website:

www.wada-ama.org → Prohibited List or the FITA website: www.archery.org.

Please refer to article 19 for the definition of technical terms.

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the 2003 Congress held in New York, FITA adopted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with FITA's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of FITA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the sport of Archery.

Anti-Doping Rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. 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 Rules 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 FITA's Anti-Doping Rules

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

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to FITA, each Member Association and Continental Association, and each participant involved in the activities of FITA or any of its affiliated Member Associations and Continental Associations, by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FITA, its Member Associations, Continental Associations, or their activities, International Events or Events.

International Events are defined as:

- *Competition for World and Continental titles,*
- *Competition for Olympic titles,*
- *World Ranking Tournaments,*
- *Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments),*
- *Archery events of Major Event Organisations,*
- *Any other Event for which FITA is the ruling body or appoints technical officials.*

All athletes entering the International Registered Testing Pool ("RTP") and all athletes being eligible for participation in World Championships must have personally signed the Anti-Doping Agreement form in Appendix 12, in the actual form approved by the Executive Committee. All forms from minor applicants must be counter-signed by their legal guardians.

It is the responsibility of each Member Association to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Association's athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some cases, the Member Association itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the Member Association have been delegated or assigned by statute to a National Anti-Doping Organisation. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member Association shall apply, as applicable, to the Member Association's National Anti-Doping Organisation.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FITA and its Member Associations and Continental Associations have jurisdiction.

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.

2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an athlete's bodily Specimen

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

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

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

2.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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

2.3 Refusing to submit to Sample collection

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

2.4 Violation of availability for Out-of-Competition Testing

Violation of the requirements regarding athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in article 5.5 (athlete whereabouts requirements) and missed tests, which are declared based on reasonable rules.

2.5 Tampering of Doping Control

Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 *Possession by an athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.6.2 *Possession of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by athlete Support Personnel in connection with an athlete, Event or training, unless the athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an athlete in accordance with article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.8 Administration of a Prohibited Substance

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

3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FITA and its Member Associations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FITA or its Member Associations has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

If the athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then FITA or its Member Association shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

- 3.2.2 *Departures from the International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the athlete establishes that departures from the International Standard occurred during Testing then FITA or its Member Association shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.*

4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in article 4.1 of the Code. FITA will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Association, and each Member Association shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents. The Prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules 3 months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FITA. As described in article 4.2 of the Code, FITA may upon the recommendation of its Medical Committee request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of Archery or certain disciplines within the sport of Archery. FITA may also upon the recommendation of its Medical & Sport Science Committee request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of archery, 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 FITA.

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 Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an athlete or other Person.

4.4 Therapeutic Use

- 4.4.1 *Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").*
- 4.4.2 *Athletes included by FITA in its RTP and other athletes prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from FITA (regardless of whether the athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUEs granted by*

FITA shall be reported to the athlete's Member Association and to WADA. Other athletes subject to Testing must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by their Member Association. Member Associations shall promptly report any such TUEs to FITA and WADA.

- 4.4.3 *The Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of physicians on recommendation of the Medical & Sport Science Committee to consider requests for TUEs (the "TUE Panel"). Upon FITA's receipt of a TUE request, the Chairperson of the TUE Panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chairperson) 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 FITA.*
- 4.4.4 *International-Level athletes who are included in the RTP, must apply to FITA for the TUE at the same time the athlete first provides whereabouts information to the FITA and, except in emergency situations, no later than 30 days before the athlete's participation at an International Event.*
- 4.4.5 *athletes participating in International Events who are not included in the RTP must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from FITA no later than 30 days before the athlete's participation at an International Event.*
- 4.4.6 *Notification may be by fax or by e-mail but must be confirmed by letter. The FITA TUE Panel will take a decision within 21 days from receipt at the FITA Office.*
- 4.4.7 *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 any 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 TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in article 13.
(see: www.wada-ama.org → International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption)*

4.5 The Prohibited List

Only the headlines of the Prohibited List are reprinted here as a copy of the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for the Prohibited List. Since the current list is subject to changes by WADA, please check on the WADA website: www.wada-ama.org → 'prohibited list' or the FITA website: www.archery.org.

**SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES
(IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)**

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

- S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS**
- S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS AND RELATED**

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

SUBSTANCES

- S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS*
- S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS
- S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

PROHIBITED METHODS

- M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER
- M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION
- M3. GENE DOPING

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

- S6. STIMULANTS
- S7. NARCOTICS
- S8. CANNABINOIDS
- S.9 GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P.1 ALCOHOL

Archery (FITA) (0.10 g/L)

P.2 BETA-BLOCKERS

Archery (FITA) (also prohibited out of competition).

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.

THE 2010 MONITORING PROGRAM

The WADA Code (4.5) states “WADA, in consultation with other Signatories and governments, shall establish a monitoring program regarding substances which are not on the Prohibited List, but which WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect patterns of misuse in sport.”

The 2010 Monitoring List includes some substances in the following categories:

**Stimulants
Narcotics****5 TESTING****5.1 Authority to Test**

All athletes affiliated with a Member Association shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FITA, the athlete's Member Association, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All athletes affiliated with a Member Association shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FITA, WADA, the athlete's Member Association, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of any country where the athlete is present, the IOC during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during Paralympic Games.

5.2 Responsibility for FITA Testing

The Medical & Sport Science Committee shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by FITA. Testing may be conducted by members of the Medical & Sport Science Committee or by other qualified persons so authorised by FITA.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by FITA and its Member Associations and Continental Associations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing (see: www.wada-ama.org).

- 5.3.1** *Blood Samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the athlete other than to identify him for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FITA may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an athlete should be selected for a urine test.*
- 5.3.2** *Alcohol tests: alcohol is considered to be a doping substance. Alcohol should not be consumed before or during a Competition.*
- 5.3.2.1** *If an alcohol test performed on an athlete results in an Adverse Analytical Finding before the end of an Event, the athlete will be withdrawn from the Event and the case will be forwarded to the Anti-Doping Administrator for results management.*
- 5.3.2.2** *The alcohol test is performed by the testing of expired air.*
- 5.3.2.3** *Selection for alcometer tests will be carried out by random selection at the end of the shooting matches or of distances shot on the same day. Athletes selected for urine samples will also be tested for alcohol. Additional tests may be carried out at any time during the Competition at the discretion of the doping control officer.*
- 5.3.2.4** *If the test of expired air exceeds the equivalent of a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1 promille (parts per thousand) a second test of expired air will be performed*

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

10 minutes later using a different alcometer. If the second test of expired air still exceeds a reading equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1 promille (parts per thousand), this will result in an Adverse Analytical Finding.

5.4 Coordination of Testing

FITA and Member Associations shall promptly report completed tests to the WADA clearinghouse to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

5.5.1 FITA has a RTP of those athletes who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing. FITA may revise its RTP from time to time as appropriate. Each athlete in the RTP shall file quarterly reports on the WADA online system "ADAMS" (Anti-Doping and Management System), specifying on a daily basis the regular activities and times. Each athlete in the RTP shall provide his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, in the manner set out in article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing, 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 shall make himself available for testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of each Member Association to use its best efforts to assist FITA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested.

5.5.1.1 The following are members of the RTP:

- From the previous World Archery Outdoor Championships: all individual medallists in the Recurve and Compound Divisions;
- The top 8 ranked athletes of the individual World Ranking for the Recurve Division and the top 5 ranked athletes of the individual World Ranking for the Compound Division;
- In the Olympic Qualification Period (from the World Archery Championships preceding the Olympic Games up to the Olympic Games), every athlete who has obtained a quota place for his country, regardless whether if he will be participating in the Olympic Games; the athlete qualified to participate in the Olympic Games will replace the one that obtained the quota place, if different, as soon as confirmed.
- In the Paralympic years, the individual gold medallists at the Paralympic Games, being replaced by the next individual World Para-Archery Champions in the following years, in the Recurve ARW1, ARW2, ARST and Compound Open classes;
- The Medical & Sport Sciences Committee can include any other athlete, participating at an International Event, in the RTP by written notice to the Member Association and the athlete concerned;

- *If an athlete no longer fulfils any of the above criteria, he will remain in the RTP until the end of the calendar year, with the exception of athletes in bullets 1 and 4 of this article who will be removed after the next World Championship, and provided that they are not subject to conditions in other bullets at this time or were not at the beginning of the calendar year.*

The RTP will be available on the FITA website.

5.5.2 An athlete's failure to provide his 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. 3 combined Filing Failures and Missed Tests during any period of 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to article 2.4.

5.5.3 An athlete's failure to be available for testing at his 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. 3 combined Missed Tests and Filing Failures during any period of 18 months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to article 2.4.

5.5.4 Each Member Association shall also assist their National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top-level national athletes who are not already included in the RTP. The Member Association/National Anti-Doping Organisation may establish its own whereabouts reporting requirements and criteria for article 2.4 violations applicable to those athletes.

5.5.5 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to articles 5.5.1 and 5.5.4 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having jurisdiction to test an athlete on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

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

5.6.2 An athlete who has given notice of retirement to FITA may not resume competing unless he notifies FITA at least 3 months before he expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 Member Associations/National Anti-Doping Organisations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for athletes in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Selection of athletes to be Tested

5.7.1 At International Events, the Medical & Sport Science Committee shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

5.7.1.1 *At World Outdoor and Indoor World Championships there shall be a minimum of 35 tests of which the following are mandatory:*

- *Each individual medallist in all divisions;*
- *1 randomly chosen team member of each team medal winners in all divisions;*
- *11 other tests of which 2 will be random and the other ones being random or targeted by the Medical & Sport Science Committee, being not necessarily linked to final placements, in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested; or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.*

The number of tests will be determined by the Medical & Sport Science Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.2 *At World Archery Youth, Para-Archery and Field Championships there shall be a minimum of 15 tests of which the following are mandatory:*

- *Each individual medallist of a randomly chosen category;*
- *1 randomly chosen team member of each team medal winner of a randomly chosen category;*
- *9 other tests of which 2 will be random and the other ones being random or targeted by the Medical & Sport Science Committee, being not necessarily linked to final placements in order to maximize the diversity of athletes tested or based on information provided by the WADA Clearinghouse on previous tests.*

The number of tests will be determined by the Medical & Sport Science Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.

5.7.1.3 *At World Championships of other disciplines there shall be a minimum of 5 tests. The number of tests will be determined by the Medical & Sport Science Committee in cooperation with the Coordination Committee of the World Championships.*

5.7.1.4 *At Continental Qualifiers for the Olympic Games the athletes who obtain quota places are subject to mandatory doping testing.*

5.7.1.5 *At World Ranking Tournaments that have a minimum of 150 preliminary registrations, there will be a minimum of 6 doping tests and at World Ranking Tournaments that have less than 150 preliminary registrations there will be a minimum of 3 doping tests, however a minimum of 6 doping tests are recommended.*

5.7.1.6 *At Continental Championships, each Continental Association shall determine the number of athletes selected for testing and shall submit their plan to the Medical & Sport Science Committee for approval prior to the Championship.*

5.7.2 *At National Events, each Member Association shall determine the number of athletes selected for Testing in each competition and the procedures for selecting the athletes for Testing.*

5.7.3 *In addition to the selection procedures set forth in articles 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 above, the Medical & Sport Science Committee at International Events, and the Member Association at National Events, may also select athletes or teams for Target Testing*

so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

- 5.7.4 *athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the Medical & Sport Science Committee and by Member Associations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.*

5.8 Independent Observers

Member Associations and the Organising Committees for Member Associations Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FITA. FITA and its Continental Associations shall provide access to Independent Observers at their respective International Events.

- 5.9 *An athlete who is not regular member of one of its Member Associations will not be permitted to compete unless he is available for Sample collection and where applicable, he provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the RTP at least 3 months before he expects to compete. In addition at the time of the FITA competition, he needs to be a member of the Member Association concerned.*

6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analysed 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 Programme described in article 4.5 of the Code.

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 (with the athlete's consent) 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.

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

6.4 **Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting**

Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis (see: www.wada-ama.org).

6.5 **Retesting Samples**

A Sample may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organisation that collected the Sample or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for retesting Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

7 **RESULTS MANAGEMENT**

7.1 **Results Management for Tests Initiated by FITA and Continental Associations**

Results management for Tests initiated by FITA and Continental Associations, (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FITA), shall proceed as set forth below:

- 7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to FITA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
- 7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable Therapeutic Use Exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 7.1.3 If the initial review under article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, FITA shall promptly notify the athlete of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the athlete or the athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.
- 7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within 3 weeks of the notification described in article 7.1.3. An athlete may accept the A Sample

analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FITA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

- 7.1.5 *The athlete or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the athlete's Member Association as well as a representative of FITA shall be allowed to be present.*
- 7.1.6 *If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the athlete, his Member Association, and FITA 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 Member Association, FITA, and to WADA.*
- 7.1.8 *The Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, FITA shall promptly notify the athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not FITA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.*
- 7.1.9 *For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, the Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.*

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a Test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organisation, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the FITA Anti-Doping Panel as defined in article 8.1.1 of these rules.

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by Member Associations

Results management conducted by Member Associations 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 Adverse Analytical Findings including information on the athlete concerned as per article 14.3 of these rules shall be reported to FITA within 14 days of the reception of the laboratory report by the Member Association. Member Associations shall keep FITA fully apprised as to the status of the results management process and its conclusions (including a planned date of the hearing) in all pending cases. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an athlete who is a member of that Member Association shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the Member Association or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by athletes who are members of another Member Association shall be referred to the athlete's Member Association for hearing.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

The Executive Committee, after consultation with the Anti-Doping Administrator, may Provisionally Suspend an athlete prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the athlete's A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in article 7.1. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with article 8 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the athlete, or the athlete shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Member Associations may impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this article 7.3.

8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of FITA Testing or Tests at International Event, or Major Games for sanctioning beyond disqualification.

- 8.1.1 *The Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chairperson and 5 other experts with experience in anti-doping ("Anti-Doping Panel"). The Chairperson shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be independent of his National Member Association in so far as he is not an elected officer, employee or holds a position of responsibility within a Member Association. Each panel member shall serve a term of 4 years.*
- 8.1.2 *When it appears, following the Results Management process described in article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FITA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the Anti-Doping Panel for adjudication.*
- 8.1.3 *The Chairperson of the Anti-Doping Panel shall appoint 3 members from the panel (which may include the Chairperson) to hear each case. At least 1 appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 8.1.4 *Hearings pursuant to this article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.*
- 8.1.5 *The Member Association of the athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.*
- 8.1.6 *FITA 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 FITA.*

8.1.8 *Decisions of the FITA Anti-Doping Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in article 13.*

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 Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FITA 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 Member Association for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what consequences should be imposed.*

8.2.2 *Hearings pursuant to this article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within 3 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 3 months, FITA may elect to bring the case directly before the Anti-Doping Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the Member Association.*

8.2.3 *Member Associations shall keep FITA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.*

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

8.2.5 *The athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the Member Association.*

8.2.6 *Decisions by Member Associations, 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 Member Association 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 Anti-Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and*
- *A timely, written, reasoned decision.*

9 **AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS**

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

10 **SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

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

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

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

10.2 **Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

Except for the specified substances identified in article 10.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited 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:

- *First violation: 2 years' Ineligibility;*
- *Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.*

However, the athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in article 10.5.

10.3 **Specified Substances**

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Rules Violations because of their general

availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

- *First violation:* At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, 1 year's Ineligibility;
- *Second violation:* 2 years' Ineligibility;
- *Third violation:* Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in article 10.5.

10.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- 10.4.1 For violations of article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set forth in article 10.2 shall apply.
- 10.4.2 For violations of article 2.7 (Trafficking) or article 2.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of 4 years up to lifetime Ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in article 10.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.4.3 For violations of article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:
- *First violation:* 3 months to 1 year Ineligibility;
 - *Second and subsequent violations:* 2 years' Ineligibility.

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

- 10.5.1 If the athlete establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under article 2.2 that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an athlete's Specimen in violation of article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this article is applied and the period of Ineligibility

otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under article 2.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under article 2.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under article 2.8. If an athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he 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 1/2 of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an athlete's Specimen in violation of article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 Council upon recommendation of the Anti-Doping Panel may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the athlete has provided substantial assistance to FITA which results in discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person involving Possession under article 2.6.2 (Possession by athlete Support Personnel), article 2.7 (Trafficking), or article 2.8 (administration to an athlete). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than 1/2 of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this article may be no less than 8 years.

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under articles 10.2 to 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if FITA (or its Member Association) can establish that the athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the athlete or other Person received notice, or after FITA (or its Member Association) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; If FITA (or its Member Association) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.6.2 Where an athlete, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under article 10.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the athlete shall be considered to have committed a single Anti-Doping Rule Violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.

10.6.3 Where an athlete is found to have committed 2 separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in article

10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in article 10.4.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be at a minimum 2 years' Ineligibility and at a maximum 3 years' Ineligibility. Any athlete found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

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

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.9 Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by FITA or any Member Association. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FITA and its Member Associations. A Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than 4 years may, after completing 4 years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of FITA and its Member Associations, 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.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FITA, the applicable Member Association, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in article 5.5. If an athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the athlete has notified FITA and the applicable Member Association and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in article 5.6 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the athlete had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 2 tests must be conducted on the athlete with at least 3 months between each test. The Member Association shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organisation may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FITA. Once the period of an 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 Member Association will then be necessary.

11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

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

12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

- 12.1 *FITA has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to Member Associations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 12.2 *Member Associations shall be obligated to reimburse FITA all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an athlete or other Person affiliated with that Member Association. All costs linked to the B-sample analysis are at the charge of the athlete unless the B-test proves to be negative.*
- 12.3 *Council upon recommendation of its Anti-Doping Administrator may decide to take additional disciplinary action against Member Associations with respect to*

recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based on the following cases:

- 12.3.1 *4 or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Association within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FITA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Association or its National Anti-Doping Organisation.*
- 12.3.2 *More than 1 athlete or another Person from a Member Association commit an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event.*
- 12.3.3 *A Member Association has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FITA informed about an athlete's whereabouts after receiving such request.*

13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in articles 13.2 to 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorised in article 8.2 (8.2.1 to 8.2.7) must be exhausted.

13.2 Appeals against decisions regarding Anti-Doping Rule violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that FITA or its Member Association lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

- 13.2.1 *In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.*
- 13.2.2 *In cases involving athletes that do not have a right to appeal under article 13.2.1, each Member Association shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FITA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in article 13.2.3.*
- 13.2.3 *In cases under article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being*

appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FITA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) 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 (e) WADA. In cases under article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the Member Association's rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FITA; and (d) WADA. For cases under article 13.2.2, WADA and FITA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals against 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, FITA, or National Anti-Doping Organisation or other body designated by a Member Association which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level athletes to CAS and by other athletes to the national level reviewing body described in article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeals against decisions pursuant to article 12

Decisions by FITA pursuant to article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Association.

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

14 MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS AND FITA ANTI-DOPING RULES

14.1 Incorporation of FITA Anti-Doping Rules

All Member Associations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each

Member Associations Rules. All Member Associations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each Member Association shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, in the form attached as article 20, of all National Team Member athletes subject to Doping Control and athlete Support Personnel for such athletes. Notwithstanding whether or not the required form has been signed, the Rules of each Member Association shall specifically provide that all athletes, athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Member Association shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

Member Associations shall report to FITA every year, at the end of March, 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. FITA may periodically publish Testing data received from Member Associations as well as comparable data from Testing under FITA's jurisdiction.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearing House

When a Member Association has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on 1 of its athletes it shall report the following information to FITA and WADA within 14 days of the reception of the related laboratory report: the athlete's name, gender, date of birth, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The Member Association shall also regularly update FITA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to article 7 (Results Management), article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FITA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FITA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FITA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the Member Association has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in article 14.4.

14.4 Public Disclosure

Neither FITA nor its Member Association shall publicly identify athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the athlete has been Provisionally

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days.

14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FITA and Member Associations

Any decision of FITA or a Member Association regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognised by all Member Associations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decisions effective.

15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in article 13, the Testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by FITA and its Member Associations. FITA and its Member Associations may recognise the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

15.2 Where it is contended that the actions of a Signatory or other body were not in conformity with the Code the Executive Committee may decide to recognise the decision as final or it may decide to forward the matter to the Anti-Doping Panel in accordance with article 8.

15.3 Any athlete being or becoming a member of a Member Association must disclose to the Member Association any positive test result for which he has been sanctioned by any National, Regional, Continental or International Sports organisation, the IOC or any Government or Government's Agencies.

16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an athlete or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within 8 years from the date the violation occurred.

17 FITA'S COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

FITA will report to WADA on FITA's compliance with the Code every 2 years and shall explain reasons for any non-compliance.

18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1 *These Anti-Doping Rules are by-laws under the Constitution and Rules and may be amended from time to time by Council.*
- 18.2 *Except as provided in article 18.5 and the Constitution and Rules, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.*
- 18.3 *The headings used for the various Parts and articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.*
- 18.4 *The INTRODUCTION and the following article 19 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 18.5 *These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 18.6 *Notice to an athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Association may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Association.*
- 18.7 *These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules come into effect.*

19 DEFINITIONS

ADAMS (Anti-Doping and Management System): *Under the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has an obligation to coordinate anti-doping activities and to provide a mechanism to assist stakeholders with their implementation of the Code.*

ADAMS was developed for this purpose. It is a Web-based database management system that simplifies the daily activities of all stakeholders and athletes involved in the anti-doping system—from athletes providing whereabouts information, to anti-doping organisations ordering tests, to laboratories reporting results, to anti-doping organisations managing results. It is easy to use, available in several languages, and free to WADA's stakeholders, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the fight against doping in sport.

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

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Anti-Doping Administrator: *The Anti-Doping Administrator is a Person in charge of management and administration of anti-doping matters within FITA, and is nominated by the Executive Committee upon recommendation of the Secretary General.*

Anti-Doping Organisation: *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, and other **Major Event Organisations** that conduct **Testing at their Events**, WADA, Member Associations, and **National Anti-Doping Organisations**.*

Athlete: *For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation) and any additional Person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports Organisation accepting the Code.*

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

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

Code: *The World Anti-Doping Code.*

Competition: *A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest.*

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

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

Doping Control: *The process including test distribution planning, **Sample** collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.*

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

In-Competition: *For purposes of differentiating between **In-Competition** and **Out-of-Competition Testing**, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International*

*Federation or other relevant **Anti-Doping Organisation**, an **In-Competition test** is a test where an athlete is selected for testing in connection with a specific Competition.*

*For purposes of **In-Competition testing**, the competition starts the day after the opening ceremony or on the first day of competition whichever comes first and ends on the last day of the competition after the testing for that competition has been completed.*

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

Ineligibility: *See **Consequences** of anti-doping rules violations above.*

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

FITA International Events are defined as follows:

- *Competition for World and Continental titles,*
- *Competition for Olympic titles,*
- *Competition for World Ranking,*
- *Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments),*
- *Archery events of Major Event Organisations,*
- *And any other Event for which FITA is the ruling body or appoints technical officials.*

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

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

Major Event Organisations: *This term refers to the continental associations of **National Olympic Committees** and other international multi-sport Organisations 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**.*

Member Association: *A national entity which is a member of FITA as the entity governing archery in that nation.*

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 country of residence.*

BOOK 1

FITA CONSTITUTION AND RULES

National Anti-Doping Organisation: *The entity/ies designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of **Samples**, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority/ies, the entity shall be the country's **National Olympic Committee** or its designee.*

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

National Olympic Committee: *The Organisation recognised 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 did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had **Used** or been administered the **Prohibited Substance** or **Prohibited Method**.*

No Significant Fault or Negligence: *The **athlete's** establishing that his 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 Organisation or other entity.*

Possession: *The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the **Prohibited Substance/Method** or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the **Person's** previous Possession.*

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing: *For purposes of article 7.5, 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 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 (RTP): *The pool of top level athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisations who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organisation's test distribution plan.*

The FITA Registered Testing Pool is abbreviated RTP throughout the Appendix.

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

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

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

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

Team Sport: *A sport in which the substitution of athletes is permitted during a Competition.*

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

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

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

WADA: *The World Anti-Doping Agency.*

20 DOPING CONTROL / CONTROLE ANTIDOPAGE

WADA Doping Control Forms will be used

21 DOPING CONTROL ALCOHOL TEST FORM



DOPING CONTROL ALCOHOL TEST FORM

NOTIFICATION

Name:	Surname:	ID No:
Country/Team:	Notification Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 200_	Event:
Notification Time: <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/>		
<p>You have been selected for an alcohol test and are required to report to the Doping Control Station no later than 1 hour from the notification time.</p> <p>At this test a breath sample will be collected under supervision. Failure to report for the test or to provide a sample may result in disqualification. You may be accompanied by an official (e.g. Team Official or Doctor).</p>		
Signature of Doping Control Officer:		printed: <input type="text"/>
I acknowledge the receipt of this notice and agree to attend no later than the time indicated above.		
Signature of the athlete:		

TO BE COMPLETED AT THE DOPING CONTROL CENTER

Date of Sample: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 20--	Time of arrival at Station: <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/>
Alcometer No:	Alcometer No:
1 st Reading: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> promille	2 nd Reading: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> promille
Declaration of Medication and Drugs taken in the last week	
Name:	Dosage: Last taken: Comments:
Comments:	
I declare that I am satisfied with the sample taking procedure. I acknowledge the receipt of the athlete's copy of the Doping Control Collection Form.	
Signature of the athlete:	
I certify that the alcometer readings above relate to the breath samples provided by the athlete named above.....	
The athlete did not report for the breath test: <input type="checkbox"/>	
The athlete refused to provide a breath sample: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Signature of Doping Control Officer:	
I certify the above information to be correct:	
.....
Signature of International Representative (if present)	Signature of Accompanying Official (if present)