



WORLD PICKLEBALL FEDERATION ANTI-DOPING RULES

Effective 1 January 2027

INTRODUCTION

Preface

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

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

As provided in the Code, WPF shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Subject to the requirements in Article 20 of the Code, any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by WPF to a Delegated Third Party, such as the International Testing Agency (ITA), however, WPF shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rules. Furthermore, WPF shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code. When WPF has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of Doping Control to the Delegated Third Party, any reference to WPF in these Rules should be intended as a reference to that Delegated Third Party, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. WPF may delegate its Results Management adjudication responsibilities to the CAS Anti-Doping Division or other Delegated Third Party.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, WPF shall not delegate any aspect of Doping Control (including, without limitation, Testing and Results Management) to a Delegated Third Party where such delegation could reasonably lead to a potential or actual conflict of interest. Moreover, due to the potential conflict of interest, WPF shall not delegate any aspect of Doping Control (including, without limitation, Testing and Results Management) to a National Federation, or any other national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

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

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

Anti-doping is primarily an ethical position based on a vision of the spirit of sport.

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is known as “the spirit of sport”: the ethical pursuit of athletic excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Athlete’s natural talents.

Anti-doping endeavors to preserve the spirit of sport.

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

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

- Community
- Equality
- Fun and joy
- Respect
- Solidarity

Therefore, in the spirit of sport, Athletes demonstrate values such as:

- Accomplishment
- Commitment
- Courage
- Discipline
- Excellence in performance
- Fair play
- Honesty
- Personal responsibility

Equally, Athlete Support Personnel have a fundamental role to both demonstrate and promote these values, including the fun and joy of sport, to ensure positive sporting experiences for Athletes.

Anti-doping programs seek both to protect the health of Athletes and to provide the opportunity for Athletes to develop and express their athletic abilities without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

Values embedded in anti-doping programs include:

- Athletes’ rights and responsibilities as set forth in the Code
- Cooperation with others
- Education and knowledge
- Fairness
- Health
- Respect for human rights
- Respect for rules, laws and justice

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we 'Play True'.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

WPF is committed to protecting clean pickleball, Athlete health, fair competition, due process and internationally harmonized anti-doping rules.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

- (a) WPF, including its board members, directors, officers, senior executives and employees, and employees of Delegated Third Parties, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- (b) each of its National Federations, including their board members, directors, officers, senior executives and employees;
- (c) the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons:
 - (i) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of WPF, or of any National Federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);
 - (ii) all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organized, convened, authorized or recognized by WPF, or any National Federation, or by any member or affiliate organization of any National Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;
 - (iii) any other Athlete, Athlete Support Person or other Person who, by accreditation, license, contractual arrangement or otherwise, is subject to the authority of WPF, a National Federation, or a member or affiliate organization of a National Federation for anti-doping purposes; and
 - (iv) Athletes who are not regular members of WPF or of one of its National Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event.

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

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

For purposes of these Rules, International-Level Athletes are Athletes who participate in a WPF World Championship, WPF Continental Championship, WPF World Cup, or another Event expressly designated and published by WPF as an International Event. WPF shall publish these criteria in a clear and accessible location.

An Athlete classified as an International-Level Athlete by participation in an International Event shall be considered an International-Level Athlete beginning three (3) months before the Event and through 31 December of that year, unless another published WPF criterion provides a longer period.

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 2.11 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 the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.
 - 2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; or where the Athlete's A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Athlete waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.
 - 2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
 - 2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards, or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.
- 2.2 Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method
 - 2.2.1 It is the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.
 - 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.
- 2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by an Athlete
Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person.
 - 2.4 Whereabouts Failures by an Athlete
Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.
 - 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by an Athlete or Other Person
 - 2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete or Athlete Support Person
 - 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 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 Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.
 - 2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking by an Athlete or Other Person
 - 2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by an Athlete or Other Person
 - 2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by an Athlete or Other Person
Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person.
 - 2.10 Prohibited Association by an Athlete or Other Person
 - 2.10.1 Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:
 - 2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or
 - 2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the

- criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- 2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Articles 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.
- 2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an Anti-Doping Organization shall establish that the Athlete or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status.
- The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Person described in Articles 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.
- Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.
- 2.11 Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities
- Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:
- 2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, alleged violation of Article 10.14.1 or an alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.
- 2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation, an alleged violation of Article 10.14.1, or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organization, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organization.
- For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

- 3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof
- WPF shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether WPF has established an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 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, or violation of Article 10.14.1 to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2, 3.2.3 and 10.2.1.3, 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, or violations of Article 10.14.1 may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

- 3.2.1 Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.
- 3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then WPF shall have the burden to establish that such 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 shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation; provided, however, if the Athlete or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then WPF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure:
 - (i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case WPF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
 - (ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case WPF shall have the burden

- to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Athlete of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case WPF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
 - (iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Athlete notification or attempts to locate the Athlete which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case WPF shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.
- 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 irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained (and who has been charged with an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1) of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.
- 3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, or a violation of Article 10.14.1 based on the Athlete's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or WPF.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST & THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

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

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

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

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

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

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List. Specified Substances and Specified Methods identified in this Article should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping Substances or Methods. Rather, they are simply Substances and Methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

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

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

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 Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 Therapeutic Use Exemption Applications

4.4.2.1 Athletes who are not International-Level Athletes shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organization for a Therapeutic Use Exemption. If the National Anti-Doping Organization denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the appellate

body described in Article 13.2.2, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2.2 Athletes who are International-Level Athletes shall apply to WPF.

4.4.3 Therapeutic Use Exemption Recognition

4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Code for the substance or method in question, and provided that such Therapeutic Use Exemption has been reported in accordance with Article 5.9 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WPF shall automatically recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition, unless WADA has granted WPF an exception in accordance with Article 7.2(b) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

For TUE decisions that are automatically recognized, the Athlete does not need to take any further action, and the TUE cannot then be subject to further review by WPF.

4.4.3.2 Where WADA has granted WPF an exception to the default position of automatic recognition in accordance with Article 7.2(b) of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WPF shall publish: (a) which Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions it will automatically recognize; and (b) which Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions will have to be submitted to it by the Athlete for evaluation. WPF's evaluation of an Athlete's Therapeutic Use Exemption for the purpose of recognition shall be in accordance with Article 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.3.3 If WPF chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, WPF shall recognize a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to that Athlete by their National Anti-Doping Organization unless the Athlete is required to apply for recognition of the Therapeutic Use Exemption pursuant to Articles 6.16 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemption Application Process

4.4.4.1 If the Athlete does not already have a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by their National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, or requires their Therapeutic Use Exemption to be recognized by WPF in accordance with Article 4.4.3.2, the Athlete shall apply directly to WPF.

4.4.4.2 An application to WPF for grant or recognition of a Therapeutic Use Exemption should be made as soon as possible, save where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies. The application shall be made in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, as posted on WPF's website.

4.4.4.3 WPF shall establish a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (“TUEC”) to consider applications for the grant or recognition of Therapeutic Use Exemptions:.

- (a) The TUEC shall consist of a physician Chair and a pool of at minimum three (3) / four (4) / five (5) other members with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and sound knowledge of clinical, sports, and exercise medicine. Each appointed member shall serve a term of three (3) years, which may be renewed.
- (b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member shall sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members shall not be employees of WPF.
- (c) When an application to WPF for the grant or recognition of a Therapeutic Use Exemption is made, the Chair of the TUEC shall appoint three (3) members (which may include the Chair) from the pool of TUEC members to consider the application.
- (d) Before considering a Therapeutic Use Exemption application, each member shall disclose to the Chair any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Athlete making the application. If a member appointed by the Chair to consider an application is unwilling or unable to assess the Athlete’s Therapeutic Use Exemption application, for any reason, the Chair may appoint a replacement member or appoint a new TUEC. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the Therapeutic Use Exemption decision.]
- (e) When assessing a Therapeutic Use Exemption application, the TUEC may seek the assistance of such other medical or scientific experts as it deems appropriate.
- (f) Decisions on Therapeutic Use Exemption applications should ideally be reached through consensus of the TUEC, with further input from other physicians and/or experts, if necessary. If consensus cannot be reached, a majority decision will be made.

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

4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of WPF and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. WPF TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the Athlete, and to WADA

and other Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. WPF shall ensure that all decisions are promptly entered into ADAMS and, in any event, no later than twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision.

- 4.4.4.6** If WPF denies the Athlete's application, it shall notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If WPF grants the Athlete's application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also their National Anti-Doping Organization. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by WPF does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by WPF remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by WPF becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 Retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption Applications

Retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemptions may be granted under the conditions described in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a Therapeutic Use Exemption

- 4.4.6.1** A Therapeutic Use Exemption granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn by the TUEC if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the Therapeutic Use Exemption and/or due to a change in circumstances the Therapeutic Use Exemption criteria are no longer met; or (c) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

- 4.4.6.2** In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the Therapeutic Use Exemption prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the Therapeutic Use Exemption. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the Therapeutic Use Exemption expiry, withdrawal or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with

Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of Therapeutic Use Exemption Decisions

- 4.4.7.1 WADA shall review WPF's decision not to recognize a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review WPF's decision to grant a Therapeutic Use Exemption that is referred to WADA by the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the Therapeutic Use Exemption decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the Therapeutic Use Exemption decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.
- 4.4.7.2 Unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, any Therapeutic Use Exemption decision by WPF that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a Therapeutic Use Exemption decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or WPF, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.7.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a Therapeutic Use Exemption or for review of a Therapeutic Use Exemption decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing

- 5.1.1 Testing may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. It shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing.
- 5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Athlete has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method), and for the purposes described in Article 6.2 of the Code.

- 5.2 Authority to Test
 - 5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, WPF shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules”).
 - 5.2.2 WPF may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority who has not retired (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.
 - 5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.8.11 of the Code.
 - 5.2.4 If WPF delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization, that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, WPF shall be notified.
 - 5.2.5 Except where expressly allowed by the Code or an International Standard, WPF shall not take any action that unduly impedes or interferes with the ability of any other Anti-Doping Organization to conduct Testing, whether performed directly or through delegation, that is authorized by Article 5 of the Code or any other Code Article or the International Standard for Testing.
- 5.3 Event Testing

- 5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organization shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, WPF (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organization of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of WPF (or other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with WPF (or the ruling body of the Event).
- 5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organization, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organization shall first confer with WPF (or other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organization is not satisfied with the response from WPF (or other international organization which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organization may, in accordance with the procedures described in the International Standard for Testing, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing WPF (or other international organization which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be under the authority of the Anti-Doping Organization initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.
- 5.4 Testing Requirements
 - 5.4.1 WPF shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and use ADAMS to coordinate Testing in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.
- 5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information
 - 5.5.1 WPF currently maintains no Registered Testing Pool, individual Testing Pool, Team Sport Testing Pool or WPF whereabouts filing program. No Athlete is required by WPF to file whereabouts information unless WPF formally establishes and publishes such a pool and provides individual written notice to each included Athlete in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for Testing.
- 5.6 Retired Athletes Returning to Competition
 - 5.6.1 If an International or National-Level Athlete in WPF's Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has agreed to be bound by applicable anti-doping rules and has made themselves available for Testing, by giving six-months prior written notice to WPF and their National Anti-Doping Organization.

WADA, in consultation with WPF and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the Athlete. The exemption may be subject to one or more conditions that WADA and the relevant Anti-Doping Organizations may impose at their discretion including, without limitation, a minimum number of tests before participation in International Events or National Events or a restriction of the participation (during the exemption period) to specific International Events or National Events.

A decision by WADA not to grant an exemption may be appealed under Article 13.2.

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

- 5.6.2 If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall notify the Anti-Doping Organization that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Athlete then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Athlete shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has agreed to be bound by applicable anti-doping rules and has made themselves available for Testing by giving prior written notice to WPF and to their National Anti-Doping Organization for a period of time equal to the greater of (i) the period of Ineligibility not yet served as of the date of retirement or (ii) six (6) months.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

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

5.8 Investigations and Intelligence Gathering

WPF shall have the capability to conduct, and shall conduct, investigations and gather intelligence for any anti-doping purpose including, but not limited to, the purposes described in the Code and the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

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

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations, or violations of Article 10.14.1, may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Analysis of Samples and Assessment of Analytical Data for Anti-Doping Purposes

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

In principle, all Samples collected shall be promptly analyzed. However, the International Standard for Laboratories or the International Standard for Testing may identify specific conditions under which Samples may be collected and stored for possible future analysis.

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used without the Athlete's written consent where the research involves re-analysis of the Athlete's Sample(s) for a purpose beyond Article 6.2. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Athlete. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

WPF shall ask laboratories to analyze Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.8 of the International Standard for Testing. Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by WPF. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to WPF and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

6.5 Additional Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

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

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

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

expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

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

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

Notwithstanding Article 6.5, WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organization before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organization whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organization with authority to test the Athlete to assume Results Management authority for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: AUTHORITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Rules establishes a process designed to resolve alleged anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Authority to Conduct Results Management

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

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

7.1.3 If a Major Event Organization assumes only limited Results Management authority relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event

conducted by a Major Event Organization, or an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organization to the applicable International Federation for completion of Results Management.

7.1.4 With respect to a potential whereabouts failure, Results Management shall be administered by WPF if it ordered the test that led to the discovery of the potential whereabouts failure; in all other instances, Results Management remains with the Anti-Doping Organization with which the Athlete files whereabouts information at the time of the potential whereabouts failure. As an exception to the foregoing, if the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization ordered the test, it may request that Results Management nevertheless be administered by the Anti-Doping Organization with which the Athlete files their whereabouts information; if WPF so agrees, it shall administer Results Management for the potential whereabouts failure. To the extent there is an issue as to which Anti-Doping Organization has Results Management authority for a potential whereabouts failure, the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WPF may resolve the issue between them. In the event that there is an unresolved dispute between the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization and WPF as to which organization should administer Results Management for a whereabouts failure, WADA shall determine that question in its entire discretion. For the avoidance of doubt, Article 7.1.1 of the Code shall apply by analogy. If WPF determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations.

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

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

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1

WPF shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

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

If WPF receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method other than a Specified Substance, Specified Method or a Substance of Abuse, it shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete (i) with respect to an Adverse Analytical Finding, upon sending the notification required by Article 7.2; and (ii) with respect to an Adverse Passport Finding, upon sending the notification of charge (after completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process).

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be lifted if it is demonstrated to WPF, or on appeal that adjudication of the alleged violation is likely to result in a finding of no anti-doping rule violation, No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5, a reprimand with no period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1.2 (Contaminated Source), or the time already served by the Athlete under the Provisional Suspension would exceed the period of Ineligibility asserted in the charging letter for the anti-doping rule violation.

7.4.1.1 Application to Lift Mandatory Provisional Suspension

As a prerequisite to filing an appeal to CAS against a mandatory Provisional Suspension imposed by WPF, an Athlete must follow the procedures detailed in this Article 7.4.1.1.

If WPF imposes a Provisional Suspension against an Athlete pursuant to Article 7.4.1, the Athlete may apply to lift the Provisional Suspension to WPF in writing within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the decision. Such application will be decided in accordance with an internal review process established by WPF by one or more Persons not previously involved in the decision to impose the Provisional Suspension. WPF shall render a decision on the Athlete's application promptly, and no later than seven (7) days after receipt of the application. If WPF denies the Athlete's application, its decision may be appealed by the Athlete to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3.

If WPF denies the Athlete's application, its decision may be appealed by the Athlete to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3 or challenged before WPF Disciplinary Commission in accordance with the process set out at Article 8, *mutatis mutandis*. Challenges before WPF Disciplinary Commission shall be conducted under an expedited procedure and a decision shall be rendered promptly. If WPF Disciplinary Commission denies the Athlete's application, that decision may be appealed by the Athlete to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3. If WPF Disciplinary Commission lifts the Athlete's

Provisional Suspension, that decision may be appealed by WPF to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3.

If WPF Disciplinary Commission denies the Athlete's application, that decision may be appealed by the Athlete to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3. If WPF Disciplinary Commission lifts the Athlete's Provisional Suspension, that decision may be appealed by WPF to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1

WPF may impose a Provisional Suspension for alleged anti-doping rule violations prior to the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8, for violations of Article 10.14.1 or anti-doping rule violations where a mandatory Provisional Suspension is not required by Article 7.4.1.

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

7.4.2.1 Application to Lift Optional Provisional Suspension

As a prerequisite to filing an appeal to CAS against an optional Provisional Suspension imposed by WPF, an Athlete or other Person must follow the procedures detailed in this Article 7.4.2.1.

possess authority to lift an optional Provisional Suspension pursuant to Article 7.4.2.2 of the Code.]

If WPF imposes a Provisional Suspension against an Athlete or other Person pursuant to Article 7.4.2, the Athlete or other Person may apply to lift the Provisional Suspension to WPF in writing within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the decision. Such application will be decided in accordance with an internal review process established by WPF by one or more Persons not previously involved in the decision to impose the Provisional Suspension. WPF shall render a decision on the Athlete or other Person's application promptly, and no later than seven (7) days after receipt of the application. If WPF denies the Athlete or other Person's application, its decision may be appealed by the Athlete or other Person to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3.

If WPF denies the Athlete or other Person's application, its decision may be appealed by the Athlete or other Person to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3 or challenged before WPF Disciplinary Commission in accordance with the process set out at Article 8, *mutatis mutandis*. Challenges before WPF Disciplinary Commission shall be conducted under an expedited procedure and a decision shall be rendered promptly. If WPF Disciplinary Commission denies the Athlete or other Person's application, that decision may be appealed by the Athlete or other Person to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3. If WPF Disciplinary Commission lifts the

Athlete or other Person's Provisional Suspension, that decision may be appealed by WPF to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3. If WPF Disciplinary Commission denies the Athlete or other Person's application, that decision may be appealed by the Athlete or other Person to CAS pursuant to Article 7.4.3. If WPF Disciplinary Commission lifts the Athlete or other Person's Provisional Suspension, that decision may be appealed by WPF to CAS in accordance with Article 7.4.3.

- 7.4.3 Appeals to CAS from Decisions regarding Provisional Suspensions
Any appeal taken by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 from a decision under Article 7.4.1.1 or Article 7.4.2.1 not to impose a Provisional Suspension, or to lift or not lift a Provisional Suspension shall be made exclusively to CAS to be decided by a sole arbitrator. WADA shall receive notice of the appeal from all parties to the appeal and CAS. WADA shall have the right to file an intervention request in any appeal filed by an Athlete or other Person under this Article within ten (10) days after it has received notification of the answer as further provided in the International Standard for Results Management.

Appeals challenging Provisional Suspension decisions under this Article shall not justify any delay in the underlying case on the merits.

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

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

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

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by WPF shall not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or WPF's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s) or violation(s) of Article 10.14.1, including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

WPF shall notify Athletes, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14 and the International Standard for Results Management.

7.7 Retirement from Sport

If an Athlete or other Person retires while WPF's Results Management process is underway, WPF retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and WPF 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 or violation of Article 10.14.1, WPF has authority to conduct Results Management. Any retired Athlete or other Person who during retirement tampers with the ongoing Results Management of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 for which they have been charged, shall remain subject to the authority of all relevant Signatories for the violation of Tampering under Article 2.5.

7.8 Cases Subject to Review by Independent Review Expert

7.8.1 This Article 7.8 applies to rare cases where WPF is considering closing a case or not proceeding with normal Results Management processes after WPF has received notice of an Adverse Analytical Finding and has completed the initial review required under Article 7.2 (i.e., WPF has determined no Therapeutic Use Exemption has been granted, there is no apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories, and it is not apparent that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by ingestion of a Prohibited Substance through a permitted route). In such cases, WPF shall:

7.8.1.1 Provide notice of the Adverse Analytical Finding to the Athlete in accordance with Articles 7.2, 7.4.1 and 7.4.2.

7.8.1.2 Promptly submit a request for an opinion from the Independent Review Expert as to whether public policy or other compelling reasons, taking into account the rights of and impact on clean

Athletes, justify the departure from the normal Results Management process for addressing Adverse Analytical Findings. A copy of the request shall be provided simultaneously to WADA and to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 13. WPF shall provide its full file to, and fully cooperate with, the Independent Review Expert.

- 7.8.2 After reviewing the file, and obtaining any other information deemed necessary from WPF, WADA or third parties, the Independent Review Expert shall issue a written opinion and recommendation to WPF, with a copy to WADA, advising whether a departure from the normal Results Management process is justified in the particular circumstances of the case.
- 7.8.3 Upon receiving the Independent Review Expert's opinion and recommendation, WPF shall issue a written decision on whether it will proceed with normal Results Management processes or not move forward with the Adverse Analytical Findings. This decision shall be provided to WADA, and the decision along with the Independent Review Expert's opinion and recommendation shall be provided to each other party entitled to appeal the decision under Article 13. The decision is subject to appeal directly to CAS in accordance with the applicable provisions in Article 13. If a decision by WPF to not move forward with the Adverse Analytical Findings is set aside or reversed on appeal, CAS may maintain jurisdiction to rule on the merits of any alleged anti-doping rule violation related to the Adverse Analytical Findings or may direct WPF to proceed with the normal Results Management process.
- 7.8.4 Where WPF fails to go forward with the normal Results Management processes without seeking and obtaining an opinion and recommendation from the Independent Review Expert, or fails to go forward with the normal Results Management processes in contravention of the Independent Review Expert's opinion and recommendation, and it is ultimately determined on appeal that an anti-doping rule violation occurred, WPF may be subject to non-compliance proceedings under Article 24 of the Code and the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories and shall be required to reimburse the appealing part(y)(ies) for costs and reasonable legal fees incurred in connection with each level of the appellate process.
- 7.8.5 The process to be followed for cases under this Article 7.8 shall be described in greater detail in the International Standard for Results Management.

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, WPF shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management. A timely reasoned decision specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility and Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 shall be Publicly Disclosed by WPF as provided in Article 14.3.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

8.1.1.1 WPF shall establish the WPF Disciplinary Commission, which has jurisdiction to determine whether an Athlete or other Person subject to these Rules has committed an anti-doping rule violation or a violation of Article 10.14.1 and, where applicable, to impose the relevant Consequences.

8.1.1.2 WPF shall ensure that WPF Disciplinary Commission is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, term of office, professional experience, Operational Independence and adequate financing comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.1.3 Board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of WPF or its affiliates (e.g., National Federations or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of WPF Disciplinary Commission. In particular, no member shall have previously considered any Therapeutic Use Exemption application, Results Management decision, or appeals in the same case.

8.1.1.4 The WPF Disciplinary Commission shall consist of an independent Chair and a pool of independent hearing panel members, from which the Chair shall select the composition of a particular hearing panel to adjudicate individual cases. The pool of independent hearing panel members shall be of a sufficient size to ensure that the hearing process is timely conducted and provide for replacement possibilities in the event of a conflict of interest, and shall include no fewer than three (3) / four (4) / five (5) independent members at any given time.

8.1.1.5 Each member shall be appointed by taking into consideration their requisite anti-doping experience including their legal, sports, medical and/or scientific expertise. Each member shall be appointed for a renewable term of two (2) / three (3) / four (4) years.

8.1.1.6 WPF Disciplinary Commission shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from WPF or any third party.

8.1.1.7 Hearings shall not be conducted (whether by delegation or otherwise) by Persons appointed by, or under the authority of, a National Federation, or any other national sports governing bodies or other national sports organizations.

- 8.1.1.8 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Athletes and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the WPF Disciplinary Commission.
- 8.1.1.9 WADA, the National Anti-Doping Organization and National Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, WPF shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.
- 8.1.2 Hearing Process
 - 8.1.2.1 When WPF sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person charging them with an asserted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, and the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to the WPF Disciplinary Commission for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.
 - 8.1.2.2 The Chair shall appoint either a single adjudicator (which may be the Chair) or a panel of three (3) members (which may include the Chair) to hear that case. If a single adjudicator hears a case, the appointed panel member shall have a legal background. If a panel of three (3) members hears a case, at least one (1) panel member shall have a legal background, with no less than three (3) years of relevant legal experience, and one (1) panel member shall be a qualified medical practitioner, with no less than three (3) years of relevant medical experience.
 - 8.1.2.3 Upon appointment by the Chair as a member of WPF Disciplinary Commission, members shall also sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to them which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration. If such facts or circumstances arise at a later stage of the hearing process, the relevant hearing panel member shall promptly disclose them to the parties.
 - 8.1.2.4 If a member appointed by the Chair to hear a case is unwilling or unable to hear the case, for any reason, the Chair may appoint a replacement member or appoint a new hearing panel. Where the Chair has been appointed, and is unwilling or unable to hear a case, for any reason, the Chair may be replaced in these circumstances by a vice-chairperson or other designated senior hearing panel member.
 - 8.1.2.5 The parties shall be notified of the identity of the single adjudicator or hearing panel members appointed to hear and

determine the matter and be provided with the declaration mentioned at Article 8.1.2.3 at the outset of the Hearing Process. The parties shall be informed of their right to challenge the appointment of any single adjudicator or hearing panel member if there are grounds for potential conflicts of interest within seven (7) days from the ground for the challenge having become known. Any challenge shall be decided upon by an independent Person from the wider pool of hearing panel members or by an independent institution.

- 8.1.2.6 The WPF Disciplinary Commission has the power, at its absolute discretion, to appoint an expert to assist or advise the panel.
- 8.1.2.7 WPF shall present its case and the Athlete or other Person shall present his/her/their case(s) in reply.
- 8.1.2.8 If any party or their representative fails to attend a hearing after notification, the hearing may nevertheless proceed.
- 8.1.2.9 The Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has been asserted shall have the right to request a public hearing.
- 8.1.2.10 WPF may also request a public hearing provided that the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has been asserted has provided their written consent to the same.
- 8.1.2.11 Each party to the proceedings shall also have the right to:
 - (a) Be represented by counsel at their own expense;
 - (b) Access and present relevant evidence;
 - (c) Submit written and oral submissions;
 - (d) Call and examine witnesses; and
 - (e) Have an interpreter at the hearing at their own expense.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

- 8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the WPF Disciplinary Commission shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, if (and to what extent) any period of Provisional Suspension is credited against the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any other relevant Consequences, including Financial Consequences, appeal routes and deadline to appeal, and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.2.2 WPF shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

- 8.3.1 An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the Consequences proposed by WPF.
- 8.3.2 However, if the Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days of the date of the notice sent by WPF asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.
- 8.3.3 In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before WPF Disciplinary Commission shall not be required. Instead WPF shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, if (and to what extent) any period of Provisional Suspension is credited against the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any other relevant Consequences, including Financial Consequences, appeal routes and deadline to appeal, and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.3.4 WPF shall notify that decision to the Athlete or other Person and simultaneously to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. WPF shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.
- 8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS
Anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1 asserted against International-Level Athletes, National-Level Athletes or other Persons may, with the consent of the Athlete or other Person, WPF (where it has Results Management authority in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test or violation of Article 10.14.1 by participation in a Competition automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with any benefits awarded or advantages afforded based on those results to be vacated, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes awarded to the Athlete (whether individually or to a team of which the Athlete was a part) based on those results, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Competitions.

- 10.1.1 If the Athlete establishes that they bear 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 for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method
- Article 10.2 provides the framework for determining the period of Ineligibility for violations of Articles 2.1 (Presence), 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use) or 2.6 (Possession). This determination is based on several variables such as: the substance or method involved (i.e., non-Specified Substances/non-Specified Methods, Specified Substances/Specified Methods, or Substances of Abuse); whether the Athlete or other Person committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; whether the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance; and whether the Athlete can establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system.
- Article 10.2.1 addresses the period of Ineligibility for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving non-Specified Substances and non-Specified Methods. Article 10.2.2 addresses the period of Ineligibility for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving Specified Substances or Specified Methods. Article 10.2.3 addresses the period of Ineligibility for violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 involving Substances of Abuse. Article 10.2.4 addresses the period of Ineligibility in special circumstances involving criteria for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. Article 10.2.5 addresses the period of Ineligibility for violations of Article 2.6. Article 10.2.6 provides the definition of “intentional” for purposes of Article 10.2.
- 10.2.1 Non-Specified Substances or Non-Specified Methods
- For violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 that involve a non-Specified Substance or a non-Specified Method, the period of Ineligibility shall, subject to Articles 10.2.3 and 10.2.4, be four (4) years. The four (4) year period of Ineligibility may be reduced as follows:
- 10.2.1.1 Where the Athlete can establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system or the Prohibited Method was Used and that the violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years. This period of Ineligibility is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.
- 10.2.1.2 Where the Athlete cannot establish that the violation was not intentional, but can establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system or the Prohibited Method was Used, and that the context of the ingestion or Use was unrelated to sport performance, the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) years. This period of Ineligibility is not subject to elimination or reduction under Article 10.5 or 10.6.
- 10.2.1.3 Where the Athlete cannot establish how the Prohibited Substance entered their system or the Prohibited Method was Used, but in exceptional cases can establish to the comfortable satisfaction of the decision making body that, based on reliable scientific evidence, the anti-doping rule violation was not compatible with intentional use of a Prohibited Substance, then the period of

Ineligibility may be reduced to two (2) years. This period of Ineligibility is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.

10.2.1.4 For violations resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was ingested or Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years. This period of Ineligibility is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For violations of Articles 2.1 or 2.2 that involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, the period of Ineligibility, subject to Articles 10.2.3 and 10.2.4, shall be two (2) years. This period of Ineligibility is subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1 and is subject to increase as follows:

10.2.2.1 Subject to Article 10.2.2.2, where WPF can establish that the violation was intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years; provided, however, if the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion or Use was unrelated to sport performance, the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) years. The period of Ineligibility imposed under this Article 10.2.2.1 is not subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5 or 10.6.

10.2.2.2 Where an anti-doping rule violation results from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was used Out-of-Competition, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years. This period of Ineligibility is subject to elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.3 Substances of Abuse

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

10.2.3.1 If the Athlete can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) months.

For any subsequent violation involving any Substance of Abuse, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 10.2.3.1 shall be four (4) months which may be reduced to two (2) months if the Athlete enters a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by WPF.

The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.3.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Articles 10.6, 10.7.1 or 10.7.2.

10.2.3.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Athlete can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be between six (6) months and two (2) years depending on the circumstances of the case. This provision is

without prejudice to the potential application of Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.3.3 Where neither 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.3.2 applies, then the period of Ineligibility shall be determined under the applicable provision in Articles 10.2.1 or 10.2.2.

10.2.4 Therapeutic Use Exemption Criteria

10.2.4.1 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the Athlete can establish that the presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession met each of the criteria in Article 4.2 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (except for the need to show there was no reasonable permitted Therapeutic alternative) at the time the presence, Use or Attempted Use or Possession occurred, then the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) months. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Articles 10.6, 10.7.1 or 10.7.2.

10.2.5 Possession

For violations of Article 2.6, the period of Ineligibility shall subject to Article 10.2.3.2, be as follows:

10.2.5.1 Where the violation involves a non-Specified Substance or non-Specified Method, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years if the Athlete or other Person can establish the violation was not intentional; three (3) years if the Athlete or other Person cannot establish that the violation was not intentional, but can establish the Possession was unrelated to sport performance; and four (4) years if the Athlete or other Person cannot establish the violation was not intentional and cannot establish the Possession was unrelated to sport performance.

10.2.5.2 Where the violation involves a Specified Substance or Specified Method, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years if WPF can establish the violation was intentional, subject to a reduction to three (3) years if the Athlete or other Person can establish that the context of the Possession was unrelated to sport performance; and two (2) years if WPF cannot establish the violation was intentional.

10.2.5.3 If the period of Ineligibility imposed under Articles 10.2.5.1 or 10.2.5.2 is two (2) years, the period of Ineligibility is subject to potential elimination or reduction under Articles 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7.1.

10.2.6 As used in Article 10.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

- 10.3.1 For violations of Articles 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in a case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Athlete can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Athlete or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case of failing to submit to Sample collection involving a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of Fault.
- 10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on if the Athlete can establish circumstances mitigating the Athlete's degree of Fault. Fault shall be assessed equally against all three whereabouts failures with the expectation that the Athlete should be on heightened alert after the first and second failures. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3 For violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person or Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Articles 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- 10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation; where the violation involves a Protected Person or Minor, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years, up to a lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.
- 10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Athlete or other Person.

- 10.4 **Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility**
If WPF establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the otherwise applicable sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that they did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.
- 10.5 **Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence**
If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that they bear No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.
- 10.6 **Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence**
- 10.6.1 **Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.**
All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.
- 10.6.1.1 **Specified Substances or Specified Methods**
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault.
- 10.6.1.2 **Contaminated Source**
In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Source, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault.
- 10.6.1.3 **Protected Persons or Recreational Athletes**
Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, and the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Athlete's degree of Fault.
- 10.6.2 **Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1**

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that they bear No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.

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

10.7.1 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where an Athlete or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. For purposes of this Article 10.7.1, the "otherwise applicable" period of Ineligibility shall mean the period of Ineligibility determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.6.

10.7.2 Period of Ineligibility Reduction for Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

No later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, an Athlete or other Person who accepts that the violation is established and accepts all asserted Consequences (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the start date of any period of Ineligibility) will receive a twenty-five percent (25%) reduction from the period of Ineligibility asserted in the notice of anti-doping rule violation charge. Where the asserted period of Ineligibility is more than four (4) years but less than lifetime, the reduction shall be one (1) year. Where the asserted period of Ineligibility is lifetime, there shall be no reduction under this Article 10.7.2.

Article 10.7.2 shall not be applicable to charged violations under Articles 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.4.1.

Where the Athlete or other Person receives a reduction in the period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.7.2, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article. If the Athlete or other Person does not accept the reduction in the period of Ineligibility within the time period established in this Article, then this Article, including but not limited to, what the reduction under this Article would or should have been, may not be raised in any hearing or appeal.

10.7.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations

10.7.3.1 Where it has Results Management authority WPF may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the

time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority, or professional disciplinary body or sport integrity authority which results in:

- (i) the Anti-Doping Organization discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person; or
- (ii) a criminal or disciplinary body discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving, a criminal offense or breach of professional rules committed by another Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to WPF; or
- (iii) WADA discovering facts constituting, or bringing forward a case involving non-compliance with the Code, International Standard, Technical Document or Technical Letter against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory or Athlete passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories); or
- (iv) with the approval of WADA, a criminal or disciplinary body discovering facts constituting or bringing forward a case involving, a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping.

After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, WPF may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the value of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. Information involving the potential doping of Protected Persons or Minors shall be considered particularly valuable. In determining the length of the period for which the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the value of the Substantial Assistance shall be evaluated in terms of months or years rather than as a percentage of the original period of Ineligibility. However, no more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. For purposes of this Article 10.7.3, the “otherwise applicable” period of Ineligibility shall mean the period of Ineligibility determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.9 and 10.14.3. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article shall be no less than eight (8) years. For

purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

WPF may suspend a smaller portion of the Consequences in an initial decision and, based on reconsideration of the value of the information received, increase the amount of Consequences suspended.

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

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

WADA shall be notified of any appeal to CAS involving Article 10.7. If WADA is not already a party, WADA shall have the right to intervene as a party in that proceeding.

10.7.3.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of WPF or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or violation of Article 10.14.1, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article.

10.7.3.3 If WPF suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.

In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize WPF to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance

agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.7.4 Other Valuable Information and Assistance in the Effort to Eliminate Doping in Sport

Where it has Results Management authority for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, WPF may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case where the Athlete or other Person has provided other valuable information and assistance which does not meet all of the requirements for Substantial Assistance but is still very valuable to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. Information involving the potential doping of Protected Persons or Minors shall be considered particularly valuable.

After an appellate decision relating to an anti-doping rule violation or a violation of Article 10.14.1 under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal that decision, WPF may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the value of the information and assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. In determining the length of the period for which the period of Ineligibility is suspended, the value of the information and assistance shall be evaluated in terms of months or years rather than as a percentage of the original period of Ineligibility. However, no more than fifteen percent (15%) of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. For purposes of this Article 10.7.4 the “otherwise applicable” period of Ineligibility shall mean the period of Ineligibility determined after application of Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.9 and 10.14.3. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article shall be no less than sixteen (16) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2.

WPF may suspend a smaller portion of the Consequences in an initial decision and, based on reconsideration of the value of the information and assistance received, increase the amount suspended.

If so requested by an Athlete or other Person who seeks to provide other valuable information and assistance, WPF shall allow the Athlete or other Person to provide the information to WPF subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the other valuable information and assistance upon which the suspension of Consequences was based, the Anti-Doping Organization that suspended Consequences shall reinstate the original Consequences. If an Anti-Doping Organization decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not

to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

WADA shall be notified of any appeal to CAS involving Article 10.7. If WADA is not already a party, WADA shall have a right to intervene as a party in that proceeding.

10.8 Case Resolution Agreements

Where the Athlete or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by WPF and agrees to Consequences acceptable to WPF and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Athlete or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by WPF and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Athlete or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) without prejudice to the Athlete or other Person's right under Article 10.13.1, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or the effective date of a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Athlete or other Person. The decision by WADA and WPF to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the Consequences agreed to by WADA and WPF and the Athlete or other Person, including the starting date of the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

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

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Articles 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.
 - 10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further suspended by the application of Articles 10.7 or 10.7.4.
 - 10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Articles 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.
 - 10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations
 - 10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if WPF can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received initial notification pursuant to Article 7 in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, of the first potential anti-doping rule violation, or after the relevant Anti-Doping Organization made reasonable efforts to give such notice. If WPF cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10.
 - 10.9.3.2 If WPF establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to receiving the first notice of violation, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility will be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.
 - 10.9.3.3 If WPF establishes that an Athlete or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall

be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 Where an Athlete is charged with a second anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, and the Athlete can establish that the Adverse Analytical Finding for the second anti-doping rule violation resulted solely from the residual presence of the Prohibited Substance in their system from the same ingestion or Use that resulted in the first anti-doping rule violation, the Athlete shall be deemed to have established they bear No Fault or Negligence for the second violation, and the second violation shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3.5 If WPF establishes that an Athlete or other Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

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

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

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

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

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

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, WPF may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the Athlete or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to 65,000 U.S. Dollars, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

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

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Athlete or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control, and the Athlete or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, WPF or WPF Disciplinary Commission, if applicable, may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.13.2 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

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

10.13.2.2 If an Athlete or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from WPF and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.13.2.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by a team.

10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension:

- (i) compete or participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorized, organized or funded by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization;
- (ii) compete or participate in any capacity in Competitions or training activities authorized or organized by any professional league, any professional Event organization or any international or national-level Event organization where not already covered by Article 10.14.1(i);
- (iii) compete or participate in any capacity in Competitions or training activities funded by a governmental agency;
- (iv) provide any sport-related services, including without limitation serving as a coach or other Athlete Support Personnel, to any Athlete or other Person bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code (and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by such Athlete(s));
- (v) serve as a board member, officer, director, official or senior executive, or in any position involving Doping Control or involving direct contact with Athletes or Athlete Support Personnel, of any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization; or
- (vi) receive compensation from any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization, except for compensation for employment for services not prohibited as described in Article 10.14.1 (v) above.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons or Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility who has not retired shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by WPF to provide whereabouts information.

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of WPF's or other Signatory's member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed. The permitted training window for Athletes that were Protected Persons at the time of the anti-doping rule violation shall be the last one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

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

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted down to a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility based on the Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. Subject to Article 7.1.4 of the Code, the determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organization whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

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

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

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Articles 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by WPF and its National Federations, as well as by other Signatories or Signatories' member organizations, as applicable.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

11.1 Testing of Teams

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

11.2 Consequences for Teams

- 11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a team in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained by the team in that Competition, with all resulting Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.
- 11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 committed by a member of a team occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the team in that Event with all Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.
- 11.2.3 Where an Athlete who is a member of a team committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 during or in connection with one (1) Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that they bear No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the team in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the team in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.]

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY WPF AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

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

- 12.1 Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organization or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.
- 12.2 Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organization's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in WPF's activities, and/or fine that organization or body based on the following:
 - 12.2.1 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organization or body may be banned from participation in any WPF activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 50,000 U.S. Dollars.
 - 12.2.2 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by Athletes or other Persons affiliated with that organization or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organization or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.
 - 12.2.3 More than one Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 50,000 U.S. Dollars.

- 12.2.4 That organization or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep WPF informed about an Athlete's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from WPF. In such event, that organization or body may be fined in an amount up to 10,000 U.S. Dollars per Athlete, in addition to reimbursement of all of WPF's costs incurred in Testing that organization's or body's Athletes.
- 12.3 Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organization or body.
- 12.4 Oblige that organization or body to reimburse WPF for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses, and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by an Athlete or other Person affiliated with that organization or body.

ARTICLE 13 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

- 13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4 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.

 - 13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

Subject to Article 13.1.4, in making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

All anti-doping proceedings before CAS involving WADA, WPF and/or a Major Event Organization as a party shall be conducted in French or English. Such proceedings may only be conducted in a language other than French or English if WADA, WPF and/or the Major Event Organization (all) agree with such request at their entire discretion.
 - 13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within WPF's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in WPF's process.
 - 13.1.4 Appeals from Decisions Made by WADA

Where the Code or International Standards provide a right of appeal against a decision made by WADA, such appeal shall be made exclusively to CAS. Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 13.1, the appellate standard of review for such appealable decisions made by WADA under the Code or International Standards, or made with WADA's approval under Articles 5.3.2, 5.6.1, 7.1.1, 10.7 and 14.1.1, shall be whether WADA's decision was arbitrary.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Violations of Article 10.14.1, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2:

- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed;
- a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 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 exemption to the six-months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to competition under Article 5.6.1;
- a decision by WPF to disqualify, or to not disqualify results under Article 5.6.1;
- a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code;
- a decision by WPF not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, an Adverse Passport Finding or an Atypical Passport Finding after review, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 or whereabouts failure after an investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations;
- a decision not to impose, or a decision to lift or not to lift, a Provisional Suspension (with all such appeals made exclusively to CAS as provided in Article 7.4.3);
- a decision that WPF lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 or its Consequences;
- a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Articles 10.7.3 and 10.7.4;
- failure to comply with Article 7.1.4 of the Code and Article 7.1.6;
- failure to comply with Article 10.8;
- a decision under Article 10.14.3;
- a decision by WPF that the requirements for recording a whereabouts failure are not met;
- a decision by WPF not to implement another Anti-Doping Organization's decision under Article 15; and
- a decision under Article 24.4.4.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases where Articles 7.4.3 and 13.2.1 are not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by

the National Anti-Doping Organization having authority over the Athlete or other Person.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial, Operationally Independent and Institutionally Independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

Also, if no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the Athlete or other Person shall have a right to appeal to CAS.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Athletes or International Events

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

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other Athletes or Other Persons

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appellate body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organization's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) WPF; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

For decisions rendered under Article 13.2.2 by a national-level appellate body, the same parties identified in (a) through (f) above shall also have the right to appeal the decision to CAS.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organization whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify as a Condition to Admissibility of Appeal

As a condition to the admissibility of an appeal to CAS authorized in this Article 13, an appealing party shall have provided notice of the appeal to WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal.

For other appeals authorized in this Article 13, all parties to an appeal shall ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

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

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

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

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

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

13.2.5 In any case where WADA is provided a right to appeal in this Article 13.2 (subject to the further provisions of Article 7.4.3), WADA may elect, at its sole discretion and within its deadline for filing an appeal, or within ten (10) days of being notified of the appeal if later, to join in the appeal as a party in support or opposition to the appeal or cross-appeal. In such event, WADA shall have the right, but not the obligation, to file pleadings, examine witnesses and present argument.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by WPF

Where, in a particular case, WPF fails to render an appealable decision under its authority with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS (subject to CAS Appeal Division Rules by analogy) as if WPF had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1. If the CAS hearing panel determines 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 WPF.

13.4 Appeals Relating to Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

WPF shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Athlete or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organizations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

13.6.1 Appeal Deadline for Parties other than WADA

The deadline to file an appeal for parties other than WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the decision; or
- (b) Where the appealing party makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 14.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 Appeal Deadline for WADA

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

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Where WADA makes a timely request for the complete file under Article 14.2.2, twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The principles of coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy of all Athletes or other Persons are as follows:

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1 to National Anti-Doping Organizations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 to the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organization, any other Anti-Doping Organization with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person; provided, however, WPF may, upon WADA's written approval which it may grant or deny at its discretion, delay or withhold the notice required by this Article 14.1.1.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 charge, WPF decides not to move forward with a matter, it shall give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organizations with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3, at the same time it gives notice to the Athlete or other Person.

14.1.2 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification shall include: the Athlete's or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Results Management, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 or violation of Article 10.14.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.3 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 7.2, the Anti-Doping Organizations referenced in Article 14.1.1 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Articles 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.4 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 WPF has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 14.3.

- 14.1.5 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of WPF
WPF shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, other asserted anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1, remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3. WPF shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to a fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information.
- 14.2 Notice of Decision of Anti-Doping Rule Violations or Violations of Article 10.14.1 and Request for Files
 - 14.2.1 Decisions that are subject to appeal, (whether under Article 13.2 or otherwise) and including, without limitation any anti-doping rule violation decisions, decisions related to Article 10.14.1 and decisions related to whereabouts failures shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, WPF shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.
 - 14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision. The case file shall be produced in machine readable form and, to the greatest extent practicable, in electronic, digital, and word-searchable format. If the case file contains documents in a language other than English or French, a case file index shall be provided promptly in English or French with a short description of each document in English or French.
 - 14.2.3 For purposes of Articles 13.6.1 and 13.6.2, the complete file shall not be considered to have been received by WADA or other parties with a right to appeal until the complete file has been produced in accordance with Article 14.2.2.
- 14.3 Public Disclosure
 - 14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Athlete or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organizations in accordance with Article 14.1.1, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Athlete or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by WPF.
 - 14.3.2 Subject to Article 14.3.3 and applicable laws, no later than twenty (20) days after a decision or determination finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has become final under the applicable rules and is not subject to further appeal provided for under the Code, WPF:
 - (i) shall Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited

Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, WPF's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with the Code as set forth in Article 4.2 of the International Standard for Data Protection.

(ii) may make public such decision or determination and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 or has established that they bear No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation, no Public Disclosure shall be made concerning the determination or the case, except with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. WPF shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve. As exceptions, and subject to applicable laws, if the identity of the Athlete or the other Person is already public or Consequences have been or are being imposed, or there are other compelling circumstances supporting Public Disclosure, then WPF may, without consent, Publicly Disclose the matter to the extent necessary to explain the outcome of the case.

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

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

14.3.6 The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete.

14.3.7 Any optional Public Disclosure, under any provision of Article 14, in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Athlete shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case and shall take into consideration the best interests of the individual. In exceptional cases, the importance of transparency to the credibility to the anti-doping system may also be subsidiarily considered.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

WPF shall, at least annually, publish on its website a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. The report shall include, without limitation, a separate listing (which shall maintain the anonymity of the Athlete or other Person involved) of each anti-doping decision finding No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5, and for each such decision, provide: the year the

decision was made; the sport involved; the Code article violated; the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved; and whether the decision has been appealed. WPF may also publish reports showing the name of each Athlete tested and the date of each Testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

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

- (a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Athletes and National-Level Athletes,
 - (b) Whereabouts information for Athletes in accordance with the International Standard for Testing,
 - (c) Therapeutic Use Exemption decisions, and
 - (d) Results Management decisions,
- and any other information as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

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

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

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, WPF shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; (d) violations of Article 10.14.1; and (e) any decision imposing, lifting or reimposing a Provisional Suspension.

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

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 WPF may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards

(including specifically the International Standard for Data Protection), these Anti-Doping Rules, and in compliance with applicable law.

14.6.2 WPF shall not use personal information in ADAMS for purposes other than anti-doping.

14.6.3 Without limiting the foregoing, WPF shall:

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

ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

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

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon WPF and its National Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension automatically prohibits the Athlete or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

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

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 automatically binds all Signatories.

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

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

- 15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organization, an appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon WPF and its National Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date WPF receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.
- 15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by a Major Event Organization made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on WPF or its National Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organization provide the Athlete or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.
- 15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organizations
WPF may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organizations not described in Article 15.1.1 above. In such circumstances, such decisions shall be automatically implemented by WPF's National Federations.
- 15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory
An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by WPF, if WPF finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code. In such circumstances, such decisions shall be automatically implemented by WPF's National Federations.

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 proceeding may be commenced against an Athlete or other Person unless they have been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION

Within its scope of responsibility, WPF shall plan, implement, monitor and evaluate an Education program in line with the requirements of Article 18 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.

WPF shall ensure that its Education program raises awareness, provides accurate information, enhances decision-making capability, and develops clean sport behaviors in line with the spirit of sport and to be in compliance with the Code.

WPF shall ensure that its Education program is progressive and in line with the main stages of the Athlete pathway, underpinned by a clear curriculum that includes (at a minimum) all topics as listed in the International Standard for Education. Such topics and content should be adapted in line with the Athlete pathway.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND WPF AFFILIATES

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

- 18.2 Each National Federation shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Rules either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that WPF may enforce them directly in respect of Athletes (including National-Level Athletes) and other Persons under its jurisdiction.
- 18.3 By adopting these Anti-Doping Rules and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, National Federations shall cooperate with and support WPF in that function. They shall also recognize, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under the National Federations' authority.
- 18.4 As a condition of membership, the policies, rules and programs of all National Federations and affiliates of WPF shall be in compliance with the Code and the International Standards, and all National Federations and affiliates of WPF shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Rule.
- 18.5 All National Federations shall:
- (i) respect the autonomy and independence of the National Anti-Doping Organization in their country as well as the requirements of National Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence; and
 - (ii) recognize the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organization in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assist as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organization's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport.
- 18.6 National Federations shall use their best efforts to ensure that the National Anti-Doping Organization in their country possesses complete authority to implement their Anti-Doping Activities over all Athletes and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federations.
- 18.7 National Federations shall ensure that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by them are immediately reported to the National Anti-Doping Organization in their country so that they may be addressed in accordance with the anti-doping rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 of the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.
- 18.8 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Athletes preparing for or participating in a Competition or activity authorized or organized by a National Federation or one of its member organizations, and all Athlete Support Personnel associated with such Athletes, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the Results Management authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in conformity with the Code as a condition of such participation.
- 18.9 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 to WPF and to their National Anti-Doping Organizations and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 18.10 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the authority of WPF or the National Federation.

- 18.11 All National Federations shall adopt and implement Code of Conduct provisions allowing the imposition of disciplinary action against Athlete Support Personnel under its authority who violate their obligations under Article 21 where such violation would not otherwise constitute an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1.
- 18.12 All National Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with the applicable National Anti-Doping Organization.
- 18.13 All affiliates of WPF shall conduct Testing only under the documented authority of WPF and shall collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing.
- 18.14 All affiliates of WPF shall analyze all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL Roles and responsibilities OF if

- 19.1 In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, WPF shall report to WADA on WPF's compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.1 of the Code.
- 19.2 WPF shall not delegate any aspect of Doping Control (including, without limitation, Testing and Results Management) to a Delegated Third Party where such delegation could reasonably lead to a potential or actual conflict of interest; moreover, due to the potential conflict of interest, WPF shall not delegate any aspect of Doping Control (including, without limitation, Testing and Results Management) to a National Federation, or any other national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

**ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
ATHLETES**

- 20.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the Code.
- 20.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.
- 20.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.
- 20.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 20.5 To disclose to WPF and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Athlete committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.
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 WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.
- 20.7 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by WPF, or any other Anti-Doping Organization with authority over the Athlete.
- 20.8 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by an Athlete, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.
- 20.9 Athletes shall make themselves available for Education.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 21.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the Code and which are applicable to them or the Athletes whom they support.
- 21.2 Athlete Support Personnel shall make themselves available for Education in order to support the provision of accurate anti-doping information to the Athletes who they support, particularly in the case of Protected Persons and Minors.
- 21.3 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing program.
- 21.4 To use their influence on Athlete values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.5 To disclose to WPF and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 21.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.
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 WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.
- 21.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.
Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.
- 21.8 No Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall provide Athlete Support Personnel services to any Athlete or other Person who is bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code.
- 21.9 To exercise the highest duty of care in supporting Athletes to protect them from the risk of an unintentional anti-doping rule violation.
- 21.10 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by Athlete Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS BOUND TO THESE ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 22.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules and rules adopted pursuant to the Code and which are applicable to them.
- 22.2 To disclose to WPF and their National Anti-Doping Organization any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 within the previous ten (10) years.
- 22.3 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations or violations of Article 10.14.1.
- 22.4 Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Rules to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.
- 22.5 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may

result in a charge of misconduct under WPF's WPF disciplinary rules or code of conduct.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 23.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 23.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 23.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of Signatories or governments.
- 23.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 23.5 Where the term “days” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 23.6 Where the term “shall” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it means a mandatory obligation that must be adhered to; where the term “should” is used in the Code or an International Standard, it means something is considered a best practice or is encouraged to be followed but is not mandatory.
- 23.7 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.
- 23.8 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 24.1 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 24.2 The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 24.3 These Anti-Doping Rules shall enter into force and shall apply in full as of 1 January 2027 (the “Effective Date”). They repeal any previous version of WPF’s Anti-Doping Rules.
- 24.4 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:
 - 24.4.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.
 - 24.4.2 Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not

by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Rules, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of “lex mitior” appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Rules (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

- 24.4.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.
- 24.4.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to WPF or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management authority for the anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application shall be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
- 24.4.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.
- 24.4.6 Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances or methods on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method has been removed from the Prohibited List, an Athlete or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may apply to WPF or other Anti-Doping Organization which had Results Management authority for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the removal of the substance or method from the Prohibited List.

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, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, an Athlete or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the otherwise applicable sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Athlete or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the anti-doping rule violation was committed as part of a sophisticated doping scheme or plan; the Athlete or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Athlete Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organizing analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of Therapeutic Use Exemption applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organization, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

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

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete”. In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited

Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance Therapeutic Use Exemptions. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code shall be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and Education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and International Standard for Laboratories.

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

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

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the applicable International Standards (including Technical Documents or Technical Letters), or as directed by WADA, prior to the final determination about the finding (i.e., the establishing, or not, of an anti-doping rule violation).

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 match, game or other singular pickleball contest. Where an Event contains several brackets, divisions or disciplines, each separately scored contest is a Competition and the overall tournament or championship is the Event.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Source: An unforeseeable source of a Prohibited Substance, such as using or taking a medication or supplement that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information accessible by a reasonable artificial intelligence or comparable search; consumption of a food or drink, such as contaminated meat or liquid, that contains a Prohibited Substance with no advance warning, disclosure or other basis to suspect that it may

contain a Prohibited Substance; exposure to a Prohibited Substance through the Athlete's direct physical contact with a third person or physical contact with objects touched or handled by the third person.

Decision Limit: The value above which a quantitative analytical result for a Threshold Substance in a Sample shall be reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which WPF delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organizations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for WPF, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for WPF (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing, investigations, whereabouts, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

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

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

Event Venues: The competition, training, accommodation and other locations designated by the ruling body for an Event.

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete's or other Person's experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Protected Person or 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 shall be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.

Financial Consequences: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition. [WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by all Major Event Organizations for that particular sport.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during

certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Independent Review Expert: The role of the Independent Review Expert is to review those rare cases where, as described in Article 7.8.1, WPF has decided not to proceed with the normal Results Management process. Two individuals will be appointed to undertake the Independent Review Expert responsibilities described in Article 7.8 – a Primary Independent Review Expert and a Backup Independent Review Expert who will serve in the event the Primary Independent Review Expert is not available to promptly review a case or has a conflict of interest. The Primary and Backup Independent Review Experts shall be legal experts having extensive experience with anti-doping Results Management and with an established reputation of integrity and fairness. Stakeholders will be invited to submit, or encourage individuals to submit, Independent Review Expert applications to WADA's Independent Nominations Committee. That Committee will nominate at least two individuals which it believes are qualified to serve as the Primary Independent Review Expert or Backup Independent Review Expert. The Primary and Backup Independent Review Experts will then be selected by the WADA Executive Committee to serve under terms of reference which will address compensation, length of service term and other details of the engagement.

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

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

Institutional Independence: In addition to the requirements of Operational Independence, hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management as well as from any national sports governing body or other national sports organization. They shall therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management or any national sports governing body or other national sports organization.

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. For the sport of pickleball, International-Level Athletes are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules.

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

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

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: Value below which an estimated analytical result for some Non-Threshold Substances should not be reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

Monitoring Program: Laboratory Analytical Testing program including substances or methods that are not in the Prohibited List, but that WADA wishes to monitor in order to detect potential patterns of misuse in sport.

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, manage test results and conduct Results Management 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 Anti-Doping Organization Operational Independence: This means that (1) a National Anti-Doping Organization shall establish sufficient legal, organizational, procedural, and/or contractual safeguards in order to prevent any undue influence, interference, or involvement in its management or operational activities to ensure the independent implementation of its anti-doping program; and (2) a National Anti-Doping Organization shall ensure that no Person is involved in its management or operational activities if such Person has a real or potential conflict of interest regarding the implementation of its operational activities; without limitation this would occur in circumstances where a Person is concurrently involved in the management or operational activities of the National Anti-Doping Organization and the management or operational activities of a National Federation, other national sports governing body or other national sports organization, or government department with responsibility for sport or anti-doping.

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving predominantly 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 WPF as the entity governing WPF'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.

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.

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

No Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person's establishing that they did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that they had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete shall also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Athlete or other Person's establishing that any Fault or Negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete shall also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Athlete's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organization with Results Management authority or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping

Organization with Results Management authority and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organization or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case. In addition, hearings shall not be conducted (whether by delegation or otherwise) by Persons appointed by, or under the authority of, National Federations or any other national sports governing bodies or other national sports organizations.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Athlete or Athlete Support Person.

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

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

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

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

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Public Disclosure/Publicly Disclose: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Quality Assurance: Processes aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of Analytical Testing Procedures (as further defined in the International Standard for Laboratories), i.e., quality control, quality improvement, method development and validation, generation and evaluation of reference population data, analysis of substances included in the WADA Monitoring Program as described in Code Article 4.5, and any other legitimate Quality Assurance process, as determined by WADA, aimed at monitoring the validity of Analytical Testing Procedures applied to the analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods for the purposes established in Code Article 6.2.

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has, in the same sport, been an International-Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing) or National-Level Athlete (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the International Standard for Testing), has participated in the sport in a professional capacity, has competed in an International Event or National Event,

represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization.

Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of Therapeutic Use Exemptions, 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 at least a minimum level of Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Athlete Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

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

Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance shall: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information they possess in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.3.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided shall remain credible and valuable throughout any subsequent investigation or proceeding.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization or Therapeutic Use Exemption committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organization or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.

Target Testing: Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing.

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

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

Technical Letter: Mandatory technical requirements provided by WADA from time to time to address particular issues relating to the analysis, interpretation and reporting of specific Prohibited Substance(s) and/or Prohibited Method(s) or to the application of specific Laboratory or Athlete Biological Passport Laboratory procedures.

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

Testing Pool: A pool of Athletes established and administered in accordance with the International Standard for Testing. WPF maintains no Testing Pool as of the effective date of these Rules.

Therapeutic Use Exemption: A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows an Athlete with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an Athlete, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include: (1) the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes (2) actions involving one or more Prohibited Substance(s) which is/are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substance(s) (a) is/are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or (b) is/are intended to enhance sport performance; or (3) other acceptable justification.

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

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

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.3.1 and 10.8, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organization and an Athlete or other Person that allows the Athlete or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organization in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalized, the information provided by the Athlete or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organization against the Athlete or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organization in this particular setting may not be used by the Athlete or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organization in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organization, Athlete or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.