

Book 6

Anti-Doping Rules

INTRODUCTION

Preface World Archery (WA) has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code, which is Code implemented in the following rules. All of these are bylaws and can be changed whenever necessary by Code changes by the World Archery Executive Board. At the World Archery Executive Board meeting 14 December 2014, Nottingham, WA accepted the revised (2015) World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with WA's responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of WA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport. These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport. Fundamental Rationale for the Code and WA'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, the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person's natural talents. It is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- 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 of these Anti-Doping Rules These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to WA and to each of its Member Associations and Continental Associations. They also apply to the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his/her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of WA to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules: a. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of WA, or of any Member Association, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member Association (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues); b. all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by WA, or any Member Association, or any member or affiliate organization of any Member Association (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), wherever held; c. any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a licence, membership, or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of WA, or of any Member Association, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member Association (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping. To be eligible for participation in International Events a competitor must have personally signed and agreed to the content of Appendix 3 consent form. All forms from Minors must be counter-signed by their legal guardians. Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following Athletes shall be considered to be International-Level Athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes (as regards Testing but also as regards TUEs, whereabouts information, results management, and appeals) shall apply to such Athletes: a. Athletes who are part of the WA Registered Testing Pool; b. Athletes who participate in selected WA International Events published by WA on its website at following link (www.worldarchery.org). Such Events may include: World and Continental Championships, the Olympic Games, World Ranking Tournaments, Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments), the Archery Events held by Major Event Organisations (for example SportAccord Multisport Games); and any other Event for which World Archery is the organizer, ruling body or where the WA appoints technical officials.

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INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with World Archery's responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of World Archery's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules, which implement the Code, and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the Code, World Archery shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by World Archery to a Delegated Third Party, such as the International Testing Agency (ITA), however, World Archery shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules.

When World Archery delegates its responsibilities to implement part or all of Doping Control to the ITA or to other Delegated Third Party, any reference to World Archery in these Rules should be intended and understood as a reference to the ITA or to the other Delegated Third Party, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation.

World Archery shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Italicized terms in these Anti-Doping Rules are in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules (articles are marked as AD).

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and World Archery's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Athlete's natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to pursue human excellence without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Athletes' rights as set forth in the Code
- 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

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

(a) World Archery, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;

(b) each of its National Federations, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;

(c) the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons:

(i) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of World Archery, or of any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);

(ii) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by World Archery, or any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;

(iii) any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of World Archery, or of any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping; To be eligible for participation in International Events, an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person must have an World Archery license or accreditation issued by his or her National Federation. The World Archery license or accreditation will only be issued to Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons who have personally signed the consent form as provided by the World Archery. All forms from Minors must be counter-signed by their legal guardians; and

(iv) Athletes who are not regular members of World Archery or of one of its National Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event or other Events recognized or approved by World Archery.

NOTE: These Events may include, without limitation, Events hosted by the National Field Archery Association Foundation; The ASA (Archery Shooter's Association, The Lancaster Classic and other similar organizations.

Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of World Archery to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules.

Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following Athletes shall be considered to be International-Level Athletes for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes (e.g., Testing, TUEs, whereabouts, and Results Management) shall apply to such Athletes:

a. Athletes who are part of the World Archery Registered Testing Pool and Testing Pool;

b. Athletes who participate in the following World Archery International Events: World and Continental Championships, the Olympic Games, World Ranking Tournaments, Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments), the Archery Events held by Major Event Organisations (for example World Games); and any other Event for which World Archery (or its respective Continental Associations) is the organizer, ruling body or where the WA appoints technical officials. A full list of those Events is available on the World Archery website in the section dedicated to anti-doping.

AD Anti-Doping Code

AD-1 Definition of doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in [AD-2.1. Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample](#) through [AD-2.11. Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities](#) of these Anti-Doping Rules.

AD-2 Anti-doping rule violations

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

AD-2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

*AD-2.1.1 It is the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1. *C2**

*AD-2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any 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; or where the Athlete's A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample. *C3**

AD-2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

AD-2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

*AD-2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method *C4**

AD-2.2.1 It is the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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.

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-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 rule violation to be committed. *C5**

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AD-2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete

*Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person. *C6**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve (12) month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person

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

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification. *C7**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Other Person

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Subs

AD-2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person

*Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person. *C8**

AD-2.10 Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person

AD-2.10.1 Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

AD-2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

AD-2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

AD-2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

*AD-2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status. The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Person described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided. Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA. *C9**

AD-2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

AD-2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.

*AD-2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization. For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response. *C10**

AD-3 Proof of doping

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

World Archery shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether World Archery 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 Anti-Doping 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, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability. *C11*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. *C12* The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

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AD-3.2.1 Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. *C13*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, 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 World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding. *C14*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation; *C15* provided, however, if the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding; *C16*
- (iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case World Archery shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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AD-3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrefutable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-3.2.5 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 from the hearing panel or World Archery.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4 The Prohibited List

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-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.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by World Archery or its National Federations. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

*World Archery shall provide its National Federations with the most recent version of the Prohibited List. Each National Federation shall in turn ensure that its members, and the constituents of its members, are also provided with the most recent version of the Prohibited List. *C17**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

*The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method. *C18**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

*For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List. *C19**

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AD-4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by an Athlete or other Person including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.2 TUE Applications

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organization for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organization denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in Article 13.2.2.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.2.2 Athletes who are International-Level Athletes shall apply to World Archery.

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*AD-4.4.3 TUE Recognition *C20**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Code for the substance or method in question and provided that such TUE has been reported in accordance with Article 5.5 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, World Archery will automatically recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition without the need to review the relevant clinical information.

However, if the TUE is for beta-blockers, the Athlete must apply to World Archery to recognize that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then World Archery must recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition. If World Archery considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, World Archery must notify the Athlete and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization promptly, with reasons. The Athlete or their National Anti-Doping Organization shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review within the twenty-one (21) day deadline, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organization should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Athlete ceases to be an International-Level Athlete and does not participate in international-level Competition). Pending the National Anti-Doping Organization's decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition)

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.3.2 If World Archery chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, World Archery must recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by their National Anti-Doping Organization unless the Athlete is required to apply for recognition of the TUE pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Version of 2021-01-01

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.1 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to World Archery.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.2 An application to World Archery for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as posted on World Archery's website.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.3 World Archery has delegated to the ITA the establishment of Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee ("TUEC") to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.4 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavors to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of World Archery and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. World Archery TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.4.6 4.4.4.6 If World Archery (or the National Anti-Doping Organization, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Archery) denies the Athlete's application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If World Archery grants the Athlete's application, it must notify not only the Athlete but also their National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE granted by World Archery does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Archery remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Archery becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.5 Retroactive TUE Applications

If World Archery chooses to collect a Sample from an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete or a National-Level Athlete, and that Athlete is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, World Archery must permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.6.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.6.2 In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their Use or Possession or

Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-4.4.7.1 WADA must review World Archery's decision not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA must review World Archery's decision to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it. *C22**

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-4.4.7.2 Any TUE decision by World Archery (or by a National Anti-Doping Organization where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Archery) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, exclusively to CAS. *C23**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or World Archery, exclusively to CAS.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-4.4.7.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5 Testing and Investigations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations *C24*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.2 Authority to Test

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, World Archery shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-5.2.2 World Archery may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place. *C25**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.2.4 If World Archery delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization directly or through a National Federation, that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, World Archery shall be notified.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.3 Event Testing

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events (including Events where the Continental Association is the ruling body for the Event), World Archery (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event other than the Continental Association) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organization of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of World Archery (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with World Archery (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organization, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with World Archery (or other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from World Archery (or other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organization may, in accordance with the procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing World Archery (or other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event. *26**

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AD-5.3.3 At World Archery's International Events, where World Archery is the ruling body, the organizer of the Event and/or the National Federation must plan for Testing to take place and must ensure that, during the Event, the necessary facilities, Sample collection materials and Testing personnel are available, and the Testing procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and pursuant to instructions issued by World Archery or the ITA.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.3.4 The cost of Testing and Sample analysis is the responsibility of the organizing committee of the Event and/or the National Federation of the country in which the Event is taking place.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.4 Testing Requirements

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.4.1 World Archery shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.4.3 Selection of Athletes to be tested

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.4.3.1 At its International Events, World Archery shall determine the number of tests to be performed which is detailed in the organisers handbook and part of the organisers agreement.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.1 World Archery has established a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and who shall be subject to Consequences for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. World Archery shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organizations to identify such Athletes and to collect their whereabouts information.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.2 World Archery shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool by name. World Archery shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of Athletes in its Registered Testing Pool to ensure that each listed Athlete continues to meet the relevant criteria. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in the Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.3 Where an Athlete is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by World Archery and in a national Registered Testing Pool by their National Anti-Doping Organization, the National Anti-Doping Organization and World Archery shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Athlete's whereabouts filings; in no case shall an Athlete be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

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AD-5.5.4 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following: (a) advise World Archery of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

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AD-5.5.5 For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.6 An Athlete in World Archery's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to World Archery that he or she has retired or (b) World Archery has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in World Archery's Registered Testing Pool.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by an Athlete while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.5.8 World Archery may, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, collect whereabouts information from Athletes who are not included within a Registered Testing Pool. If it chooses to do so, an Athlete's failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by World Archery or the Athlete's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information shall result in World Archery elevating the

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.6 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-5.6.1 If an International-Level Athlete or National-Level Athlete in World Archery's Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six (6) months prior written notice to World Archery and their National Anti-Doping Organization.

WADA, in consultation with World Archery and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six (6) month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be Disqualified unless the Athlete can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

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AD-5.6.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete must notify the Anti-Doping Organization that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Athlete then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six (6) months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to World Archery and to their National Anti-Doping Organization.

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AD-5.7 Independent Observer Program

World Archery and the organizing committees for World Archery's Events, as well as the National Federations and the organizing committees for National Events, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

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AD-6 Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by World Archery. *C27**

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AD-6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-6.2.1 Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist World Archery in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. *C28**

AD-6.3 Research on Samples and Data

*Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Athlete. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code. *C29**

AD-6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

*In accordance with Article 6.4 of the Code, World Archery shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by World Archery. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to World Archery and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result. *C30**

AD-6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time World Archery notifies an Athlete that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification World Archery wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body.

AD-6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that organization's expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

AD-6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

AD-6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

*WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organization whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered. *C31**

AD-7 Results Management: responsibility, initial review, notice and Provisional Suspensions

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

AD-7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

AD-7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organization which first provides notice to an Athlete or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

AD-7.1.2 In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organization do not give the National Anti-Doping Organization authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organization of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organization declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the Athlete or other Person as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.

AD-7.1.3 In the event the Major Event Organization assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organization, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organization to the applicable International Federation for completion of Results Management.

AD-7.1.4 Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by World Archery or the National Anti-Doping Organization with whom the Athlete in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If World Archery determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations.

AD-7.1.5 Other circumstances in which World Archery shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

AD-7.1.6 WADA may direct World Archery to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances. If World Archery refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of World Archery or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organization, any other Anti-Doping Organization that is willing to do so. In such case, World Archery shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organization designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

AD-7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

World Archery shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

AD-7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, World Archery shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

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AD-7.4 Provisional Suspensions *C32*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding

If World Archery receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if: (i) the Athlete demonstrates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD) that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or (ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Athlete establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.1.

The CAS ADD's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

World Archery may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of World Archery at any time prior to the CAS ADD's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is given: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

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AD-7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

Athletes on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Athlete first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Athlete or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

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AD-7.4.5 *If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or World Archery) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then, if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Event.*

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AD-7.5 Results Management Decisions

*Results Management decisions or adjudications by World Archery must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the World Archery's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences. *C33**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

World Archery shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14.2 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-7.7 Retirement from Sport *C34*

If an Athlete or other Person retires while the World Archery's Results Management process is underway, World Archery retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and World Archery would have had Results Management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Archery has authority to conduct Results Management.

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AD-8 Results Management: right to a fair hearing and notice of hearing decision

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Archery shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.1 Fair Hearings

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-8.1.1 World Archery has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities (first instance hearings, waiver of hearings and decisions) to the CAS ADD. The procedural rules of the CAS ADD pertaining to the hearing of the first instance shall apply *C35*. The CAS ADD will always ensure that the Athlete or other Person is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.1.2 Hearing Process

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.1.2.1 When World Archery sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

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*AD-8.1.2.2 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the CAS ADD. *C36**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.1.2.3 WADA, the National Federation and the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete or other

Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, World Archery shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.2 Notice of Decisions

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.2.1 *At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the CAS ADD shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.2.2 *World Archery shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.3 Waiver of Hearing

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.3.1 *An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing and accept the Consequences proposed by World Archery.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.3.2 *However, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within fifteen (15) or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the World Archery asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.3.3 *In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the CAS ADD shall not be required. Instead World Archery shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.3.4 *World Archery shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. World Archery shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

*Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, World Archery (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS. *C37**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-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. *C38**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10 Sanctions on individuals

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

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions. *C39**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.1.2 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 were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional. *C40**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and World Archery can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not "intentional" if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered "intentional" if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance. *C41**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.4.1 If the Athlete can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility. In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the Athlete or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by World Archery. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.2.4.2 *If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 10.4.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.1 *For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of Fault.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.2 *For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.3 *For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 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. *C43**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.4 *For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.5 *For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. *C44**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.3.6 *For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person. *C45**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

*If World Archery establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) 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 by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation. *C46**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.5 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

*If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. *C47**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

*In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. *C48**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, and the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of Fault.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

*If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, 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. *C49**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations *C50**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7.1.1 World Archery may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) 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: (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to World

Archery or other Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory, or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard or Technical Document; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, World Archery may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. 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. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, World Archery shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, World Archery shall reinstate the original Consequences. If World Archery decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of World Archery or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7.1.3 If World Archery suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize World Archery to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule 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 that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. *C51*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.8 Results Management Agreements

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.8.1 One (1) Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where an Athlete or other Person, after being notified by World Archery of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Athlete or other Person may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by World Archery. Where the Athlete or other Person receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article. *C52*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the Athlete or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by World Archery and agrees to Consequences acceptable to World Archery and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by World Archery and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and World Archery to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, World Archery shall allow the Athlete or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement. *C53*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9 Multiple Violations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.1.1 For an Athlete or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

(a) A six (6) month period of Ineligibility; or

(b) A period of Ineligibility in the range between:

(i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

(ii) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if World Archery can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after World Archery made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If World Archery 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, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10. *C54*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.3.2 If World Archery establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.3.3 If World Archery establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.3.4 If World Archery establishes that a Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.10 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. *C55*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

If World Archery recovers prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the Athletes who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting Athlete not competed. *C56*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.12 Financial Consequences

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.12.1 *Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, World Archery may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to 20.000 CHF, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.12.2 *The imposition of a financial sanction or the World Archery's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Where an Athlete is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13.1 *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, and the Athlete or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, World Archery or the CAS ADD, if applicable, 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. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified. *C57**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13.2 *Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13.2.1 *If a Provisional Suspension is respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If the Athlete or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13.2.2 *If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from World Archery and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person 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 or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1. *C58**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.13.2.3 *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 a team.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.14.1 *Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension*

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than

authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, 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 toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by World Archery to provide whereabouts information. *C59*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of World Archery's or other Signatory's member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed. *C60*

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AD-10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

An Athlete or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, World Archery shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

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AD-10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by World Archery and its National Federations.

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AD-10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11 Consequences to teams

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11.1 Testing of Teams

Where one (1) member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11.2 Consequences for Teams

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained by the team in that Competition, with all resulting Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the team in that Event with all Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-11.2.3 Where an Athlete who is a member of a team committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one (1) Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he or she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the team in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the team in the Competition(s) 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.

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AD-12 Sanctions by World Archery against other sporting bodies

When World Archery becomes aware that a National Federation or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Rules within that organization's or body's area of competence, World Archery has the authority and may take the following additional disciplinary actions:

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AD-12.1 Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.

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AD-12.2 Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organization's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in World Archery's activities, and/or fine that organization or body based on the following:

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AD-12.2.1 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organization or body may be banned from participation in any World Archery activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 100.000CHF.

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AD-12.2.2 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organization or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.

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AD-12.2.3 More than one Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 20.000 CHF.

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AD-12.2.4 That organization or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep World Archery informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from World Archery. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 5.000 CHF per Athlete, in addition to reimbursement of all of the World Archery costs incurred in Testing that organization's or body's Athletes.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-12.3 Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organization or body.

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AD-12.4 Oblige that organization or body to reimburse World Archery for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with

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AD-13 Results Management: Appeals *C61*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

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AD-13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

*The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing. *C62**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

*In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed. *C63**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.1.3 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 World Archery's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in World Archery's process. *C64**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six (6) months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by World Archery 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 in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; World Archery's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that World Archery lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by World Archery not to implement another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 15; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

*In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS. *C65**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organization having authority over the Athlete or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial, Operationally

Independent and Institutionally Independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

If no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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AD-13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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) World Archery; (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.

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AD-13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal 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) World Archery; (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.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and World Archery shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal 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.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

Decisions by World Archery pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation or other body.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

*Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer. *C66**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by World Archery

Where, in a particular case, World Archery fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if World Archery had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule

violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by World Archery. *C67*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

World Archery shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

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AD-13.6 Time for Filing Appeals *C68*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

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

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organization that had Results Management authority;*
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.*

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

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

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AD-13.6.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization.

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

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

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AD-14 Confidentiality and reporting

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Archery decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the Athlete or other Person, (provided that the Athlete or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management).

Any notice under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be delivered or emailed by World Archery to Athletes or other Persons. In addition to the notification by World Archery, it shall also be the responsibility of the National Federation to notify the Athlete or other Person. If the notification takes place via National Federations, the National Federations shall confirm to World Archery that they have delivered the notification to the Athlete or other Person.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Archery decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organizations with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3. Notice shall be delivered or emailed.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the Athlete's or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee and National Federation until World Archery has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 14.3.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of the World Archery

World Archery shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3. World Archery shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, World Archery shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3 Public Disclosure

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by World Archery.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, World Archery must Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. World Archery must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above. *C69*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, World Archery may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. World Archery shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the World Archery's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, no Anti-Doping Organization, National Federation, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Athlete, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.3.7 The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.4 Statistical Reporting

World Archery shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. World Archery may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information among Anti-Doping Organizations, World Archery shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

- (a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes,
- (b) Whereabouts information for Athletes including those in Registered Testing Pools,
- (c) TUE decisions, and

(d) Results Management decisions,
as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organizations, and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, World Archery shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.5.2 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, World Archery shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, World Archery shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a Provisional Suspension.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.5.4 The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

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AD-14.6 Data Privacy

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AD-14.6.1 World Archery may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-14.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, World Archery shall:

- (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
- (b) Notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by World Archery and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom World Archery shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

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AD-14.7 Means of Notice

Any notice given under these Anti-Doping Rules shall, in the absence of earlier or actual proof of receipt, be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

- (a) if delivered personally, on delivery;
- (b) if sent by post, seven days after the date of posting;
- (c) if sent by email, at the time at which it was sent.

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AD-15 Implementation of decisions

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organizations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon World Archery and its National Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Athlete or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.2 World Archery and its National Federations shall recognize and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Archery receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organization, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon World Archery and its National Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Archery receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organization made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on World Archery or its National Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organization provide the Athlete or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures. *C70**

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AD-15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations

*World Archery and its National Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to a Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Athlete or other Person. *C71**

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

*An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by World Archery and its National Federations, if World Archery finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code. *C72**

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AD-16 Statute of limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-17 Education

World Archery shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote Education in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18 Additional roles and responsibilities of national federations

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.1 All National Federations and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules. All National Federations and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that World Archery may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules (including carrying out Testing) directly in respect of Athletes (including National-Level Athletes) and other Persons under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules").

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.2 Each National Federation shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly in respect of Athletes (including National-Level Athletes) and other Persons under its anti-doping authority.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.3 By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations shall cooperate with and support World Archery in that function. They shall also recognize, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.4 All National Federations shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules by inter alia:

- (i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of World Archery and using their National Anti-Doping Organization or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;*
- (ii) recognizing the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organization in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organization's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;*
- (iii) analyzing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and*
- (iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by National Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.5 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes preparing for or participating in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations, and all Athlete Support Personnel associated with such Athletes, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the Results Management authority of the Anti-Doping Organization in conformity with the Code as a condition of such participation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.6 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to World Archery and to their National Anti-Doping Organizations and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.7 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the authority of World Archery or the National Federation.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-18.8 All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-19 Additional roles and responsibilities of World Archery

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, World Archery shall report to WADA on World Archery's compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-19.2 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.4 of the Code, all World Archery board members, directors, officers, employees and those of appointed Delegated Third Parties who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, must sign a form provided by World Archery, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as Persons in conformity with the Code for direct and intentional misconduct.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-19.3 Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.5 of the Code, any World Archery employee who is involved in Doping Control (other than authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by World Archery confirming that they are not Provisionally Suspended or serving a period of Ineligibility and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-20 Additional roles and responsibilities of Athletes

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-20.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

*AD-20.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times. *C73**

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AD-20.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-20.4 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.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-20.5 To disclose to World Archery and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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*AD-20.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Archery's Code of Ethics.*

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AD-20.7 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by World Archery or a National Federation, or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-20.8 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not

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AD-21 Additional roles and responsibilities of Athlete support personnel

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.3 To use their influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.4 To disclose to World Archery and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Archery's Code of Ethics.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification. Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under World Archery's Ethical Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-21.7 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by Athlete Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a unethical conduct under World Archery's Ethical Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22 Additional roles and responsibilities of other persons subject to these Anti-Doping Rules

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22.2 To disclose to World Archery and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22.3 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Archery's Ethical Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22.4 Not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-22.5 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Archery's Ethical Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23 Interpretation of the Code

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.6 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as “First violations” or “Second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-23.7 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24 Final Provisions

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.1 Where the term “days” is used in these Anti-Doping Rules, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.2 These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.3 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.4 The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.5 The comments (see Appendix 2) annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.6 These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the “Effective Date”). They repeal World Archery’s Anti-Doping Rules that came into effect on 1 January 2015.

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7.1 *Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7.2 *Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7.3 *Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7.4 *With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to World Archery or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.*

Version of 2021-01-01

AD-24.7.5 *For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied. *C74**

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AD-24.7.6 *Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances or methods on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method has been removed from the Prohibited List, an Athlete or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may apply to World Archery or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the removal of the substance or method from the Prohibited List.*

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Appendix AD-1

Definitions

- *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.*
- *Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method 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 that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*
- *Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or*

Markers or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

- *Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*
- *Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Athlete or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.*
- *Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organizing analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organization, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.*
- *Anti-Doping Organization: WADA or 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, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.*
- *Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete". In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and Education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.*
- *Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.*
- *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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.*
- *Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*
- *CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*
- *Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.*
- *Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport 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 World Archery.*
- *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): 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 on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.*
- *Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.*
- *Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.*
- *Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which World Archery delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organizations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for World Archery, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for World Archery (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.*
- *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 and the*

enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

- **Education:** The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.
- **Event:** A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, 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. For World-Archery, the Event Period is considered the period which starts at 11:59 p.m. of the day before the Event and finishes at 11:59 p.m. of the day on which the Event ends.
- **Event Venues:** Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For World Archery, the Event Venues are considered the official training, accommodation and competition venues for the Event.
- **Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.
- **Financial Consequences:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
- **In-Competition:** The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day 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 and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.
- **Individual Sport:** Any sport that is not a Team Sport.
- **Ineligibility:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
- **Institutional Independence:** Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management.
- **International Event:** An Event or Competition 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 who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of Archery, International-Level Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.
- **International Standard:** A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.
- **Major Event Organizations:** 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 variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- **Metabolite:** Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
- **Minimum Reporting Level:** The estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- **Minor:** A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.
- **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 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 or Competition 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 World Archery as the entity governing World Archery's sport in that nation or region. Under the World Archery Constitution, the regular term used is Member Association.
- **National-Level Athlete:** Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- **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 Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person'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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete's system.
- **No Significant Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person's establishing that any 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. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete's system.

- *Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organization with responsibility for Results Management and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organization or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.*
- *Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.*
- *Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.*
- *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 or intends to exercise 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, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.*
- *Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.*
- *Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 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 Rule Violations above.*
- *Publicly Disclose: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*
- *Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization.*
- *Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of Educational programs at a regional level.*
- *Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
- *Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).
Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.*
- *Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.*
- *Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.*
- *Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.*
- *Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.*
- *Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.*
- *Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter 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 or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could*

have been brought.

- **Tampering:** *Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organization or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.*
- **Target Testing:** *Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
- **Team Sport:** *A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.*
- **Technical Document:** *A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.*
- **Testing:** *The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.*
- **Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE):** *A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows an Athlete with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.*
- **Trafficking:** *Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.*
- **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.*
- **Without Prejudice Agreement:** *For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organization and an Athlete or other Person that allows the Athlete or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organization in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the Athlete or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organization against the Athlete or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organization in this particular setting may not be used by the Athlete or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organization in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organization, Athlete or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.*

Version of 2021-01-01

Appendix AD-2

Comments

Below are all the comments that were referenced as *Cx* in the text where the "x" marks the comment number.

- ***C1*** [Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than an Athlete or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law. World Archery shall ensure that, as per Article 19 of these Anti-Doping Rules, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees, as well as with the Delegated Third Parties and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such Persons are bound by, agree to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, and agree on the World Archery's authority to solve the anti-doping cases.]
- ***C2*** [Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]
- ***C3*** [Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]
- ***C4*** [Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as

admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish “Presence” of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

- *C5* [Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the “Attempted Use” of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete’s part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. An Athlete’s Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete’s Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]
- *C6* [Comment to Article 2.3: .For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of “evading Sample collection” if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of “failing to submit to Sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while “evading” or “refusing” Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]
- *C7* [Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.] [Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) an Athlete or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) an Athlete Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a TUE.]
- *C8* [Comment to Article 2.9: Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.]
- *C9* [Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other Athlete who is acting as a coach or Athlete Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation. While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organization to notify the Athlete or other Person about the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Athlete or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.]
- *C10* [Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good faith reports, and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports.] [Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organization asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]
- *C11* [Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by World Archery is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]
- *C12* [Comment to Article 3.2: For example, World Archery may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete’s admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete’s blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]
- *C13* [Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain Prohibited Substances, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report Samples as an Adverse Analytical Finding if the estimated concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is below a Minimum Reporting Level. WADA’s decision in determining that Minimum Reporting Level or in determining which Prohibited Substances should be subject to Minimum Reporting Levels shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory’s estimated concentration of such Prohibited Substance in a Sample may only be an estimate. In no event shall the possibility that the exact concentration of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample may be below the Minimum Reporting Level constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that Prohibited Substance in the Sample.]
- *C14* [Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. Thus, once the Athlete or other Person establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the Athlete or other Person’s burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof – “could reasonably have caused.” If the Athlete or other Person satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to World Archery to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]
- *C15* [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or Athlete notification relating to whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standard for Education, International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information or International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, World Archery’s violation of the document referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the Code shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]
- *C16* [Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): World Archery would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]
- *C17* [Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA’s website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>. The

Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made.]

- **C18* [Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]*
- **C19* [Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances and Methods identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances or methods. Rather, they are simply substances and methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]*
- **C20* [Comment to Article 4.4.3: If World Archery refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to World Archery.] Comment to Article 4.4.3: World Archery may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organization that the National Anti-Doping Organization will consider TUE applications on behalf of World Archery.]*
- **C21* [Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of falsified documents to a TUEC or World Archery offering or accepting a bribe to a Person to perform or fail to perform an act, procuring false testimony from any witness, or committing any other fraudulent act or any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of the TUE process shall result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5. An Athlete should not assume that their application for the grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]*
- **C22* [Comment to Article 4.4.7.1: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of: (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article 4.4.7; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]*
- **C23* [Comment to Article 4.4.7.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the World Archery's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]*
- **C24* [Comment to Article 5.1: Where Testing is conducted for anti-doping purposes, the analytical results and data may be used for other legitimate purposes under the Anti-Doping Organization's rules. See, e.g., Comment to Article 23.2.2 of the Code.]*
- **C25* [Comment to Article 5.2.2: World Archery may obtain additional authority to conduct Testing by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the Athlete has identified a sixty (60) minute Testing window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, World Archery will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether World Archery had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]*
- **C26* [Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organization to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event, WADA shall consult with the National Anti-Doping Organization of the country where the Event takes place. The Anti-Doping Organization "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with a Delegated Third Party to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]*
- **C27* [Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]*
- **C28* [Comment to Article 6.2.1: For example, relevant Doping Control-related information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]*
- **C29* [Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of Samples and related information for quality assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. Samples and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes must also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular Athlete, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code, as well as the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]*
- **C30* [Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]*
- **C31* [Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organization shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country. WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]*
- **C32* [Comment to Article 7.4: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by World Archery, the internal review specified in these Anti-Doping Rules and the International Standard for Results Management must first be completed.]*
- **C33* [Comment to Article 7.5: Results Management decisions include Provisional Suspensions. Each decision by World Archery should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all Consequences flowing from the violation, including any Disqualifications other than Disqualification under Article 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an Event). Pursuant to Article 15,*

such decision and its imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that an Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the Athlete's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the Athlete from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Article 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the Major Event Organization's responsibility to decide whether the Athlete's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Article 10.1.]

- *C34* [Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the authority of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]
- *C35* [Comment to Article 8.1.1: Nothing precludes the Athlete or other Person and World Archery from agreeing to a single-instance procedure before the CAS ADD in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the CAS ADD, subject to any right of appeal in accordance with Article 13.2.3.1(e) or Article 13.2.3.1(f) .]
- *C36* [Comment to Article 8.1.2.4: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]
- *C37* [Comment to Article 8.4: In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organizations to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization may participate in the CAS hearing as an observer. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the Athlete or other Person and World Archery (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]
- *C38* [Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]
- *C39* [Comment to Article 10.1.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the swimming World Championships).]
- *C40* [Comment to Article 10.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for an Athlete or other Person to establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Article 2.1 an Athlete will be successful in proving that the Athlete acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]
- *C41* [Comment to Article 10.2.3: Article 10.2.3 provides a special definition of "intentional" which is to be applied solely for purposes of Article 10.2.]
- *C42* [Comment to Article 10.2.4.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved and whether the Athlete or other Person has satisfactorily completed the program shall be made in the sole discretion of World Archery. This Article is intended to give World Archery the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to "sham", treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs.]
- *C43* [Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]
- *C44* [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]
- *C45* [Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.5 (Tampering) and Article 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]
- *C46* [Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any Aggravating Circumstance.]
- *C47* [Comment to Article 10.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.6 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]
- *C48* [Comment to Article 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the Athlete or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, but must also separately establish No Significant Fault or

Negligence. It should be further noted that Athletes are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the Athlete has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the Athlete can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the Athlete actually Used the Contaminated Product, whether the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form. This Article should not be extended beyond products that have gone through some process of manufacturing. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding results from environment contamination of a “non-product” such as tap water or lake water in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, typically there would be No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.]

- **C49* [Comment to Article 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.]*
- **C50* [Comment to Article 10.7.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]*
- **C51* [Comment to Article 10.7.2: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]*
- **C52* [Comment to Article 10.8.1: For example, if World Archery alleges that an Athlete has violated Article 2.1 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of Ineligibility is four (4) years, then the Athlete may unilaterally reduce the period of Ineligibility to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three (3) year period of Ineligibility within the time specified in this Article, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]*
- **C53* [Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.]*
- **C54* [Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, World Archery discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation – e.g., World Archery shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]*
- **C55* [Comment to Article 10.10: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]*
- **C56* [Comment to Article 10.11: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on World Archery to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If World Archery elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the Athlete(s) who should have otherwise received the money. “Reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money” could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by World Archery and its Athletes.]*
- **C57* [Comment to Article 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]*
- **C58* [Comment to Article 10.13.2.2: An Athlete’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]*
- **C59* [Comment to Article 10.14.1: For example, subject to Article 10.14.2 below, Ineligible Athletes cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by their National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level Event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.14.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). An Athlete or other Person serving a period of Ineligibility is prohibited from coaching or serving as an Athlete Support Person in any other capacity at any time during the period of Ineligibility, and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by another Athlete. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognized by World Archery or its National Federations for any purpose.]*
- **C60* [Comment to Article 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), Athletes cannot effectively train on their own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.14.1 other than training.]*
- **C61* [Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organizations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Athletes, or their federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.] *C62* [Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where an Athlete was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Athlete in the appeal.] *C63* [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]*
- **C64* [Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of World Archery’s process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of World Archery’s process (e.g., the Managing*

Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in World Archery's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

- *C65* [Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]
- *C66* [Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]
- *C67* [Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and Results Management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for World Archery to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with World Archery and give World Archery an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]
- *C68* [Comment to Article 13.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]
- *C69* [Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, World Archery's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]
- *C70* [Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organization give the Athlete or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organization is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Athlete or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]
- *C71* [Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organization decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories' part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organization decides to Provisionally Suspend an Athlete, that decision is given automatic effect at the International Federation level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organization, there is not a separate decision to be made by the International Federation. Thus, any claim by the Athlete that the Provisional Suspension was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the National Anti-Doping Organization. Implementation of Anti-Doping Organizations' decisions under Article 15.2 is subject to each Signatory's discretion. A Signatory's implementation of a decision under Article 15.1 or Article 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]
- *C72* [Comment to Article 15.3: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, World Archery, other Signatories and National Federations should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the Athlete's body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then World Archery and all other Signatories should recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed. World Archery or other Signatory's implementation of a decision, or their decision not to implement a decision under Article 15.3, is appealable under Article 13.]
- *C73* [Comment to Article 20.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes Use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]
- *C74* [Comment to Article 24.7.5: Other than the situation described in Article 24.7.5, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, these Anti-Doping Rules may not be used to re-characterize the prior violation.]
- *C75* [Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]
- *C76* [Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- and National-Level 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 International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]
- *C77* [Comment to Fault: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]
- *C78* [Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, World Archery is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]
- *C79* [Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, World Archery must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, World Archery must establish that the Athlete knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over them. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

- **C80* [Comment to Protected Person: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Athletes or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Athlete with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term “open category” is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]*
- **C81* [Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an “expedited hearing”, as that term is used in Article 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]*
- **C82* [Comment to Recreational Athlete: The term “open category” is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.] *C83* [Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.] *C84* [Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management process. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]*

REMOVED ARTICLES

Anti-Doping Code

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 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated. Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List. The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

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 rule violation under Article 2.1.

[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any 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; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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.

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.

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

[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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.

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 rule violation to be committed.

[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-

doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

An Athlete's "Use" of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered).]

Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to Article 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading Sample collection" if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while "evading" or "refusing" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

Whereabouts Failures Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness. [Comment to Article 2.5: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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

Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification. [Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.] [Comment to Article 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition

Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

Prohibited Association

Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2. In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria

described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.) The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity. Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA. [Comment to Article 2.10: Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]

Proof of Doping

Burdens and Standards of Proof

WA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether WA 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 Anti-Doping 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. [Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by WA is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

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: [Comment to Article 3.2: For example, WA may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Athlete's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, 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 WA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to WA to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then WA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

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.

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 from the hearing panel or WA.

The Prohibited List

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. [Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.]

Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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 by WADA, without requiring any further action by WA or its Member Associations. All Athletes and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Athletes and other Persons to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

[Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

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

Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

If an International-Level Athlete (as defined in the Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules) is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons:

Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, that TUE is automatically valid for international-level Competition provided that such TUE decision has been reported in accordance with Article 5.4 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption and therefore are available for review by WADA and is not for beta-blockers. However, for beta-blockers the Athlete must apply to WA to recognize that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then WA shall recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If WA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, WA shall notify the Athlete and his or her National Anti-Doping Organization promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and the National Anti-Doping Organization shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires. [Comment to Article 4.4.2.1: Further to Articles 5.6 and 7.1(a) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WA may publish notice on its website [www.worldarchery.org] that it will automatically recognize TUE decisions (or categories of such decisions, e.g., as to particular substances or methods) made by National Anti-Doping Organizations. If an Athlete's TUE falls into a category of automatically recognized TUEs, then he/she does not need to

apply to WA for recognition of that TUE. If WA refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction of the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to WA.]

If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to WA for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions following the instructions and procedure which can be found on the World Archery website (www.worldarchery.org). If WA denies the Athlete's application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If WA grants the Athlete's application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his/her National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE granted by WA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by WA remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by WA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires. [Comment to Article 4.4.2: WA may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organization that the National Anti-Doping Organization will consider TUE applications on behalf of WA.]

If WA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, WA shall recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization. If WA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, WA shall permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.

An application to WA for grant or recognition of a TUE should be made as soon as the need arises. For substances prohibited In-Competition only, the Athlete should apply for a TUE at least 30 days before the Athlete's next Competition unless it is an emergency or exceptional situation. An Athlete may only be granted retroactive approval for his/her Therapeutic Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (i.e., a retroactive TUE) if: a. Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or b. Due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the Athlete to submit, or for the TUEC to consider, an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection; or c. The applicable rules required the Athlete or permitted the Athlete (see Code Article 4.4.5) to apply for a retroactive TUE; or d. It is agreed, by WADA and by the Anti-Doping Organization to whom the application for a retroactive TUE is or would be made, that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive TUE. The WA Executive Committee shall appoint a standing panel of at least 3 physicians on recommendation of the Medical & Sport Science Committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Committee"). Upon WA's receipt of a TUE request, the WA's Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall appoint the TUE Committee which will consider such request. The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the eventual specific WA's protocols posted on its website. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Rules, its decision shall be the final decision of WA, and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, including the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. [Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5. An Athlete should not assume that his/her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete's own risk.]

Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his/her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

WADA shall review any decision by WA not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping

Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by WA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

Any TUE decision by WA (or by a National Anti-Doping Organization where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of WA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13. [Comment to Article 4.4.6.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the WA's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the deadline to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or WA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

Testing and Investigations

Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the eventual specific protocols of WA supplementing that International Standard.

Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, Testing, post-Testing activity and all related activities conducted by WA shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WA shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such Testing.

Investigations shall be undertaken:

in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

WA may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

Authority to conduct Testing

Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, WA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope").

WA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place. [Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, WA will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether WA had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code. If WA delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a Member Association), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, WA shall be notified.

Event Testing

Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, as defined in Appendix 1 of these anti-doping rules, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by WA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). At the request of WA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with WA (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

If an Anti-Doping Organization which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with WA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from WA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organization may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing WA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

Every organiser of WA's International Competitions or Events, (the list of those Competitions or Events will be published each year on the WA's website) must plan for Doping Controls to take place and must ensure that, during the Event, the necessary facilities, Sample collection materials and Doping Control personnel are available, and the Testing procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and conducted by qualified Persons so authorized.

At the WA's International Competitions or Events, where WA is the ruling body, the organizer of the Event and/or the Member Association of the country in which the Competition or Event is taking place shall be responsible for coordinating all In-Competition Testing, in accordance with these Anti-Doping rules and the instructions eventually received by WA's Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate in accordance with Article 5.3 of the Code.

The overall costs of Testing and Sample analysis is the responsibility of the organizing committee and/or the Member Association of the country in which the Competition or Event is taking place.

Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations conducting Testing on the same Athletes, the WA Medical & Sport Science Committee shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan. WA shall ensure that Athlete Support Personnel and/or any other Person with a conflict of interest are not involved in test distribution plan for their Athletes or in the process of selection of Athletes for Testing

Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

Athlete Whereabouts Information

WA may identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through ADAMS, a list which identifies those Athletes included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. WA shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organizations the identification of such Athletes and the collection of their whereabouts information. WA 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. Athletes shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise WA of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make him/herself available for Testing at such whereabouts.

For purposes of Article 2.4, an Athlete's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.

An Athlete in WA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with

the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Athlete gives written notice to WA that he/she has retired or (b) WA has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in WA's Registered Testing Pool.

Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

Each Member Association shall use its best efforts to ensure that Athletes in the WA's Registered Testing Pool submit whereabouts information as required. However, the ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete. Every Member Association shall report to WA the relevant contact details (names, postal and email addresses etc.) of all Athletes identified to be part of the Registered Testing Pool established by WA.

Testing Pool of Athletes and/or National Teams

WA may identify a Testing Pool of those Athletes/National Teams who will be required to comply with the WA whereabouts requirements. Athletes/National Teams shall be notified through their Member Association before they are included in the Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Athlete/National Team in the Testing Pool shall provide the WA or to the concerned Member Association with at least the following information: a) An up-to-date mailing and e-mail address, b) Training whereabouts (including usual training venue/s addresses and usual timing of the training) and c) All National Team activities (including training, camps and matches with accurate schedules and addresses) The Athletes/National Teams included in the Testing Pool shall provide the information on a regular basis, by the relevant deadline communicated by the WA or by its Member Associations. The collecting of whereabouts may be coordinated with the Member Association and the National Anti-Doping Organisation and the WA may delegate the responsibility to collect Athlete/National Team Testing Pool Whereabouts Information to its Member Association.

Selection of Athletes to be tested

At its International Competitions or Events, WA shall determine the number of finishing tests, random tests and Target Tests to be performed.

In order to ensure that Testing is conducted on a No Advance Notice Testing basis, the Athlete selection decisions shall only disclosed in advance of Testing to those who need to know in order for such Testing to be conducted.

At World Archery and World Archery Indoor Championships there shall be a minimum of 35 tests of which the following are mandatory: • Each individual medalist in all divisions; • One randomly chosen team member of each team medal winner in all divisions; • 11 other tests of which two shall 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.

At World Archery Youth, -Para and -Field Championships there shall be a minimum of 15 tests of which the following are mandatory: • Each individual medalist of a randomly chosen category; • One randomly chosen team member of each team medal winner of a randomly chosen category; • Nine other tests of which two shall 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.

At World Championships of other disciplines there shall be a minimum of five tests.

At Continental Qualifiers for the Olympic Games the Athletes who obtain quota places are subject to mandatory Doping Control.

At World Ranking Tournaments that have a minimum of 150 preliminary registrations, there shall be a minimum of six Doping Controls and at World Ranking Tournaments that have fewer than 150 preliminary registrations there shall be a minimum of three Doping Controls, however a minimum of six Doping Controls are recommended.

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 Championships.

In-Competition Testing

Upon selection of an Athlete for Doping Control during a Competition, the following procedures shall be followed.

The official responsible for notifying the Athlete for Doping Control (whether the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone) shall write the name of the Athlete on the official notification form and present it to the Athlete, as discreetly as possible, immediately after the Athlete has completed his Competition. The Athlete shall sign to confirm receipt of the notification and retain a copy. The time of signing shall be recorded on the form. The Athlete must stay in view of the Chaperone until reporting to the Doping Control Station.

If an Athlete refuses to sign the notification form, the Chaperone shall immediately report this to the Doping Control

Officer who shall make every effort to inform the Athlete of his obligation to undergo Doping Control and the consequences of his not submitting himself to the control. If the Athlete fails or refuses to sign this notice or fails to report to the Doping Control Station as required, the Athlete shall be deemed to have refused to submit to Doping Control for the purpose of Articles 2.3 and 10.3.1 of these rules. Even if the Athlete indicates reluctance to report to the Doping Control Station, the Chaperone shall keep the Athlete in view until there is no question that the Athlete has refused to submit to Doping Control.

The Athlete is required to report immediately to the Doping Control Station, unless there is a valid reason for a delay, as determined in accordance with article 5.8.8.

The Athlete shall be entitled to be accompanied to the Doping Control Station by (i) a competition-accredited representative from his Member Association, and (ii) an interpreter if required.

Minor Athletes shall be entitled to be accompanied by a representative, but the representative cannot directly observe the passing of the urine Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor.

The Athlete must show a valid identification document at the Doping Control Station. The Athlete's time of arrival at the Doping Control Station shall be recorded on the Doping Control Form.

The Athlete has the right to ask the DCO or Chaperone for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control Station and/or to leave the Doping Control Station temporarily after arrival, but the request may be granted only if the Athlete can be continuously chaperoned and kept under direct observation during the delay, and if the request relates to the following activities: a) Participation in a presentation ceremony; b) Fulfilment of media commitments; c) Competing in further Competitions; d) Performing a warm down; e) Obtaining necessary medical treatment; f) Locating a representative and/or interpreter; g) Obtaining photo identification; or h) Any other reasonable circumstances as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of WA or other Testing Authority with jurisdiction at an Event.

Only the following persons may be present in the Doping Control Station: a) The Doping Control Officer/s and the Chaperone/s. b) Staff assigned to the station c) Authorized interpreters d) The Athletes selected for Doping Control and their representative e) The WADA's Independent Observer The news media shall not be admitted to the Doping Control Station. The doors of the station must not be left open. No photography or filming shall be permitted in the Doping Control Station during the hours of operation.

Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-Of-Competition Testing may be conducted by WA, WADA or a National Anti-Doping Organization (or agencies appointed by them) at any time or location in any member country. This Testing shall be carried out without any advance notice to the Athlete or his Member Association. Every Athlete affiliated with a Member Association is obliged to undergo Out-of-Competition Testing as decided by the WA, WADA or the National Anti-Doping Organization.

Procedures for In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing

The Testing procedure shall be in conformity with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. The article below provides information on procedure for the collection of Samples under the jurisdiction of WA at WA Competitions and Event and also for Out-of-Competition Testing. In the event of any conflict with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall prevail.

Each Athlete asked to provide a Sample shall also provide information on an official Doping Control Form. The Athlete's name, post and email addresses, his country, telephone numbers, the code number of the Sample and the Event identification will be entered into the form. The Athlete shall declare any medication and nutritional supplements that he/she has used in the preceding seven (7) days. The form shall also provide the names of the people present at the Doping Control Station involved with the obtaining of the Sample, including the Doping Control Officer (DCO) in charge of the station. Any irregularities must be registered on the form. The form shall include at least four copies for distribution as follows: a) a copy to be retained by the DCO for forwarding to the WA Office by the day after the Competition; b) a copy to be given to the Athlete; c) a special copy to be sent to the Laboratory which is to conduct the analysis - this laboratory copy must be so designed that it does not contain any information which could identify the Athlete who provided the Sample; d) an extra copy, for distribution as the WA deems appropriate and in accordance with the International Standard for Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

The Athlete shall select a sealed collection vessel from a number of such vessels, visually check that it is empty and clean, and proceed to provide the required amount of urine established in the International Standard for Testing and Investigation under the direct supervision of, and within the view of, the DCO or appropriate official (Chaperone/s) who shall be of the same gender as the Athlete. Sample Collection Equipment systems shall, at a minimum, meet the following criteria. They shall: a) Have a unique numbering system incorporated into all bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the Sample; b) Have a sealing system that is tamper-evident; c) Ensure the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself; and d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the Athlete. To ensure authenticity of the Sample, the DCO and/or Chaperone will require such disrobing as is necessary to confirm the urine is produced by the Athlete. No one other than the Athlete and the Person authorized by these rules shall be present when the urine Sample is collected. Blood Testing may be performed prior to, after or instead of a urine Sample.

The Athlete shall remain in the Doping Control Station until he or she has fulfilled the duty to pass an adequate quantity of urine. If the Athlete is unable to provide the required amount, the urine which is collected shall be sealed in a container and the seal shall be broken when the Athlete is ready to provide more urine. The Athlete may be required to retain custody of the sealed container while waiting to provide more urine.

When the Athlete has provided the required volume of urine, he or she shall select from a number of such kits a sealed urine control kit, containing two containers for Samples A and B. The Athlete shall check to be sure the containers are empty and clean.

The Athlete, or his representative, shall pour approximately two-thirds of the urine from the collection vessel into the A bottle and one-third into the B bottle which are then sealed as provided for in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Having closed both bottles the Athlete shall check that no leakage can occur. The DCO may, with permission of the Athlete, assist the Athlete with the procedures in this article. The Athlete must also verify at each step in the Doping Control procedure that each bottle has the same code and that this is the same code as entered on the Doping Control Form.

The DCO should continue to collect additional Samples until the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean that for logistical reasons it is impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.

The Athlete shall certify, by signing the Doping Control Form (see art. 5.10.2), that the entire process has been performed in compliance with the procedures outlined above. The Athlete shall also record any irregularities or procedural deviations he/she identifies. Any irregularities or procedural deviations identified by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present), the DCO, or station staff shall be recorded on the form. The form will also be signed by the Athlete's accredited representative (if present).

The accumulation of Samples may take place over time before dispatch to the laboratory. During this time, the Samples must be kept secure. If there is prolonged delay in dispatching the Samples to the laboratory, storage in a cool, secure place is necessary to ensure no possible deterioration could occur. The DCO should detail and document the location where Samples are stored and who has custody of the Samples and/or is permitted access to the Samples.

At WA International Events, the Member Association and/or the Organizing Committee must ensure that a Doping Control Station reasonably separated from public activities with the following minimum requirements is set up for the Event: - one (1) private room ("Doping Control Station") exclusively dedicated for use by the DCO and Doping Control personnel with one (1) table, two (2) chairs, pens and paper, and one (1) lockable refrigerator; and - a waiting room/area with a suitable number of chairs as well as an appropriate amount of individually sealed, non-caffeinated and non-alcoholic beverages, which includes a mix of natural mineral water and soft drinks; and - one (1) private, clean and equipped bathroom/toilet, adjacent or as near as possible to the Doping Control Station and waiting area.

The Member Association and/or the Organizing Committee must also ensure that at least one (1) staff member is designated who is able to act as point-of-contact and support for the Doping Control Officer/s (DCOs) and the Chaperone/s during the doping control mission, with the contact name and details of this staff member to be communicated to the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate at least four (4) weeks prior to the starting date of the Event. Prior to the Event, the WA Anti-Doping administrator and/or its delegate may communicate to the Member Association and/or the Organizing Committee a specific number of Chaperones. The Member Association and/or Organizing Committee shall accordingly be required to provide the number of Chaperones so requested.

Additional Procedures related to the collection of Samples while Out-Of-Competition.

When an Athlete has been selected for No Advance Notice Testing, the DCO will arrive unannounced at the Athlete's training camp, accommodation or any other place where the Athlete may be found. The DCO shall show proof of identity and provide a copy of his letter of authority. The DCO shall also require proof of identity of the Athlete. The actual collection of the Sample shall be in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation.

As the DCO's arrival is with No Advance Notice, he should give the Athlete reasonable time to complete any reasonable activity in which he is engaged under the observation of the DCO, but Testing should commence as soon as possible.

Each Athlete selected for Out-of-Competition Testing shall complete a Doping Control Form similar to the form described in article 5.10.1.

If the Athlete refuses to provide a urine Sample, the DCO shall note this on the Doping Control Form, sign his name on the form and ask the Athlete to sign the form. The DCO shall also note any other irregularities in the Doping Control process.

The nature of Out-of-Competition Doping Control requires that no prior warning is given to the Athlete. Every effort will be made by the DCO to collect the Sample speedily and efficiently with the minimum of interruption to the Athlete's training, social or work arrangements. If there is an interruption, however, no Athlete may take action to gain compensation for any inconvenience or other loss incurred. Furthermore, any interruption for Testing shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test. In the event that there is any conflict between this Article and the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall

prevail.

Retired Athletes Returning to Competition

An Athlete in WA's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to WA may not resume competing in International Events or National Events until he/she has given WA written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for a period of six months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with WA and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.

If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to WA and to his/her National Anti-Doping Organization of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

An Athlete who is not in WA's Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to WA may not resume competing unless he/she notifies WA and his/her National Anti-Doping Organization at least [six] months before he/she wishes to return to Competition and makes him/herself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, during the period before actual return to Competition.

Independent Observer Program

WA and the organizing committees for WA's Events, as well as the Member Associations and the organizing committees for National Events, shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by WA. [Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

Purpose of Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist WA in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis. [Comment to Article 6.2.1: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

WA shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Research on Samples

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

Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

WA may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

WA may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set

out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result. [Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of “intelligent Testing” to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]

Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by WA at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by WA to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Results Management

Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

The circumstances in which WA shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Athletes and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

The WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate will conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6. The review prescribed in Article 7.7 should be conducted by a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair (who may be the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate) and at least 2 other members with experience in anti-doping.

Review of Adverse Analytical Findings From Tests Initiated by WA

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by WA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with WA) shall proceed as follows:

The results from all analyses must be sent to WA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in conformity with ADAMS.

Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.

Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall promptly notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1, of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Athlete’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Athlete or WA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the opportunity for the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Athlete’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories; (g) the Athlete’s right to request a hearing or, failing such request within the deadline specified in the notification, that the hearing may be deemed waived; (h) the opportunity for the Athlete to provide written explanation about the overall circumstances of the case or to dispute (within a specific deadline indicated in the notification) the WA assertion that an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred (i) the imposition of a mandatory Provisional Suspension (in case described in article 7.9.1) (j) the imposition of the optional Provisional Suspension in cases where WA decides to impose it in accordance with art. 7.9.2 (k) the opportunity to accept voluntarily a Provisional Suspension pending the resolution of the matter, in all

cases where a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed (l) the Athlete's opportunity to promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation and consequently request the reduction in the period of Ineligibility as described in art 10.6.3 (m) the Athlete's opportunity to cooperate and provide Substantial Assistance in discovering or establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations as described in art 10.6.1. If WA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA

Where requested by the Athlete or WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate, arrangements shall be made to analyze the B Sample in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. WA 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. Also, a representative of WA as well as a representative of the Athlete's Member Association shall be allowed to be present. If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless WA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.

If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and to WADA.

Review of Atypical Findings

As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances, which may also be produced endogenously, as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be so informed.

If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

If WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d)-(f).

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

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

Review of Whereabouts Failures

The WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with WA, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation

of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6

The WA Doping Review Panel shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.6. At such time as the WA Doping Review Panel is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, WA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

Provisional Suspensions

Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, a Provisional Suspension shall be imposed upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.

Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2, the Athlete or other Person shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension, upon request by the Athlete or other Person; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. Furthermore, the Athlete or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).

The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete or other Persons demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable. Where the Athlete or other Person requests a Provisional Hearing, the hearing panel will be an ad-hoc panel appointed by WA (the Provisional Suspension Panel). The WA Provisional Suspension Panel is composed by three members (one Chair and two members) with experience in anti-doping.

The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Athlete or other Person; or (b) the Athlete or other Person has a strong arguable case that he/she bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Athlete or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Athlete or team may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.

In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter. [Comment to Article 7.9: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]

Resolution Without a Hearing

Agreement between parties

At any time during the results management process the Athlete or other Person may agree with WA on the Consequences which are either mandated by the Code or which the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate considers appropriate where discretion as to Consequences exists under these Rules and the Code. The agreement shall state the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility agreed upon, including (if applicable) a justification for why the discretion as to Consequences was applied. Such agreement shall be deemed to be a decision made under these Anti-Doping Rules within the meaning of Article 13. The decision will be reported to the parties with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2.2 and shall be published in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

Waiver of hearing

An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressively. Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to request the hearing and/or to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have waived a hearing.

Process in case of Athlete's waiving of hearing

In cases where Article 34.7.10.1 or Article 34.7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead the World Archery Anti Doping Administrator shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. World Archery shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 34.13.2.3 and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 34.14.3.2.

Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where WA has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, WA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while WA is conducting the results management process, WA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and WA would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, WA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation. [Comment to Article 7.12: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

Right to a Fair Hearing

Principles for a Fair Hearing

When World Archery sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and there is no agreement in accordance with Article 34.7.10.1 or the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 34.7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication.

Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Where a Provisional Suspension has been imposed or otherwise accepted by the Athlete or other Person the hearings should be expedited, in all cases the hearing should be held within 6 months from the notification of the Athlete or other Person that an anti-doping rule violation is being asserted. Hearings held in connection with Events that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel. [Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]

The WA Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing. The hearing process shall respect the following principles: a) the right of each party to be represented by counsel (at the party's own expenses) or to be accompanied by a Person chosen by each party; b) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and make submissions with respect to the resulting Consequences; c) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses; and, d) the Athlete's or other Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing. The WA's Doping Hearing Panel shall have jurisdiction to determine which party shall bear the responsibility for the cost of the interpreter.

WADA and the Member Association of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, WA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

Decisions

The WA Doping Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision within 30 days from the date of the end of the hearing or from the date the case has been referred to the panel when the hearing has been waived in accordance with art 7.10.2. The decision shall include the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed. The decision shall be written in English.

The decision may be appealed to the CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. WA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve. The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, WA, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS. [Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

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. [Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]

Sanctions on Individuals

Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions. [Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]

Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibi

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and WA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was

Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 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. [Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other Person" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. [Comment to Article 10.4: This Article and Article 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete (Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete's circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

Specified Substances

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.

Contaminated Products

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault. [Comment to Article 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete's degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on his or her Doping

Control form.]

Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1 If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, 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 years. [Comment to Article 10.5.2: Article 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.]

*Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault
Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

WA 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 in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to WA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, WA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, WA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If WA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of WA or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.

If WA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize WA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided. [Comment to Article 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule 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 that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. [Comment to Article 10.6.2: This Article is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he/she not come

forward voluntarily.]

Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by WA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and WA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.

Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility. [Comment to Article 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, or 10.5) apply to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanctions, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (Article 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11. Several examples of how Article 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

Multiple Violations

For an Athlete or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of: (a) six months; (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or (c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6. The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

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 WA 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, or after WA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If WA 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.

If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, WA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then WA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

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

Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation
In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes. [Comment to Article 10.8: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; and second, reimbursement of the expenses of WA.

Financial Consequences

Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, WA may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to 10.000 CHF, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed. The imposition of a financial sanction or the WA's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.

Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

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, WA 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. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified. [Comment to Article 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by WA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or other Person, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from WA and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person 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 or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1. [Comment to Article 10.11.3.2: An Athlete's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

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.

In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. [Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

Status During Ineligibility

Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible 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 any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency. 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 as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, 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 toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors. An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing. [Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her Member Association or a club which is a member of that Member Association or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Mutual Recognition).]

Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of WA's member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed. [Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

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 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, WA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by WA and its Member Associations.

Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3. [Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

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. For a nations ranking, the results of that nation shall be removed.

Where more than one member of a team has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Event Period.

Sanctions and Costs Assessed Against Sporting Bodies

WA 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.

Member Associations shall be obligated to reimburse WA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that Member Association.

WA may elect 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:

Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Association within a 12-month period in Testing conducted by WA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the Member Association or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event WA may in its discretion elect to: (a) ban all officials from that Member Associations for participation in any WA activities for a period of up to two years and/or (b) fine the Member Association in an amount up to _10,000CHF. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with a Member Association within a 12-month period in Testing conducted by WA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the Member Association or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then WA may suspend that Member Association's membership for a period of up to 4 years.

More than one Athlete or other Person from a Member Association commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event WA may fine that Member Association in an amount up to _10,000CHF.

A Member Association has failed to make diligent efforts to keep the IF informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WA. In such event WA may fine the Member Association in an amount up to 10,000 CHF per Athlete in addition to all of the WA costs incurred in Testing that Member Association's Athletes.

Appeals

Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. 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 the Anti-Doping Organization's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed. [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

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 WA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in WA's process. [Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of WA's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of WA's process (e.g., the Executive Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in WA's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a

decision by WA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; WA's failure to comply with Article 7.9; a decision that WA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1; a decision under Article 10.12.3; and a decision by WA not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2 – 13.7.

Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS. [Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organization having jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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) WA; (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 appeal 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) WA; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence; (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. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and WA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal 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.

Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer. [Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, WA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if WA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by WA. [Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for WA to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with WA and give WA an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

Failure of Member Associations to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, a WA affiliated Member Association fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation (for which the Member Association is the competent Results Management Authority) was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WA, WA may decide to assume jurisdiction for the matters and

conduct Results Management Authority in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. Should this occur, the Member Association is liable for the costs incurred by WA for the management of the case.

Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organization that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by WA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Association.

Time for Filing Appeals

Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one 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 that led to the decision being appealed: a) Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision; b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS. The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of: a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organization shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization. The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of: (a) Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or (b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Confidentiality and Reporting

Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. 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.

Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

Confidentiality

The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, Member Association, and team in a Team Sport) until WA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, WA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

Public Disclosure

The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by WA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by WA only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, WA must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any), and the Consequences imposed. WA must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. WA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, WA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the WA's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

Neither WA, nor its Member Associations, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

Except where expressly stated otherwise, a notice under these Anti-Doping Rules shall only be effective if it is in writing. Faxes and email are permitted.

Any notice given under these Anti-Doping Rules shall, in the absence of earlier receipt, be deemed to have been duly given as follows: a) if delivered personally, on delivery; b) if sent by first class post, two clear business days after the date of posting; c) if sent by airmail, six clear business days after the date of posting; d) if sent by facsimile, at the expiration of 48 hours after the time it was sent; e) if sent by email, at the time at which it was sent.

Statistical Reporting

WA shall publish at least annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. WA may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, WA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Athletes to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

Data Privacy

WA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

Application and Recognition of Decisions

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by WA and all its Member Associations. [Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

WA and its Member Associations shall recognize the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code. [Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, WA and its Member Associations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then WA shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

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

Incorporation of WA Anti-Doping Rules and Obligations of Member Associations

All Member Associations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All Member Associations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that WA may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against Athletes under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each Member Association's rules so that the Member Association may enforce them itself directly as against Athletes under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Athletes).

All Member Associations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by a Member Association or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organization responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.

All Member Associations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to WA and to their National Anti-Doping Organizations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.

All Member Associations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to WA and to their National Anti-Doping Organizations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.

All Member Associations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Statistical Reporting

Member Associations shall report to the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate within the first three (3) months of each year, 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.

WA may periodically publish Testing data received from Member Associations as well as comparable data from Testing under WA's jurisdiction. WA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

Every Member Association shall report to the WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate promptly the names of Athletes who have signed a written acknowledgement and agreement to these Anti-Doping Rules (appendix 3 of these anti-doping rules).

Statute of Limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

WA Compliance Reports to WADA

WA will report to WADA on WA's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

Education

WA shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and shall support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.

WA may decide to request that Athletes perform educational activities before and/or during their participation at a selected Event (ex: Youth World Championships). The list of Events in which Athletes will be required to perform educational activities as a condition of participation will be published on the WA website. The Athletes who have not performed the educational activities will be asked to provide valid justifications to have failed to participate in the educational activity. WA Anti-Doping Administrator or its delegate should evaluate those justifications on a case by case basis and may decide to request to impose disciplinary sanctions if it deemed appropriate.

Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by WA.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

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.

The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.

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 Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

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

For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be

applied.

Interpretation of the Code

The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

Additional Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes and Other Persons

Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

To be available for Sample collection at all times. [Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

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.

To disclose to their National Anti-Doping Organization and to WA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any Athlete to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under WA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organization and to WA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under WA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under WA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

Definitions

- **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.*
- **Administration:** *Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method 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 that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*
- **Adverse Analytical Finding:** *A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.

- *Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*
- *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, and other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federation, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.*
- *Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 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: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level 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 International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]*
- *Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.*
- *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 WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory 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.*
- *Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*
- *CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*
- *Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.*
- *Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For stage races and other sport 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. (For Archery, the Event e.g. would be the World Cup Stage where the Competition would be the Individual Men Compound, the Individual Women Compound, the Mixed Team so anything for which a Final Ranking will be established.)*
- *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"):* 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 on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1;* (c) *Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8;* (d) *Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation;* and (e) *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.*
- *Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.*
- *Continental Associations: A Continental Association is a member of World Archery and has as members the Member Associations of the area of the respective continent. Their responsibilities are defined in article 1.4.4.1 of the World Archery Constitution and includes organising the continental championships.*
- *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, TUEs, results management and hearings.*
- *Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, WA World*

Championships, or Pan American Games).

- **Event Venues:** Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For the sport of archery, the Event Venues are the official practice, accommodation and Competition venues of the Event.
- **Event Period:** The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event. For WA, the Event Period is the time between the opening and the closing ceremonies of the Event.
- **Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2. [Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]
- **Financial Consequences:** see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations, above.
- **In-Competition:** "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. For WA Testing purposes, In-Competition means the period commencing the day after the opening ceremony or on the first day of Competition, whichever comes first, and through the end of Competitions in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate, and the Sample collection process related to such Competition. [Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an Event may establish an "In-Competition" period that is different than the Event Period.]
- **Independent Observer Program:** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and 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 or Competition 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 who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of Archery, International-Level Athletes are defined as Athletes who are part of the WA Registered Testing Pool and Athletes participating in the select WA International Events published by WA in its website. Such Events may include the following: a) World and Continental Championships; b) the Olympic Games; c) World Ranking Tournaments; d) Olympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments); e) the Archery Events held by Major Event Organisations (for example SportAccord Multisport Games); f) any other Event for which World Archery is the organizer, ruling body or where the WA appoints technical officials. [Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]
- **International Standard:** A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.
- **Major Event Organizations:** 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 variable(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 eighteen years.
- **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 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 or Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.
- **Member Association:** A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by WA as the entity governing WA's sport in that nation or region.
- **National-Level Athlete:** Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- **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 Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person'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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article

2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

- *No Significant Fault or Negligence*: The Athlete or other Person'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. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system. [Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]
- *Out-of-Competition*: Any period which is not In-Competition.
- *Participant*: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.
- *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 or intends to exercise 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. [Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]
- *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, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.
- *Provisional Hearing*: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form. [Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]
- *Provisional Suspension*: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
- *Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report*: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.
- *Regional Anti-Doping Organization*: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.
- *Registered Testing Pool*: The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *Sample or Specimen*: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. [Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]
- *Signatories*: Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.
- *Specified Substance*: See Article 4.2.2.
- *Strict Liability*: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.
- *Substantial Assistance*: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, 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.
- *Target Testing*: Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
- *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 (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person 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 or are intended to enhance sport performance.

- TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 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. [Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech].

Examples of the Application of Article 10

EXAMPLE 1.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete is deemed to have No Significant Fault that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility would thus be two years, not four years (Article 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the Fault-related reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence (Article 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a Specified Substance, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of Ineligibility within this range based on the Athlete's degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of 16 months.)
3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (reductions not related to Fault). In this case, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. (Article 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of Ineligibility is already below the two-year minimum set forth in Article 10.6.3.) Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten months and the period of Ineligibility would thus be six months.)
4. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision (Article 10.11.2).
5. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would have to automatically Disqualify the result obtained in that Competition (Article 9).
6. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
7. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
8. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 2.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of a stimulant which is a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Anti-Doping Organization is able to establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the Athlete is not able to establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the Athlete is unable to establish that the substance was permitted Out-of-Competition and the Use was unrelated to the Athlete's sport performance (Article 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be four years (Article 10.2.1.2).
2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on Fault (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be one year.
3. Under Article 10.11, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the final hearing decision.
4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any

Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 3.

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an Out-of-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; the Athlete also establishes that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by a Contaminated Product.

Application of Consequences:

1. The starting point would be Article 10.2. Because the Athlete can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule violation intentionally, i.e., he had No Significant Fault in Using a Contaminated Product (Articles 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be two years (Articles 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the Fault-related possibilities for reductions (Articles 10.4 and 10.5). Since the Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a Contaminated Product and that he acted with No Significant Fault or Negligence based on Article 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of Ineligibility would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of Ineligibility within this range, based on the Athlete's degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of four months.)
3. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
5. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 4.

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that she Used an anabolic steroid to enhance her performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, Article 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be four years.
2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions of the period of Ineligibility (no application of Articles 10.4 and 10.5).
3. Based on the Athlete's spontaneous admission (Article 10.6.2) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the Athlete's Substantial Assistance (Article 10.6.1) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under Article 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of Ineligibility would be one year.
4. The period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (Article 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of Ineligibility, an early start of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an Athlete from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of Ineligibility was suspended solely on the basis of Substantial Assistance, Article 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of Ineligibility started as early as the Athlete's last Use of the anabolic steroid.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

EXAMPLE 5.

Facts: An Athlete Support Person helps to circumvent a period of Ineligibility imposed on an Athlete by entering him into a Competition under a false name. The Athlete Support Person comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (Article 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organization.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to Article 10.3.4, the period of Ineligibility would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of three years.)
2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in Article 2.9 (see comment to Article 10.5.2).
3. According to Article 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of Ineligibility of 18 months.)
4. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed unless the Athlete Support Person is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).

EXAMPLE 6.

Facts: An Athlete was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of Ineligibility of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of Substantial Assistance. Now, the Athlete commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a Specified Substance in an In-Competition test (Article 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant

Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provided Substantial Assistance. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the Athlete with a period of Ineligibility of 16 months and suspend six months for Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Article 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because Article 10.7.4.1 and Article 10.7.5 apply.
2. Under Article 10.7.1, the period of Ineligibility would be the greater of: (a) six months; (b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or (c) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months). Thus, the period of Ineligibility for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of Ineligibility of 32 months.
3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under Article 10.6 (non-Fault-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only Article 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance, thus reducing the period of Ineligibility imposed to two years.)
4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.
5. According to Article 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.
6. The information referred to in Article 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (Article 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete's period of Ineligibility (Article 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (Article 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility _____* Upon the approval of WADA in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.

Consent Form

As a member of [Member Association] and/or a participant in an event authorized or recognized by [Member Association or International Federation], I hereby declare as follows: I acknowledge that I am bound by, and confirm that I shall comply with, all of the provisions of WA Anti-Doping Rules (as amended from time to time) and the International Standards issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency and published on its website. I acknowledge the authority of WA [and its member Member Associations and/or National Anti-Doping Organizations] under the WA Anti-Doping Rules to enforce, to manage results under, and to impose sanctions in accordance with, the WA Anti-Doping Rules. I also acknowledge and agree that any dispute arising out of a decision made pursuant to the WA Anti-Doping Rules, after exhaustion of the process expressly provided for in the WA Anti-Doping Rules, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 13 of the WA Anti-Doping Rules to an appellate body for final and binding arbitration, which in the case of International-Level Athletes is the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). I acknowledge and agree that the decisions of the arbitral appellate body referenced above shall be final and enforceable, and that I will not bring any claim, arbitration, lawsuit or litigation in any other court or tribunal. I have read and understand the present declaration. _____ Date Print Name (Last Name, First Name)
_____ Date of Birth Signature (or, if a minor, signature of (Day/Month/Year) legal guardian)

Doping control alcohol test form

Name: Surname: ID No: Country/Team: Notification Date: _ Event: Notification Time: You have been selected for an alcohol test and are required to report to the Doping Control Station no later than one hour from the notification time. At this test a breath sample shall 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). Signature of Doping Control Officer: 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: 20-- Time of arrival at Station: : Alcometer No: Alcometer No: 1st Reading: , promille 2nd Reading: ,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: The athlete refused to provide a breath sample: 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)