



INTERNATIONAL
WORLDGAMES
ASSOCIATION

IWGA ANTI-DOPING RULES

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IWGA ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

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 these rules adopted at the IWGA General Assembly 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.

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

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and 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; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterized by the following values:

Ethics, fair play and honesty

Health

Excellence in performance

Character and education

Fun and joy

Teamwork

Dedication and commitment

Respect for rules and laws

Respect for self and other participants

Courage

Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Resolution on fight against doping in sport

The International Sport Federations (IFs) in membership of the IWGA have taken by the Annual General Meeting in Lausanne (November 2nd, 1988) unanimously the decision that there will be Doping Control by the Program Sports; thereby IWGA and the IFs will be strengthening the ceaseless and universal fight against the illicit use of Doping in Sport, confirming the Code of Ethics of The World Games, the principles of which recognize the responsibility of World Games regarding the health of the athletes, the adherence to the standards of society and the value of sport in inspiring young people.

The International World Games Association (IWGA) is working in the fight against the illicit use of Doping in Sport on the base of the World Anti Doping Code implemented by IWGA and all IFs in membership of the IWGA.

The Doping Control was done by IWGA by The World Games III (1989; Karlsruhe), IV (1993; Den Haag), V (1997; Lahti) and VI (2001; Akita). The Doping Control for the VII (2005; Duisburg) World Games will be initiated by IWGA and all sealed samples will be given to a WADA accredited laboratory.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to IWGA, each International Federation Member of IWGA, and each Participant in The World Games. As part of the entry form the Participant will sign the acknowledgement form attached in appendix 2

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

Other Documents applicable

International Standard for the Prohibited List

International Standard for Testing

International Standard for Therapeutic Use

International Standard for Laboratory Analysis

World Anti Doping Code

All of these documents are available in the version in force on the WADA Website www.wada-ama.org

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability during The World Games including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 5.5 (Athlete whereabouts requirements).

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

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

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

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

2.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

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

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 body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Athlete or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

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

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

If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then IWGA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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. Each International Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and Athletes participating in the IWGA. The current list is available at the WADA Website (www.wada-ama.org) and is updated as often as necessary and no less than annually.

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

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

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

As provided in the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.

4.4 Therapeutic Use.

4.4.1 Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE").

4.4.2 Athletes prior to their participation in The World Games must obtain a TUE from their respective IF (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by IF shall be reported to the Athlete's National Federation and to WADA.

4.4.3 Athletes participating in The World Games who do not have an abbreviated TUE, can request an abbreviated TUE to the IWGA Medical Committee for the duration of The World Games. IWGA shall obtain a written agreement with the IFs prior to the start of The World Games to resolve this delegation of authorization to the IWGA. All applications for standard TUE's should be addressed to the respective IF, including during the period of The World Games.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time, then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test.

All Athletes participating in The World Games shall be subject to In-Competition Testing for the duration between their official registration at the Games and the Closing Ceremony of the Games. The authority to conduct and perform testing is with the IWGA or any and all other organizations that the IWGA deems appropriate or the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Country where the athlete is present during The World Games. The athletes are under the authority of the IWGA from their official registration until the end of The World Games Closing Ceremony.

5.2 Responsibility for IWGA Testing.

The chair of the IWGA Medical Committee or his/her delegate is responsible to oversee all Anti-Doping Testing during The World Games.

5.3 Testing Standards.

Testing conducted by IWGA shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

5.4 Coordination of Testing.

IWGA shall promptly report completed tests to WADA.

5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements.

5.5.1 All Athletes participating in The World Games are, unless otherwise indicated, part of The World Games registered Testing Pool. Members of The World Games Testing Pool are required to provide accurate whereabouts information from the date of the arrival till the closing ceremony of The World Games.

5.5.2 Any Athlete who is unavailable for Testing on two attempts during The World Games shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the International Federation of Athlete and where applicable to the Chef de Mission of the Athlete's National Olympic or Na-

tional Federation, between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

5.6 Selection of Athletes to be Tested.

5.6.1 The IWGA Medical Committee will inform the International Federations concerned and the Organizing Committee, about the number of Athletes to be subjected to doping control per day in each sport.

5.6.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the IWGA Medical Committee may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.6.3 An Athlete may be subject to Doping Control on more than one occasion during The World Games.

5.7 IWGA shall provide, by invitation access to Independent WADA Observers.

5.8 The following persons may be present in the control room:

- a) athlete and accompanying person
- b) Representative of the IWGA,
- c) Representative of the International Federation of the athlete
- d) Interpreter if required
- e) Representative of the Organizing Committee
- f) The persons responsible for carrying out the testing procedure
- g) WADA representatives upon invitation from IWGA to audit the entire doping control program

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories.

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

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection.

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

6.3 Research on Samples.

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting.

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.

6.5 Storage of Samples and delayed analysis.

Samples shall be stored in a secure manner at the Laboratory and may be re-tested if requested by IWGA.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by IWGA.

Results of Tests initiated by IWGA shall be managed, as far as sanctions related to Ineligibility, Disqualification and Results from The World Games by the IWGA. Results management for sanctions beyond eligibility, disqualification or the results of The World Games, by the IF concerned:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to the chair or delegate of the IWGA Medical Committee in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the IWGA Medical Commission shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, and/or
- b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, IWGA shall promptly notify the Athlete and the respective IF which, where applicable, will inform the Chef de Mission of the Athlete Concerned (NOC and/or NF) of:

- a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; and/or
- b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation;
- c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;
- d) the right of the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and
- e) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.

7.1.4 Arrangements shall be made for Testing the B Sample within 24 hours of the notification described in Article 7.1.3. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. IWGA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the International Federation as well as a representative of the delegation shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Member, the IF and WADA shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, the IF, where applicable the Chef de Mission of the Athlete concerned (NOC/and or NF), and to WADA.

7.1.8 The IWGA Medical Committee shall conduct any follow-up investigation as may be required by the Prohibited List. Upon completion of such follow-up investigation, IWGA shall promptly notify the Athlete regarding the results of the follow-up investigation and whether or not IWGA asserts that an anti-doping rule was violated.

7.1.9 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, IWGA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly notify the Athlete of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.2 Results Management for sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the IWGA, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by the respective IF. The respective IF has to keep the IWGA and WADA informed on the proceedings of this hearing and inform IWGA and WADA of their final decision within 3 months of the closing of The World Games. The IWGA and WADA can attend the hearing as an observer.

7.3 Provisional Suspensions.

The IWGA ExCo, after consultation with the IWGA Medical Committee, may provisionally suspend an Athlete prior to the opportunity for an expedited hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the Athlete's A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in Article 7.1. The accreditation of the Athlete or other Person may be withdrawn in this period.

ARTICLE 8 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS, RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of Tests during The World Games

8.1.1 When it appears, following the Results Management Process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing during The World Games then the case shall be assigned to the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel for consideration and decision.

8.1.2 The Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall assign a Chamber of three of its members to consider and decide the case. If not excluded for reasons as stated hereunder the Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel will be the Chair of the Chamber.

8.1.3 Decisions of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel may be appealed only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) as provided for in Article 13.

8.1.4 The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel may seek and/or request the opinion of experts or offer evidence at its own initiative.

8.1.5 The entire process starting with the receipt of the result of the A-sample adverse analytical finding by the Laboratory communicated to the IWGA Medical Chair or appointed Committee member, ending with the final decision of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel should not take longer than three days unless such delay is justified.

8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing

8.2.1 All hearings by the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall respect the following legal principles:

- a) a timely hearing;
- b) fair and impartial hearing body;

- c) the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- d) the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- e) the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- f) the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- g) the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Anti-Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- h) a timely, written, reasoned decision.

8.3 Commencing Proceedings

8.3.1 In the event of an Adverse Analytical Finding in an Athlete's "A"-sample, the Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall immediately provisionally suspend the Athlete if this seems necessary in the interests of fair competition.

8.3.2 If the analysis of the Athlete's "B"-sample does not confirm the findings of the "A"-sample analysis, the Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall lift the provisional suspension. The Athlete then shall not be subject to any further disciplinary action.

8.3.3 In the event of Adverse Analytical Findings in both the "A"- and "B"-samples of an athlete, the Chair of the IWGA Medical Committee shall immediately submit all relevant documents to the Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel, including a written report about the full circumstances of the Testing and the results of the analysis, and must copy the same information at the same time to WADA.

8.3.4 No action may be commenced against an athlete or other person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in this IWGA Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

8.4 IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Procedure

8.4.1 The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Chamber must consider and decide the case according to this IWGA Anti-Doping Rules and applicable law.

8.4.2 The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Chamber decides about sanctions pursuant to Article 10 of the IWGA Anti-Doping Rules. It can, at any time during the procedure, revoke or vary the provisional suspension of an athlete, if it considers that it is likely that the case against him or her will be dismissed.

8.4.3 The Anti-Doping Panel Chamber meets at the location of the Games.

8.4.4 The Hearing can be in writing; however in the event the Athlete requests a Hearing in front of the Chamber this request must be granted.

8.4.5 Only with the prior agreement in writing of the Athlete whose Adverse Analytical Finding is the subject of the case, the Chamber can decide the case without a hearing.

8.4.6 The Athletes involved have the right, at a timely hearing, to state their case orally or in writing. They have the right to present evidence, to call and question witnesses (subject to the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or by written submission). They may consult licensed legal counsel before

stating their case and have the right to be represented by counsel at their own expense.

8.4.7 If an Athlete does not consent to a decision without a hearing, the Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall determine the time and place for the hearing. The persons involved, when still present at the venue of The World Games, shall be given notice in writing of the date of the hearing at least 24 hours prior to it. When the case is to be decided after the World Games have ended the athlete will be given a one week notice as a minimum. The Anti-Doping Panel shall decide the means of communicating this notice, in its absolute discretion provided always that its decision must be based on a bona fide attempt to provide real and effective notice to the Athlete by the best methods possible under all of the circumstances.

8.4.8 The Athletes involved have the right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost, of the interpreter.

8.4.9 If an Athlete fails, refuses or neglects to appear at the hearing of his or her case after the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel has given notice in writing as required above, the Chamber may base its decision on the records without a hearing.

8.4.10 Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in these Rules, the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Chamber may take urgent decisions in order to uphold the IWGA Rules, sporting discipline or the rights of an Athlete.

8.4.11 The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel shall give its decisions in writing signed by all members of the Chamber. Every decision shall include reasons, provided always that dissenting reasons shall not be given.

8.4.12 No later than twenty four (24) hours after the decision of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel, the IWGA Executive Committee publicly reports the disposition of the anti-doping matter.

8.5 Reasons for Exclusion

8.5.1 A member of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Chamber shall be excluded from taking part in proceedings if:

- a) the member himself/herself or an Athlete from his/her International Federation and/or Nationality is involved in the case;
- b) someone involved in the case is
 - is the fiancé/fiancée of a member of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel, or
 - is or was the spouse, had a spousal relationship with the member, or had a common home with the member, or
 - is or was related to the member by law or by blood to the second degree of blood relation.

8.5.2 Members of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel may declare themselves biased or may be challenged as biased by notice in writing to all members of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel. A member of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel has the duty to give notice of such challenge as soon as he/she knows of a reason for it. The Chair of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel decides on the justification.

8.6 Costs

8.6.1 The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel decides on the costs of the case.

8.6.2 If sanctions are imposed, the athlete shall pay the costs of the case. If the Athlete fails, refuses or neglects so to pay the costs within one month of the Chamber's decision, the International Federation of which the Athlete is a member or registered Athlete is liable to pay the costs within two months of the Chamber's decision.

8.6.3 Costs eligible for cost assessment are:

- a) Expenditures for witnesses and evidence,
- b) Necessary expenses of the Persons involved (travel costs, accommodation, meals, and other incidental costs), including the members of the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel Chamber.
- c) Expenses incurred by special reports of experts when requested by the IWGA Anti-Doping Panel are not eligible for cost assessment.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in The World Games During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs.

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with The World Games may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in The World Games with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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

10.2 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection.

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

10.3 Status During Ineligibility.

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in The World Games or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by IWGA or any International Federation Member. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described by WADA some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by IWGA and its Members.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

When more than one team member in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible Anti-Doping violation under article 7 in connection with The World Games, the Team shall be subject to Target Testing for The World Games. If more than one team member in a Team Sport is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule violation during The World Games, the team may be subject to Disqualification or other disciplinary action. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, and a member of a team is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during The World Games, the relevant rules of the International Federation concerned shall be applied.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 12.1** The IWGA ExCo has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to International Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 12.2** Noncompliance with the Code by either the National or the International Federation may result in consequences with respect to The World Games as determined by the IWGA. The imposition of such consequences may be appealed by the party involved to CAS pursuant to Article 13.4.
- 12.3** Only IFs that have accepted and implemented the Code can become or remain with disciplines on the program of The World Games.

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal.

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the IWGA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences, and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.3 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Athlete or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.1 In cases arising from competition in The World Games, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b) IWGA;
- c) IF and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; and
- d) WADA.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption.

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, IF, or National Anti-Doping Organization. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by Athletes participating in The World Games to CAS

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12.

Decisions by IWGA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the International Federation.

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals.

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

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

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings and Other Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

An Athlete whose Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding, or an Athlete or other Person who may have violated an anti-doping rule, shall be notified by the IWGA as provided in Article 7 (Results Management). The Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and International Federation and WADA shall also be notified not later than the completion of the process described in Article 7.1. Notification shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The same Persons and Anti-Doping Organizations shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or 13 (Appeals). The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those persons within the organization with a need to know until the IWGA has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.2 below.

14.2 Public Disclosure

Neither IWGA nor the International Federation shall publicly identify Athletes whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Athlete has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 20 days after such decision.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

- 15.1** Subject to the right of appeal provided in article 13, any decision by the IWGA regarding a violation of these Anti Doping Rules shall be recognized by all International Federations and National Olympic Committees, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

- 15.2** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by IWGA. IWGA may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 17.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the IWGA ExCo after consultation with the IWGA Medical Committee.
- 17.2** Except as provided in Article 17.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 17.3** 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.
- 17.4** The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 17.5** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 17.6** Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Olympic Committee may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the NOC and/or NF.
- 17.7** The INTRODUCTION of the APPENDIX 2 shall be considered as a text to be understood by any and all athletes participating to The World Games.

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

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

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

Anti-Doping Panel. The IWGA Anti-Doping Panel is the independent jurisdictional organ of the IWGA. It considers and decides on Anti-Doping cases referred to it by the IWGA Medical Committee or at its own initiative.

Anti-Doping Panel Chamber. Three members of the Anti-Doping Panel assigned by the Chair of the Anti-Doping Panel to hear and decide a case.

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

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

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

Code. The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

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

- (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;
- (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; [and
- (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).]

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

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

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (In this case The World Games).

In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-

Doping Organization, an In-Competition test is a test where an Athlete is selected for testing in the period between his/her official registration and the end of the closing ceremony of The World Games.

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

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

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

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

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

Major Event Organizations. This term refers to the continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event such as The World Games.

Marker. A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Medical Committee. The IWGA Medical Committee is the primary authority to adopt and implement Anti-Doping Rules and direct and manage the Anti-Doping testing during The World Games.

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participant. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUE. Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE"). (Article 4.4)

TUE abbreviated. The Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods which may be permitted by this abbreviated process are strictly limited to the following: Beta-2 agonists (formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation, and glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes. (WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions).

TUEC. IWGA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee is the Panel established by IWGA.

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

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

APPENDIX 2 - Acknowledgment and Agreement

I, the undersigned as a Participant in The World Games, hereby acknowledge and agree as follows:

1. I have received information on the IWGA Anti Doping Rules and was given the prior opportunity to review the IWGA Anti-Doping Rules.
2. I consent and agree to comply with and be bound by all of the provisions and conditions of the WADA Anti-Doping Code, the IWGA Anti-Doping Rules and Anti-Doping Regulations of the International Federation administering my sport, including all amendments and International Standards as mentioned.
3. I acknowledge and agree that IWGA and the International Federation administering my sport have jurisdiction to impose sanction as provided for in the WADA Anti-Doping Code, IWGA Anti-Doping Rules and the Anti-Doping Regulations of the International Federations administering my sport.
4. I also agree and accept in particular the exclusive competence of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, which will resolve definitely any dispute in accordance with the Code of Sport Related Arbitration. Applicable Law is Swiss Law.

Date

Print Name (Last Name, First Name)

Date of Birth
(Day/Month/Year)

Signature (or, if a minor, signature of
legal guardian)