

ISTF ANTI-DOPING RULES

International Soft Tennis Federation

18th December, 2006

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ISTF ANTI-DOPING RULES

INTRODUCTION

Preface

At the ISTF General assembly held on 5th November/2003 in Hiroshima, Japan, ISTF accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformance with ISTF's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of ISTF's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the Soft Tennis.

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

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

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

- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Health
- Excellence in performance
- Character and education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to ISTF, each National Association/ Federation of ISTF, and each Participant in the activities of ISTF or any of its National Association/Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in ISTF, its National Association/Federations, or their activities or Events.

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

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which ISTF and its National Association/Federations have jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

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

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

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

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

2.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

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

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

ISTF and its National Association/Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether ISTF or its National Association/Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by ISTF. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code.

(cf): The prohibited List in force is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

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

4.4 Therapeutic Use

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

4.4.2 Athletes included by ISTF in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from ISTF (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by ISTF shall be reported to the Athlete's National Association/Federation and to WADA. Other Athletes subject to Testing may obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Association/Federation.

National Association/Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to ISTF and WADA.

4.4.3 The ISTF Council shall appoint a panel of physicians to consider requests for TUE's (the "TUE Panel"). Upon ISTF's receipt of a TUE request, the Chair of the TUE Panel shall appoint one or more members of the TUE Panel (which may include the Chair) to consider such request. The TUE Panel member(s) so designated shall promptly evaluate such request in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of ISTF.

4.4.3.1 International-Level Athletes who are included in the ISTF's Registered Testing Pool, should apply to ISTF for the TUE at the same time the Athlete first provides whereabouts information to the ISTF and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.

4.4.3.2 Athletes participating in International Events who are not included in the ISTF Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from ISTF no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply

with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

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

5.2 Responsibility for ISTF Testing

The ISTF shall be responsible for overseeing all Testing conducted by ISTF. Testing may be conducted by members of the ISTF or by other qualified persons so authorized by ISTF.

5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by ISTF and its National Association/Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used either to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or for screening procedure purposes only. If the blood is collected for screening only, it will have no other consequences for the Athlete other than to identify him/her for a urine test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, the ISTF may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that an Athlete should be selected for a urine test.

5.4 Out of competition testing

5.4.1 Out of competition testing may be carried out in any country at any time. ISTF has identified a Registered testing Pool of those athletes who are subject to out of competition testing: this pool includes all athletes in the top 200 places of the men's and women's ISTF world ranking list as well as all athletes qualified for the Olympic games. ISTF may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate.

5.4.2 Athletes Whereabouts Requirements: each Athlete in the Registered Testing Pool shall provide ISTF with information which specify

the locations and times where the Athletes will be residing, training and competing. Athletes shall update this information as necessary so that it is current at all times. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of each National Association to use its best efforts to assist ISTF in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by ISTF.

5.4.3 Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Article 5.5.4.2 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test an Athlete on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.5 Selection of Athletes to be tested

5.5.1 At International Events, the ISTF shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.5.2 At National Events, each National Federation shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.

5.5.3 Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the ISTF and by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to ISTF may not resume competing unless he or she notifies ISTF at least six months before he or she expects to return to competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

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

6.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may

be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code.

6.3 Research on Samples

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by ISTF

Results management for Tests initiated by ISTF (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with ISTF) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to ISTF in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the ISTF Anti-Doping Administrator shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or Laboratory Analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for laboratory analysis in force at the time of Testing or analysis that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding, ISTF shall promptly notify the Athlete of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated, or, in a case under Articles 7.1.8 or 7.1.9, a description of the additional investigation that will be conducted as to whether there is an anti-doping rule violation; (c) the Athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the right of the Athlete and/or the Athlete's representative to attend with their/his expense the B Sample opening and analysis if such analysis is requested; and (e) the Athlete's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratory Analysis.

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

7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the Athlete's National Association/Federation as well as a representative of ISTF shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample proves negative, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, his National Association/Federation, and ISTF shall be so informed.

7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported to the Athlete, his National Association/Federation, ISTF, and to WADA.

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

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

7.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by ISTF

7.3 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Association/Federations

Results management conducted by National Association/Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7.1. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to ISTF within 14 days of the conclusion of the National Association/Federation's results management process. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that National Association/Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Association/Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Athletes who are members

of another National Association/Federation shall be referred to the Athlete's National Association/Federation for hearing.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions

The ISTF Council, after consultation with the ISTF Anti-Doping Administrator [ISTF Independent Review Panel], may Provisionally Suspend an Athlete prior to the opportunity for a full hearing based on an Adverse Analytical Finding from the Athlete's A Sample or A and B Samples and the review described in Article 7.1. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Athlete, or the Athlete shall be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. National Association/Federations may impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.3.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1 Hearings arising out of ISTF Testing or Tests at International Events

8.1.1 IF Executive The ISTF Council shall appoint a standing panel consisting of a Chair and four other experts with experience in anti-doping ("ISTF Doping Hearing Panel"). The Chair shall be a lawyer. Each panel member shall be otherwise independent of ISTF. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years.

8.1.2 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with ISTF Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the ISTF Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.1.3 The Chair of the ISTF Doping Hearing Panel shall appoint three members from the panel (which may include the Chair) to hear each case. At least one appointed member shall be a lawyer. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.

8.1.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis.

8.1.5 The National Association/Federation of the Athlete or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.1.6 ISTF shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.7 An Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by ISTF.

8.1.8 Decisions of the ISTF Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

8.2 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.2.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with ISTF Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Athlete or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Athlete or other Person's National Association/Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

8.2.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, ISTF may elect to bring the case directly before the ISTF Doping Hearing Panel at the responsibility and at the expense of the National Association/Federation.

8.2.3 National Association/Federations shall keep ISTF and WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

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

8.2.5 The Athlete or other Person may forego a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Association/Federation.

8.2.6 Decisions by National Association/Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.2.7 Hearing decisions by the National Association/Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:

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

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

10.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 10.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Second violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

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

10.3 Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

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

10.4 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

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

10.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set forth in Article 10.2 shall apply.

10.4.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to

lifetime Ineligibility. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than specified substances referenced in Article 10.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Whereabouts Violations or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year Ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

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

10.5.1 If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 2.2 that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.6.

10.5.2 This Article 10.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 2.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under Article 2.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 2.8. If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

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

10.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the ISTF (or its National Association/Federation) can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after ISTF (or its National Association/Federation) made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if the ISTF (or its National Association/Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

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

10.6.3 Where an Athlete is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 10.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 10.4.1, the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offense shall be at a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Athlete found to have committed a third anti-doping rule violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 10.3 and any other anti-doping rule violation under Article 10.2 or 10.4.1 shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

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

10.8 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

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

10.9 Status during Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by ISTF or any National Association/Federation. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by ISTF and its National Association/Federations. A Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate in local sport events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of ISTF and its National Association/Federations, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

10.10 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by ISTF, the applicable National Association/Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.4-2. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified ISTF and the applicable National Association/Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a

period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 5.6 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

Once the period of an Athlete's suspension has expired, and the Athlete has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Athlete will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Athlete or by the Athlete's National Association/Federation will then be necessary.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

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

and any title, medal, points, prize shall be withdrawn.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL ASSOCIATION/ FEDERATIONS

12.1 The ISTF Council has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to National Association/Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

12.2 ISTF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Association/Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines.

12.3 IF may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and athletes to participate in International Events and fines based:

ARTICLE 13 APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

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

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the IF or its National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,

may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Athletes, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS") in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 In cases involving Athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Association/Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. ISTF's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) ISTF and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (e) WADA. In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Association/Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) ISTF; and (d) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and ISTF shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of an exemption for Therapeutic use may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, ISTF, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Association/Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Athletes to CAS and by other Athletes to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decisions to deny a therapeutic use exemption, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

13.4 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by ISTF pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Association/Federation.

13.5 Time for Filing Appeals

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

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

ARTICLE 14 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION/FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FISTF RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1 Incorporation of ISTF Anti-Doping Rules

All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Association/ Federations Rules. All National Association/Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

the Rules of each National Association/ Federation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

National Federations shall report to IF at the end of every year results of all Doping Controls within their jurisdiction sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. IF may periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under IF's jurisdiction.

14.3

Public Disclosure

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

14.4 Recognition of Decisions by ISTF and National Association / Federations

Any decision of ISTF or a National Association/ Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Association/ Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

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

ARTICLE 17 ISTF COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

The ISTF will report to WADA on the ISTF's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the ISTF Council

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

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

18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with

applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 Notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a National Association/Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Association/Federation.

18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into effect as of 18th December, 2006. These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.