



Anti-Doping Rules

of the International World Games Association

ANTI-DOPING RULES

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

IWGA
04.02.2017

Anti-Doping

The following principles shall govern the development of Anti-Doping Rules:

- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- 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 automatically to all Athletes entered in the competition organized by the IOWGA for TWG-2017 or who have otherwise accepted the authority of IOWGA for TWG-2017, as well as personnel supporting such Athletes participating in, or accompanying them at, the competition without being members of the national federation representing their country.

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INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

These Anti-Doping Rules are 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.

At the IWGA General Assembly held in May 2003 in Madrid, IWGA accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") and became signatory to the Code. The Code was implemented through the rules adopted at the IWGA General Assembly held on 16-05-2004 in Lausanne. These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with IWGA's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of IWGA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in The World Games. In September 2006 IWGA and WADA signed the "Agreement for sharing of information". With this agreement, effective January 1st 2007, WADA grants IWGA the right to work with the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS). This is the 4th version of these rules since the first Code came into effect.

The IWGA Executive Board is responsible for formally adopting these Anti-Doping Rules in accordance with IWGA's responsibilities under the Code.

The President of IWGA appoints a Medical & Anti-Doping Commission which is responsible to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

FUNDAMENTAL RATIONALE FOR THE CODE AND IWGA'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 automatically to (a) IWGA; (b) all Athletes entered in the World Games 2017 (TWG 2017) or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of IWGA for TWG 2017; (c) all Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes; (d) other Persons participating in, or accredited to, The World Games 2017 including, without any limitation, International Federations, National Federations and NOCs; and (e) any organization, body or entity operating (even if only tem-

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porarily) under the authority of IWGA.

Athletes entered in TWG 2017 or who have otherwise been made subject to the authority of IWGA for TWG 2017 are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of eligibility to participate in such Events.

The Athlete Support Personnel supporting such Athletes and other Persons participating in, or accredited to, TWG 2017, are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of such participation or accreditation.

Organizations, bodies or entities operating (even if only temporarily) under the authority of IWGA are automatically bound by these Anti-Doping Rules as a condition of their participation or involvement in TWG 2017.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which IWGA has jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 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:

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

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

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 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.]

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Sub-

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stance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

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

[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.]

2.2.1 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.

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.

[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.)]

2.3 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.]

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing

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and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 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.]

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

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.

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.

[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.]

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

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited 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

2.9 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 of the Code by another Person.

2.10 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:

2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Or-

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ganization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.2 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 years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 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 15, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 25 of the Code.)

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.

If IWGA becomes 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.]

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

IWGA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether IWGA 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 IWGA is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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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, IWGA 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.]

3.2.1 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.

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 reason-

ably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then IWGA 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 IWGA to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

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 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 IWGA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 The Disciplinary Commission 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

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directed by the Disciplinary Commission) and to answer questions from the Disciplinary Commission or IWGA.

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1. Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.

The NOCs, IFs and National Federations shall be responsible for ensuring that their delegations, including their Athletes, are made aware of such Prohibited List. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ignorance of the Prohibited List shall not constitute and excuse whatsoever for any Participant or other Person participating in, or accredited to, TWG 2017.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 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 IWGA.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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 4.2.3: The Specified Substances identified in Article 4.2.3 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.]

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, 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.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

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.

4.4.2 IWGA Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall appoint a TUE Committee of at least three physicians. Athletes entered into TWG 2017 who wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method in connection with the TWG 2017 and do not already have a TUE should

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apply to IWGA's TUE Committee (the "TUEC") for a TUE as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional circumstances) at least 30 days before TWG 2017. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate the application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision as quickly as possible, which decisions shall be reported via ADAMS. The provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be complied with during the whole process and applied automatically. TUEs granted by the TUEC shall be effective for the TWG 2017 only.

4.4.3 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation, he/she should apply to the TUEC for recognition of that TUE. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the TUEC must recognize it. If the TUEC decides the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, it must notify the Athlete promptly, explaining its reasons.

4.4.4 A decision by IWGA not to recognize or not to grant a TUE may be appealed by the Athlete exclusively to WADA. If the Athlete does not appeal (or the TUE Appeal Committee decides to uphold the refusal to grant/recognize the TUE and so rejects the appeal), the Athlete may not Use the substance or method in question in connection with TWG 2017, but any TUE granted by his/her National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation for that substance or method remains valid outside of TWG 2017.

4.4.5 WADA may review IWGA's decisions on TUEs 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.

4.4.6 A failure to take action 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.

4.4.7 All TUE's must be managed, requested and declared through ADAMS except in justified circumstances.

ARTICLE 5: TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 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.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Testing shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the applicable International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, in accordance with Article 7.3, 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

5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5, 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.

5.1.3 IWGA may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate

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test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, IWGA shall have In-Competition Testing authority for the Period of TWG 2017 and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes entered in TWG 2017 or who have otherwise been made subject to the Testing authority of IWGA for TWG 2017.

5.2.2 IWGA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority 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, IWGA will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicions that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether IWGA 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.]

5.2.3 Subject to Article 5.3.1 of the Code, IWGA shall have exclusive authority to initiate and direct Testing at the Event Venue during the TWG 2017. In accordance with Article 5.3.1 of the Code, not only IWGA but also other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over Athletes participating at the TWG 2017 may test such Athletes during the TWG 2017 outside of the Event Venues. Such Testing shall be coordinated with IWGA.

5.2.4 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.3 Delegation of responsibility, overseeing and monitoring of Doping Control

5.3.1 IWGA has the authority to appoint any Sample Collection Authority (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) it deems appropriate to collect Samples on its behalf. Such Sample Collection Authority shall comply with the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in respect of such Testing.

5.3.2 IWGA Medical & Anti-Doping Commission will be responsible for overseeing all Doping Control conducted by IWGA and/or any Sample Collection Authority collecting Samples under its authority.

5.3.3 Doping Control may be monitored by members of the IWGA Medical & Anti-Doping Commission or by other qualified Persons so authorised by IWGA.

5.4 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, IWGA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan for TWG 2017 that prioritizes appropriately between sports, 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 and with the technical document for sports specific analysis. IWGA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its test distribution plan.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

In order to deliver an effective anti-doping program for TWG 2017 and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Doping Control, the IWGA will work with WADA, the International Federations, other Anti-Doping Organisations and

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the NOCs to ensure that there is coordination of the Doping Control during TWG 2017.

The IWGA shall also report information about all completed tests, including results, to the Independent Observers.

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.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 Where an Athlete is in a Registered Testing Pool of any ADO, IWGA may access his/her Whereabouts Filings (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) for the period for which the Athlete is subject to IWGA's Testing authority. IWGA will access the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings not via the Athlete but rather via the International Federations or National Anti-Doping Organization that is receiving the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings. IWGA will not require the Athlete to file any different whereabouts information with it.

5.6.2 Where an Athlete is not in a Registered Testing Pool in the period for which the Athlete is subject to IWGA's Testing authority, IWGA may require him/her to provide such information about his/her whereabouts in that period as it deems necessary and proportionate in order to conduct Testing upon him/her, up to and including information equivalent to the Whereabouts Filings that an Athlete would have to make in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations if he/she were in a Registered Testing Pool.

5.6.3 Whereabouts information relating to an 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.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

IWGA shall authorize and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at TWG 2017.

ARTICLE 6: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 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 under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be determined by IWGA.

[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.]

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 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 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

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Article 2.2, or both.]

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

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2.1 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze 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:

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

6.4.2 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 avail-

able 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.]

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2.1: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by IWGA 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 IWGA 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.

ARTICLE 7: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 IWGA shall be responsible for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to the consequences that are specified at Articles 9, 10.1, 10.2.1 and 11.

7.1.1.1 The IWGA Medical & Anti-Doping Committee shall conduct the reviews discussed in this article 7. The Chair of the IWGA Medical and Anti-Doping Committee shall appoint one or more members of the Committee (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7. No Person may deal with a specific case if he/she (i) has the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person concerned; (ii) has any declared or apparent conflict of interest with such Athlete or other Person, the National Olympic Committee, the National Federation or International Federation of such Athlete or other Person, or with any Person involved in the case in any way what-

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soever; or (iii) in any way whatsoever, does not feel him/herself to be free and independent.

7.1.2 Responsibility for results management and the conduct of hearings for anti-doping rule violations arising under these Anti-Doping Rules in relation to Consequences that extend beyond IWGA's TWG 2017 (e.g., period of Ineligibility for other Events) shall be referred to the applicable International Federation.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by IWGA

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

7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the chair of the IWGA Medical & Anti-Doping Commission 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.

7.2.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, IWGA 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.

7.2.3 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, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.2.4 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, IWGA shall notify the Athlete, and simultaneously the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 13.1, 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 IWGA 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.

7.2.5 Where requested by the Athlete or IWGA, 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. IWGA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.2.6 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also, a representative of IWGA as well as a representative of the Athlete's International Federation shall be allowed to be present.

7.2.7 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (unless IWGA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Ath-

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lete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.2.8 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, the Athlete's International Federation and to WADA.

7.3 Review of Atypical Findings

7.3.1 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.

7.3.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, IWGA 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.

7.3.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.3.2 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, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.4 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, IWGA 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 7.2.4, or else the Athlete, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.3.5 IWGA 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:

7.3.5.1 If IWGA 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 7.2.4(d) - (f).

7.4 Review of Whereabouts Failures

7.4.1 IWGA shall refer potential filing failures and missed tests (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) to whichever of the Athlete's International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization receives that Athlete's whereabouts filings and so has responsibility for results management of whereabouts failures by that Athlete.

7.5 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2 – 7.4

IWGA shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2 to 7.4. At such time as IWGA 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, the Athlete's International Federation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted, and the basis of that assertion.

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7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 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 Article 7.2.4.

7.6.2 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 7.6.1, IWGA 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 7.2-7.5 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2, 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; 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 12.2 (save as set out in Article 7.6.3.1).

7.6.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Athlete 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.

7.6.4 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 TWG 2017.

7.6.5 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 7.6: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed.]

7.7 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.7.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by IWGA.

7.7.2 Alternatively, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the IWGA asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the

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consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to Consequences under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by IWGA.

7.7.3 In cases where Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead IWGA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as a result. IWGA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 13.3.2.

7.8 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where IWGA 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, IWGA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 13.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 12.2.2.

7.9 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while IWGA is conducting the results management process, IWGA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, and IWGA 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, IWGA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 8: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Setting up a Disciplinary Commission

The IWGA President shall immediately set up a Disciplinary Commission of three experts.

8.2 Hearings following the IWGA's result management

8.2.1 When IWGA sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.7.1 or Article 7.7.2, then the case shall be referred to the Disciplinary Commission for hearing and adjudication.

8.2.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time.

8.2.3 The Disciplinary Commission shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.2.4 WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization and International Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, IWGA shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2.5 The Disciplinary Commission shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times.

8.2.6 The Disciplinary Commission shall issue a timely reasoned decision. That decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 13.3 and may be appealed as provided in Article 12. The principles contained at Article 13.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.

[NOTE: Article 13.3.6 specifies that the mandatory Public Reporting requirement set out in Article 13.3.2 does not apply 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 in-

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volving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.]

ARTICLE 9: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[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.]

ARTICLE 10: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the TWG 2017 during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with TWG 2017 may, upon the decision of the Disciplinary Commission, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in TWG 2017 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 TWG 2017 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).]

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

10.2 Ineligibility

10.2.1 Should an Athlete or other Person be found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation before he/she has actually participated in a Competition at TWG 2017 or, in the case where an Athlete or other Person has already participated in a Competition at TWG 2017 but is scheduled to participate in additional Competitions at TWG 2017, the Disciplinary Commission may declare the Athlete or other Person ineligible for such Competitions at the TWG 2017 in which he/she has not yet participated, along with other Consequences which may follow, such as exclusion of the Athlete and other Persons concerned from TWG 2017 and the loss of accreditation.

10.2.2 In accordance with Article 7.1.2, responsibility for results management in terms of sanctions beyond TWG 2017 itself shall be referred to the applicable International Federation. In this context, the Consequences for anti-doping rule violations as mentioned and specified under the following Articles of the Code shall apply:

- **Article 10.2** Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
- **Article 10.3** Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- **Article 10.4** Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility

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where there is No Fault or Negligence

- **Article 10.5** Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence
- **Article 10.6** Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault
- **Article 10.7** Multiple Violations
- **Article 10.11** Commencement of Ineligibility Period
- **Article 10.12** Status During Ineligibility

10.3 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 10.3: 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.]

10.4 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; second, reallocation of forfeited prize

money to other Athletes if provided for in the rules of the applicable International Federation; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of IWGA.

10.5 Financial Consequences

The IWGA reserves the right to impose financial sanctions to the Athlete, his or her respective National or International Federation in relation to the costs incurred as well as in relation to the reputational damage caused.

10.6 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 13.3.

[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.]

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ARTICLE 11: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Team Sports

Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with TWG 2017, IWGA shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during TWG 2017.

11.2 Consequences for Team Sports

If more than two members of a team in a Team Sport are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during TWG 2017, the Disciplinary Commission shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition or Event, or other sanction) in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual Athletes committing the anti-doping rule violation.

11.3 Consequences to Teams in sports which are not Team Sports

If one or more than two members of a team in a sport which is not a Team Sport, but where awards are given to teams, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during TWG 2017, the Disciplinary Commission may impose appropriate sanctions on the team (e.g., loss of points, Disqualification from a Competition Event or Event, or other sanction) as provided in the applicable rules of the relevant International Federation, in addition to any consequences imposed upon the individual Athlete(s) committing the anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 11.3: For example, IWGA could establish rules which would require Disqualification of a team from the Event based on a lesser number of anti-doping rule violations during the period of the Event.]

ARTICLE 12: APPEALS

12.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 12.2 through 12.6 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.

12.1.1 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.

12.1.2 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 12.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

12.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 12 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the IWGA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the IWGA's process.

[Comment to Article 12.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of IWGA's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of IWGA's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in IWGA's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

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12.2 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 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by IWGA 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 7.5; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; IWGA's failure to comply with Article 7.6; a decision that IWGA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; and a decision by IWGA not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 14 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.

12.2.1 In cases arising from TWG 2017, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

[Comment to Article 12.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

12.2.2 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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) IWGA; (c) the relevant International Federation; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or coun-

tries 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.

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.

12.2.3 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 12 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

[Comment to Article 12.2.3: 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.]

12.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision

Where, in a particular case, IWGA or the Disciplinary Commission 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 IWGA or the Disciplinary Commission 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 IWGA.

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[Comment to Article 12.3: 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 IWGA to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with IWGA and give IWGA an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

12.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

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

12.5 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 12.2.2 as provided under Article 13.2.

12.6 Time for Filing Appeals

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 ap-

peal 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.

ARTICLE 13: CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

13.1.1 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 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

13.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 13 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.

13.1.3 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-

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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.

13.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 13.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 12 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

13.1.5 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, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until IWGA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 13.3.

13.1.6 IWGA 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 13.3, and shall include provisions in any contract entered into between IWGA and any of its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents and consultants, for the protection of such confidential information as well as for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

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

13.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.8, 8.2.4, 10.4 of the Code, 10.5 of the Code, 10.6 of the Code, 10.12.3 of the Code or 12.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed.

13.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 13.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

13.3 Public Disclosure

13.3.1 The identity of any Athlete or other Person who is asserted by IWGA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation may be Publicly Disclosed by IWGA only after notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 7 and simultaneously to WADA and the National Anti-Doping Organization and International Federation of the Athlete or other Person in accordance with Article 13.1.2.

13.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 12.2.1, 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, IWGA 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. IWGA must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

13.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not

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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. IWGA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, IWGA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

13.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on IWGA'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.

13.3.5 Neither IWGA, nor any of its officials, 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.

13.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 13.3.2 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.

13.4 Statistical Reporting

IWGA shall, after TWG 2017, publish a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA.

13.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organizations, IWGA 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 or International Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

13.6 Data Privacy

13.6.1 IWGA 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.

13.6.2 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.

ARTICLE 14: APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

14.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 12, 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 IWGA.

[Comment to Article 14.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and by the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

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14.2 IWGA 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 14.2: 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, IWGA 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 IWGA 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 the Code should be imposed.]

ARTICLE 15: 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.

ARTICLE 16: IWGA COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

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

ARTICLE 17: EDUCATION

IWGA 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.

ARTICLE 18: AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by IWGA. The official language is English.

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

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

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

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

ARTICLE 19: INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

19.1 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

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between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

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

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

19.5 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.

19.6 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.

ARTICLE 20: ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS

20.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes

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

20.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

[Comment to Article 20.1.2: 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.]

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

20.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

20.1.5 To disclose to IWGA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

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

20.1.7 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 IWGA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

20.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

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

20.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.

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

20.2.4 To disclose to IWGA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

20.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations in-

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investigating anti-doping rule violations.

20.2.6 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 IWGA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

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

20.2.8 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 IWGA's disciplinary rules/code of conduct.

APPENDIX 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 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, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, 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." For the purposes of these Rules, an Athlete is defined as any person who competes or may potentially compete in TWG 2017.

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.

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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 the applicable International Federation.

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 of the Code; (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 13. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

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.

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, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).

EVENT VENUES: Those venues so designated by IWGA.

EVENT PERIOD: The period commencing on the moment of the delivery of the Accreditation of TWG 2017, up until and including the day of the closing ceremony of TWG 2017, namely, 30 July 2017.

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

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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 of the Code.

[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 of the Code, 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: For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, "In-Competition" means the period commencing twelve hours before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.

INDEPENDENT OBSERVER PROGRAM: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and 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.

[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.

IWGA: The International World Games Association

IWGA MEDICAL & ANTI-DOPING COMMISSION: is a group of experts supporting the IWGA in the provision of

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services in connection with medical and anti-doping issues on the occasion of TWG 2017.

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. For purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, the Major Event Organization is the IWGA.

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.

NATIONAL FEDERATION: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by an International Federation as the entity governing the International Federation'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

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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 7.6, 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 7.6, 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

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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.

RULES: The IWGA Anti-Doping Rules applicable to TWG 2017.

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 4.2.3.

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 of the Code, 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.

TWG 2017: The World Games 2017.

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

Anti-Doping

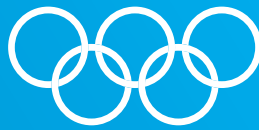
to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

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].

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IWGA Anti-Doping Rules
for TWG 2017

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